

It has never been easy being an animal at the business end of a hunt, but these days it's hard being the hunter too. Dwindling ranges and herds make the ancient business of stalking prey an increasingly difficult proposition. The answer for many Americans is to shift their shooting grounds from the wild to one of the country's growing number of hunting preserves.

By almost any measure, hunting preserves are enjoying a boom. Up to 2,000 may exist in the U.S., with 500 in Texas alone. Many advertise on the Internet and in hunting magazines, and all offer the same thing: the chance to bag a trophy, with none of the uncertainty of hunting in the wild. "No kill, no pay" is the promise many make.

Of course, making good on that guarantee requires bending the prey-and-predator rules. Animals at some preserves are so accustomed to humans that they wander into range at the sound of a rattling feed bucket. Elsewhere they're confined to small patches of woods where they can't elude hunters for long. At others they may never even make it out of their cages before being shot.

Most troubling, it's not just prolific-as-rabbits deer and other common prey that are being killed in such canned hunts, as they're sometimes called; it's rarer creatures too. All manner of exotics—including the Arabian oryx, the Nubian ibex, yaks, impalas and even the odd rhino, zebra or tiger—are being conscripted into the canned-hunt game and offered to sportsmen for "trophy fees" of up to \$20,000.

Not surprisingly, these hunts have their critics. A handful of states ban or restrict the practice, and a pair of bills are pending in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to prohibit the interstate sale of exotic animals for hunts. Supporters of the hunts object, arguing that exotics are bred in sufficient numbers to support the industry and that many surplus zoo animals could not survive in the wild anyway. Even to some outdoorsmen, however, canned hunts are beginning to look like no hunt at all. "I started hunting when I was 7 and didn't kill my first deer until I was 16," says Perry Arnold, 52, of Lake City, Fla. "What they got going on now, that ain't hunting. That's a slaughter."

A slaughter is precisely the way canned-hunt foes frame the practice, and the killing of the Corsican ram is not the only horror they point to. The Humane Society of the United States tells stories of its own: the declawed black leopard that was released from a crate, chased by dogs and shot as it hid under a truck; the domesticated tiger that lounged under a tree and watched a hunter approach, only to be shot as it sat. "Canned hunts are an embarrassment," says California Representative Sam Farr, sponsor of the House bill.

What makes the problem hard to police is the sheer number of exotic animals for sale. There are about 2,500 licensed animal exhibitors in the U.S., and only 200 of them belong to the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, which condemns the sale of exotics to hunting ranches. Even unaffiliated zoos might be reluctant to wade into the canned-hunt market, but many do so unknowingly, selling overflow animals—often products of too successful captive-breeding programs—to middlemen, who pass them into less legitimate hands. The crowding that can result on the ranches leads to animals' being killed not just by hunters but also by diseases that occur in dense populations.

If zoos have trouble keeping track of exotic animals, Washington doesn't even try. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can intervene only if animals are federally protected or if the hunt violates a state law and interstate commerce is involved. Since many cases don't meet those criteria, the animals are essentially orphaned by the feds.

Still, not all hunts on preserves provoke an outcry. Many ranch owners keep exotic animals out of their collections or conduct hunts on grounds that give prey a sporting chance. The Selah Ranch in Austin, Texas, is a 5,500-acre spread covered by Spanish dagger and prickly pear, often with no sign of the elusive animals that live there. "There are a lot of exotic animals on this place that die of old age," says Mike Gardner, owner of San Miguel Hunting Ranches, which runs Selah.

Here too, however, the odds can be stacked in the hunters' favor. Deer are often lured to feeding stations, where they are serenely unaware of the men in the stilt-mounted tin shack 75 yards away. Such lying in wait—or "shooting over bait"—is legal in Texas and defended by hunters. "It promotes a clean kill," says Gardner. Other sportsmen are troubled by the practice. Stan Rauch of the Montana Bowhunters Association believes that fed animals are tame animals and should thus be off limits. "Animals become habituated to people when they depend on us for food," he says.

Even preserves with no baited killings and lots of room to roam may be less of a square deal than they seem. "If a ranch advertises itself as having 3,500 acres, you need to know if that space is open or broken down into pens and whether there's protective cover or the ground is clear," says Richard Farinato, director of the Humane Society's captive-wildlife protection program.

Concerns such as these are promoting governments to act. More states are being pressed to ban or restrict hunting in enclosures. The House bill, which parallels one introduced in the Senate by Delaware's Joseph Biden, would not drop the hammer on the hunts but would give Washington a way to control the animal traffic.

