

to form their own local assembly and affiliate with the Knights of Labor. A few more locals soon organized, and a district council was formed. In 1833 this council called a general strike against the telegraph companies. The strike failed and broke up the first unknown attempt to organize electrical workers. The urge to unite was strong, however; and another attempt was made in 1884, this time with a secret organization known as the United Order of Linemen. Headquarters for this union was in Denver, and the group attained considerable success in the western part of the United States.

The nucleus of the Brotherhood formed in 1890. An exposition was held in St. Louis that year featuring "a glorious display of electrical wonders." Wiremen and linemen from all over the United States flocked to Missouri's queen city to wire the buildings and erect the exhibits which were the "spectaculars" of their era. The men got together at the end of each long workday and talked about the toil and conditions for workers in the electrical industry. The story was the same everywhere. The work was hard; the hours long; the pay small. It was common for a lineman to risk his life on the high lines 12 hours a day in any kind of weather, seven days a week, for the meager sum of 15 to 20 cents an hour. Two dollars and 50 cents a day was considered an excellent wage for wiremen, and many men were forced to accept work for \$8.00 a week.

There was no apprenticeship training, and safety standards were nonexistent. In some areas the death rate for linemen was one out of every two hired, and nationally the death rate for electrical workers was twice that of the national average for all other industries. A union was the logical answer; so this small group, meeting in St. Louis, sought help from the American Federation of Labor (AFL). An organizer named Charles Cassel was assigned to help them and chartered the group as the Electrical Wiremen and Linemen's Union, No. 5221, of the AFL. A St. Louis lineman, Henry Miller, was elected president of that union. To him and the other workers at that St. Louis exposition, it was apparent their small union was only a starting point. Isolated locals could accomplish little as bargaining agencies. Only a national organization of electrical workers with jurisdiction covering the entire industry could win better treatment from the corporate empires engaged in telephone, telegraph, electric power, electrical contracting and electrical-equipment manufacturing.

The founders of the union met in a small room above Stolley's Dance Hall in a poor section of St. Louis. The name adopted for the organization was National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The delegates to that First Convention worked night and day for seven days drafting the first Constitution, general laws, ritual and emblem the well-known first grasping lightning bolts.

Today the IBEW remains strong with approximately 750,000 members. The IBEW is united through more than 1,100 local unions established over the length and breadth of the United States and Canada. It is one of the largest unions in the world, and their wages and working conditions are second to none in any comparable field. IBEW members enjoy better health and welfare coverage, improved pensions, longer vacations and more holidays, as well as a shorter workweek.

They stand where they are today because strong, intelligent and loyal men and women

created, protected and preserved the union. They cared about what happened to them and to their children. They remained loyal to the organization that gave them protection and strength. Each era writes its own history. The IBEW's union heritage, vibrant and strong, has been passed on to people today. As IBEW International President Barry said during the opening of the 35th International Convention:

We in the IBEW want a world where a man can go to a safe workplace, earn a fair wage and use his skills to do a good day's work. We want a world where a woman can develop her talents to the fullest and have a wealth of opportunity before her . . . where workers can retire with dignity, with the security of knowing their healthcare is affordable and available . . . where children are treated like the precious treasure they are—nurtured, educated and loved so they can carry the torch into the future. . . . and where workers can organize and bargain collectively to achieve all these things in fairness and in justice.

For 100 years, Local 309 has helped build and shape the metro-east as well as the surrounding counties of Southern Illinois with its expertise and craftsmanship. Local 309 is prepared to continue being a leader in the Electrical industry with advancements in training, organizing, market recovery and service to its members.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Centennial of IBEW Local 309 and to congratulate their membership on the occasion of this anniversary and to wish the 1100 members and their families the very best for the future.

RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS OF
BOY SCOUTS FROM TROOPS 27
AND 36 IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS AREA

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Boy Scouts from Troops 27 and 36 in the Springfield, Illinois area.

I have received notification that these Scouts completed all necessary requirements to earn the Citizenship in the Nation Merit Badge. These requirements include items such as a basic understanding of our nation's governmental structure, a tour of the state or national capital, and a formal letter to their congressional representative concerning an issue that they would like to see resolved.

It is reassuring to know that the youth of our country are aware of the issues that stand to affect their future. The Scouts have made suggestions on a wide range of topics that are currently on the congressional agenda.