But the new laws could come at a price. In Texas alone, the hunt industry brings in \$1 billion a year; a crackdown could hurt both good ranches and bad. "Cattle prices have stayed the same for 40 years," says Gardner. "To hold on to acreage, you've got to have other sources of income." Safari Club International is worried that since hunting areas are so different, it may be impossible to pass a law that covers them all. "There's no standard to say what is and what isn't fair," says club spokesman Jim Brown. "You know it when you see it."

But there may be a deeper standard than that. If the hunting impulse is as old as humanity, so is the sense of what it truly means to chase and bag an animal. Nature may have intended humans to hunt, but whether it meant to toss ranches, pens and feeding stations into the mix is a question hunters must ask themselves.

YOUNG PEACEBUILDERS ACT OF 2002

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Young Peacebuilders Act of 2002, a bill intended to help young people from regions of conflict around the world learn about conflict resolution, communication, and leadership. The legislation aims to get at one of the root causes of terrorism by enabling young people to interact with each other and gain a greater understanding of their cultures and their differences.

The goal of the Young Peacebuilders Act is to help international youth learn the value of

working together to solve problems, break down barriers and mistrust, and avoid the cultural misunderstandings that have plagued their parents' generation. My hope is that the program this bill would establish can be part of a solution that will prevent another September 11 from ever happening again.

The bill would establish a program in the State Department for youth from regions of conflict around the world. The program would provide for visits in the United States of 90 days or less for training in conflict resolution and mutual understanding. Non-profit organizations and other organizations as determined by the Secretary of State would provide training, with the State Department working in conjunction with the Attorney General to establish criteria for eligibility.

With this program, Americans would have another opportunity to respond to President Bush's call for national and community service. I believe that groups like Seeds of Peace and Outward Bound, where I was an educator and director in Colorado for 20 years, could be vehicles for developing leaders of tomorrow and stewards of peace.

At the Colorado Outward Bound School, I saw first-hand how young people developed strong character and leadership skills by working in the outdoors. Our young people are our greatest resource and our future. Building peace requires an investment in new generations of young people around the world. In light of the violence and turmoil in the Middle East and the September 11 attacks, it is clear that this modest investment has never been so timely or needed more urgently.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House to move forward with this important initiative, and I am attaching a fact sheet on this bill.

A TRIBUTE TO JODI J. SCHWARTZ

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 2002

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Jodi J. Schwartz, who will be honored on Thursday, March 14, by Kolot: The Center for Jewish Women's and Gender Studies. Jodi's kindness and generosity have made her a dear friend. Her extraordinary ability, inexhaustible devotion, and charismatic personality have made her a leader in the Jewish community.

A partner at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen and Katz, Jodi still finds time to serve in a leadership capacity for a host of diverse community organizations, including the Jewish Agency for Israel; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; the Commission on the Jewish People, a New York UJA-Federation group dealing with the unity and diversity of the Jewish people; Israel Policy Forum; United Jewish Communities; Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services; Jewish Community Relations Council; and the Jewish Council for Public Affairs.

Jodi's appreciation for Jewish causes surfaced while first visiting Israel in the late 1980's with the Young Leadership Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal. During her fellowship at the Wexner Heritage Foundation in 1990-91, she gained a more robust appreciation for Jewish philosophy and principles. Jodi

was later asked to take over as the United Jewish Appeal representative for annual giving at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen and Katz, and has since returned to Israel more than 50 times.

Jodi received her Bachelor's degree, MBA, and law degree from the University of Pennsylvania and her Master's of Law in Taxation from New York University. She resides in New York with her husband, Steven F. Richman.

Jodi's contributions to New York and the Jewish community are immeasurable. It is my pleasure and privilege to congratulate my dear friend, Jodi J. Schwartz. Kolot could not have chosen a more worthy honoree.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF JAMES H. MCKENZIE

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a close personal friend and a distinguished Arkansan who last week lost a courageous four and a half year battle with cancer. His name was James H. McKenzie.

Jim McKenzie was born in my hometown of Prescott, Arkansas, in 1941. After graduating from Prescott High School, he attended the University of Arkansas and was a member of Arkansas Razorback baseball team and the Student Senate and president of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He then went on to get his law degree from the University of Arkansas School of Law and served two years on active duty as a Captain in the U.S. Army.

Upon his discharge from active duty, Jim returned to Prescott to practice law. As an attorney, he quickly earned the respect of the legal community and became a leader in the Arkansas Bar Association, serving in many capacities including president. He fulfilled appointments to several committees of the Arkansas Supreme Court and, in 1998, was named outstanding lawyer by the Arkansas Bar.

In our hometown of Prescott, to say that Jim was a respected and notable citizen would be an understatement. He was a pillar in our community. Jim served as president or chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce, the hospital board, and the Kiwanis Club. He was a lifelong, active member of the First United Methodist Church, where he was my Sunday school teacher. He was also a youth sponsor in the church, and he even coached Little League baseball.