The boys of Troops 27 and 36 truly exemplify the ideals upon which the Boy Scouts of America was founded here in Washington, D.C. some 92 years ago. Their accomplishments commend great pride upon themselves and the Boy Scouts of America.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAIWAN
PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian has successfully completed his first two years in office. His performance as leader of his country has received widespread praise around the world. In terms of Taiwan's relations with the People's Republic of China, President Chen has, on many occasions sought to assuage Beijing's anxieties about Taiwan's declaration of independence. In his inaugural address two years ago, President Chen promised that he would not seek independence as long as the PRC would refrain from using force against Taiwan. Furthermore, President Chen has taken concrete steps to reduce tension in the Taiwan Straits. Travel between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland has been made much easier, officials from Taiwan and the Chinese mainland having been visiting one another across the Straits. We hope that Taiwan and the PRC will soon resume their dialogue on reunification and other commercial issues affecting them. Peace in the Straits is in everyone's interest.

President Chen was also instrumental in making Taiwan's admission to the World Trade Organization a reality. We hope that President Chen will continue his efforts in making Taiwan a more visible global player; we understand Taiwan has been trying to gain observer status in the World Health Organization and other international bodies, including the United Nations. We applaud President Chen's leadership and wish him every success.

Relations between Taiwan and the United States have been steadily improving. Taiwan has been buying all types of American agricultural and consumer products and the United States has agreed to sell more advanced weaponry to Taiwan, including Kidd-class destroyers, twelve Orion antisubmarine surveillance aircraft and eight diesel-powered submarines.

Domestically, President Chen has been trying to reinvigorate Taiwan's economy, to eliminate corruption and gangster influence in politics and the economy, and to gain his people's trust and support in making Taiwan a complete democracy.

At the midway point of Mr. Chen's presidential term, we salute him for his many accomplishments such as maintaining stability in the Taiwan Strait, improving Taiwan's visibility in the international arena and its relations with the United States, and reinvigorating Taiwan's economy. Congratulations, President Chen, you have done a good job.

HONORS GAYLORD HOSPITAL AS
THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DELAUR

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, for one hundred years Gaylord Hospital of Wallingford has

provided care and comfort to those most in need. It is an honor for me to rise today to congratulate the Gaylord community, both past and present, on this very special occasion. As we celebrate its history it is easy to see what has made Gaylord such a success—the spirit of compassion and generosity which is at its core.

At the turn of the 20th century, Connecticut faced a tuberculosis epidemic and was lacking a facility which specialized in the care and treatment of this devastating disease. Recognizing this rapidly increasing problem, the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which later became the Gaylord Farm Association, negotiated the purchase of the Gaylord Farm. This association, one of the first organized in the United States, quickly began to fulfill their mission to “establish a non-profit sanatorium and hospital for the care and treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.”

Under the leadership of the renowned Dr. David Russell Lyman, who was the first director of the hospital and served in that capacity for a full fifty years, Gaylord Hospital flourished, becoming internationally recognized for its work. Dr. Lyman, who himself has been stricken with tuberculosis in his first years as a practitioner, had developed his own personal crusade against the “great white plague” and used his determination and commitment to make Gaylord a success.

In its earliest days, Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, as it was first named, was run almost solely by Dr. Lyman and head nurse, Florence Rudolph Burgess. Though its full capacity was only twenty-two beds, this was quite an undertaking. Over the next fifty years the efforts of Dr. Lyman and Mrs. Burgess culminated in the expansion of the campus from two hundred thirty-nine acres to six hundred, from six buildings to fifty-five, from a staff of two to one hundred fifty, and an increased bed capacity from twenty-two to one hundred forty-four. Even more importantly, more than six thousand people, including American playwright Eugene O'Neill, sought and received the medical care they needed and were restored to health. In fact, my father, Ted DeLauro was a patient there from the summer of 1942 to the early spring of 1943. It is this legacy of care and dedication that continues to live within the walls of Gaylord Hospital today.

With the discovery of medications that stemmed the progress of tuberculosis, Gaylord turned its expertise to other forms of rehabilitation. Today, Gaylord is the premier rehabilitation center in Connecticut, well-known throughout the region. Continuing in its expanded mission, this private not-for-profit facility is making a difference in the lives of many—providing patients with the physical and emotional care they need to achieve their rehabilitation goals.