Jim McKenzie truly exemplified the ideal of a public citizen. Throughout his life, he was a leader who never hesitated to give his time and energy to help others. For me personally, he was a role model growing up and an inspiration throughout my public service. I am grateful for all he did for our family and for his fellow citizens, and I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to call him a friend. His death is an enormous loss not only to those who knew him well, but also to our community and to our state.

My heart goes out especially to Jim's wife, Betty, their two daughters, Kris and Miki, and their five grandchildren as they deal with the pain of this difficult loss, and I am keeping all of them in my thoughts and prayers. While Jim may no longer be with us, his legacy and his

spirit will always live on in all those whose lives he touched.

CLUB 20 STARTING SECOND HALF- CENTURY

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Club 20 as it starts its second half-century as a forum and advocate for Colorado's majestic western slope region.

Founded in 1953 by the publisher of the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel and a number of business leaders, Club 20 took its name from the 20 counties from which its original membership came. Now it includes 22 counties, 75 incorporated cities and towns, the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes, 40 chambers of commerce, a number of special districts, and hundreds of businesses and individuals.

In its 50 years of service, Club 20 has been an active participant in lively debates about issues important to the economic vitality and quality of life in the communities of the western slope. From transportation, health care and other social services to the whole range of issues related to federal lands—which make up a large share of this region—Club 20 has been an effective advocate for its members. It has worked to identify issues of concern, inform its members about them, develop as great a degree of consensus as possible regarding ways to address those issues, and, most importantly, communicate to elected officials and others to make sure the voice of its members are heard on important policy matters.

As part of its work, Club 20 members make an annual visit to the nation's capital to meet with Members of Congress and their staffs and officials of the Executive Branch. These trips help inform people in Washington about the issues affecting western Colorado and the views of its citizens. They help us better understand how issues are affecting western Coloradans—people who are directly affected by federal decisions on public lands, agriculture, transportation, rural social services, and water as well as other issues. These direct contacts put a human face on the issues and are very valuable for all of us who work on these matters.

I ask all our colleagues to join me in congratulating Club 20 for its successful 50 years and in wishing them continued success for the next 50 years and beyond.

A TRIBUTE TO ALICE SHALVI

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 2002

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Alice Shalvi who will be honored on Thursday, March 14, by Kolot: The Center for Jewish Women's and Gender Studies. Mrs. Shalvi, an internationally known scholar and women's rights advocate, has dedicated her life to creating a more just society in Israel.

Alice Shalvi has called Israel home for more than 50 years. Born in Germany and educated in England, she moved to Israel in 1949. The following year Mrs. Shalvi became Professor of English Literature at the Hebrew University, a post she held for 40 years. During her remarkable tenure, she established the English Department at Ben Gurion University of the Negev (1969–1973) and also served as head of the Institute of Languages and Literature at Hebrew University (1973–1976).

Her devotion to the betterment of Israeli women's lives led her to a voluntary role as Principal of Pelech Experimental High School for Religious Girls in Jerusalem, a school dedicated to ensuring equal opportunities for women in Torah study and in every aspect of civil society. She was also the founding Chair of the Israel Women's Network, the country's major advocacy organization on women's rights, and today serves as its honorary President. In 1996, Mrs. Shalvi was appointed rector of the Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies where she later served as President and as Chair of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Shalvi lives in Jerusalem with her husband, Moshe Shalvi. They have six children, and are blessed with grandchildren.

I am proud to congratulate Alice Shalvi on her tremendous accomplishments. She has devoted her life to enriching the lives of women in Israel, and we are the better for her efforts.

A NATIONAL TREASURE

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to honor and congratulate a good friend and constituent on a well-deserved recognition for his unique and exemplary commitment to preserving our nation's architectural and cultural heritage.

For over 30 years, Parker Westbrook has dedicated himself to promoting the preservation and rehabilitation of countless buildings, parks, museums and monuments throughout the nation. In Arkansas, he is affectionately and aptly known as "Mr. Preservation." An active member of many states and local preservation foundations, commissions, and councils, Parker's efforts can be observed in numerous places throughout the state, perhaps most notably in the historic town of Old Washington, Arkansas, which briefly served as the state capital.

Parker spent many years in Washington, D.C. working here on Capitol Hill for several members of Arkansas's congressional delegation. His contributions to historical preservation began in 1968 while he was serving as an aide for the last United States Senator J. William Fulbright. At that time, Parker purchased and restored an old Quaker cottage in Waterford, Virginia, for which he received the Excellence in Restoration award from the Loudoun County Chamber of Commerce.

His passion for restoration and preservation continued when he returned to Arkansas in the mid 1970s. In the 1980s, he helped create the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas and helped pass an initiative that provides over \$3 million per year for preservation in the