While we, as a nation, have been faced with numerous problems concerning our health care system, it is important to recognize that our medical facilities have not lost sight of their original mission. As they celebrate their centennial anniversary, I am proud to stand today to pay tribute to Gaylord Hospital for their invaluable contributions to our community and to the millions of people whose lives have been touched by their care, compassion and dedication.

IN HONOR OF JOHN ARCHIBALD WHEELER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the 91st birthday of John Archibald Wheeler, one of the preeminent figures in twentieth-century theoretical physics.

John Wheeler was born on July 9, 1911 in Jacksonville, Florida. The son of librarians, John was an inquisitive child who started experimenting at an early age. At the age of sixteen, Wheeler entered Johns Hopkins University to study engineering. While studying at Johns Hopkins, Wheeler discovered a passion for physics and by 1933 had graduated with a Ph.D. in theoretical physics.

In 1938, Wheeler joined the Physics Department at Princeton University, where he remained until 1976 when he moved to the University of Texas, Austin, to become the Director of the Center for Theoretical Physics. He now resides in New Jersey.

Dr. Wheeler's contributions to the scientific community are numerous, as a scientist, a scholar, a mentor, and a teacher.

He was the first American to learn of the discovery of nuclear fission and he later worked with his former mentor Niels Bohr to write an article on nuclear fission.

He mentored and worked with future Nobel laureate Richard Feynman on a novel approach to electrodynamics.

Dr. Wheeler led the theoretical development of the hydrogen bond in the United States and worked on the Manhattan Project.

He worked with Albert Einstein and formulated new solutions to Einstein's gravitational equations.

He pioneered studies on gravitational collapse and coined the term “black hole”.

His many publications include the books “Gravitation” and “Frontiers of Time” as well as his autobiography “Geons, Black Holes, and Quantum Foam: A Life in Physics”.

Dr. Wheeler's accomplishments have been recognized with many awards and honors. He served as president of the American Physical Society. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1952. Wheeler received the Albert Einstein Prize of the Strauss Foundation in 1965, the Enrico Fermi Award in 1968, the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1969, and the National Medal of Science in 1971.

Today, he is Professor Emeritus of Physics at Princeton University and the University of Texas, Austin.

Mr. Speaker, I commend John Archibald Wheeler on the occasion of his 91st birthday and for the contribution he has made to physics and American science.

TRIBUTE TO CARROLLTON FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH ON ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Carrollton First Baptist

Church and the Anniversary of its 175 years of service to the community of Carrollton, Illinois.

The people of the Carrollton First Baptist Church are truly good Samaritans. They have spent 175 years preaching the word of Christ to Carrollton and surrounding areas and participating in other good works. Since 1827, the church has served as a cornerstone for religious growth throughout Southwestern Illinois.

To such people as Reverend Stan Nichol and his congregation, the good deeds themselves are their own best rewards. Yet, on this special day, I think it is appropriate that they are recognized for their efforts. They are good Christians and good Americans, and remind us all of the compassion and energy that makes this country great.

To the people of the Carrollton First Baptist Church, thank you for your enduring dedication over the last 175 years; and may God grant you the opportunity to continue doing His work for many years into the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 8, 2002, due to business in my District, I was unable to cast my floor vote on roll call numbers 283, and 284. The votes I missed include roll call vote 283 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 4609, the Rathdrum Prairie Spokane Valley Aquifer Study Act; and roll call vote 284 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as amended H.R. 2643, the Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted “yea” on roll call votes 283 and 284.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S ROCKY FLATS MANAGER

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my appreciation for the good work of Barbara Mazurowski, the Department of Energy's manager of the Rocky Flats Field Office in Colorado. Barbara will soon be moving to DOE's national headquarters from her post overseeing the complex and monumental cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology site after more than two years of hands-on management.

Barbara came on board during a critical time for Rocky Flats. The cleanup and closure were well underway, but concerns over worker safety, schedule and cost were ever present. She did not shy away from these challenges and met them head-on. As a result, she kept this project on track—within schedule and budget—so that we now have a good chance of seeing this site cleaned up and closed by 2006, our target date for closure.

But perhaps her most lasting legacy will be in the area of worker health and safety. When