

Commission. He next spent some time in private practice, and among other things spent some time in Alaska working on some issues related to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

Stan's congressional career started in 1975 when he joined the staff of what was then known as the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He served as counsel to the Mines and Mining Subcommittee, chaired by Representative PATSY MINK. He assisted with some important amendments to the Coal Leasing Act that were passed over the veto of President Ford and with a variety of other measures that came before that Subcommittee.

In 1977, Stan became a counsel to the new Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands, chaired by former Representative John F. Seiberling. In this capacity, Stan worked with both Representative Seiberling and my father, Morris K. Udall, who was the Chairman of the full Interior Committee. Stan helped draft a number of key parts of the legislation that became the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), particularly those related to subsistence uses by Alaska's Native peoples. Stan staffed hearings throughout the lower 48 states and Alaska and was one of the many key professional staff who helped shape the final legislation. ANILCA was a milestone in conservation, setting aside more than 100 million acres of Alaska's most pristine, public lands—an area larger than the State of California—and more than doubling the size of the nation's systems of national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness and wild and scenic rivers.

In addition to ANILCA, Stan has been involved with many other laws and regulations affecting the public lands and natural resources. He served as Representative Seiberling's staff counsel to the Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). That Committee developed the 1978 Amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which shifted the focus of debate on the OCS away from just energy production to a more balanced approach, which included greater protection for the environment. He also played a key role in connection with a variety of other measures, including the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 and the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986.

When John Seiberling retired in 1987, Stan remained on the Interior Committee staff, serving under former Representative Bruce Vento, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. He was involved in development of legislation, including the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act sponsored by my father, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 that included legislation developed by my predecessor, Representative David Skaggs, and the California Desert Protection Act.

In 1995, Stan left the Resources Committee to become the Legislative Director for David Skaggs. Representative Skaggs was a member of the Interior Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, so Stan was able to use his familiarity with public lands issues to assist in connection with those issues as they arose in that new context. He also dealt with the contentious issues related to Rocky Flats and the other sites in the DOE nuclear-weapons complex.

Stan was one of the first people I hired following my election in November 1998. I was fortunate to have someone who worked for my

predecessor and so was familiar with the Second Congressional District. As a newly elected Member of the Resources Committee, I also appreciated his familiarity with matters within its jurisdiction as well as the more senior members and the Committee staff.

At my office, Stan has made important contributions in drafting legislation to establish Rocky Flats as a national wildlife refuge after it is cleaned up and closed. He also has worked on the Udall-McInnis wilderness bill for James Peak, and fire prevention legislation I have proposed with my colleague, Mr. HEFLEY.

Stan's work has not been confined to the environmental arena. His keen intellect, common sense and sharp legal analysis have been invaluable on the wide range of issues and topics that face all members every day. He has been especially effective in tutoring many of the younger members of my staff on the inner workings of the House, the nuances of legislative drafting and as an example of the highest standard of professionalism for congressional staff.

Like any thoughtful and accomplished lawyer, Stan is often fond of saying that he "can argue it flat or argue it round", and his objectivity is legendary in our office. Having said that, however, I also know that beneath his always calm demeanor and his ability to see all sides of a question, there beats the heart of a man who is passionate about doing the "right thing." Stan has never compromised his firm and unswerving commitment to civil rights and liberty. He loves the absurdity that is sometimes politics, but he doesn't allow political analysis to get in the way of his strongly held views about the majesty of our constitution.

Stan is a public servant in the best sense. He brings a work ethic and code of professionalism that is always focused on the promotion of policies that best serve the environment, the public good and the values of honesty and bipartisanship that are the hallmarks of American democracy at its best. His contributions to my office, the offices of my predecessors, the House Resources Committee and the whole House of Representatives—and ultimately the people of the United States—serve as an example of a professional life that commands both respect and affection. I wish Stan a happy birthday and many productive years ahead.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLAUCOMA CAUCUS URGES AMERICANS TO GET SCREENED THROUGH CAPITOL VISION

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the issue of glaucoma awareness and the importance of early detection to prevent blindness among Americans.

Glaucoma, a debilitating eye disease that strikes without warning and often without symptoms, blinds more than 5,500 Americans annually. While impacting all Americans, glaucoma is the leading cause of blindness in African-Americans. Because eye damage from glaucoma cannot be reversed, early detection and treatment are the only ways to prevent vision impairment and blindness.

As a member of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus, I am pleased to announce that glaucoma will take on a renewed emphasis on March 6, as the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus, Friends of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus Foundation and Pharmacia Corporation join forces to bring glaucoma awareness and screenings to those at risk around the United States.

Capitol Vision, the call-to-action and educational campaign, will challenge Americans to learn more about glaucoma and encourage them to take positive steps to protect their vision. Capitol Vision will especially emphasize the importance of glaucoma awareness among African-Americans, who are three to four times more likely to go blind from glaucoma than are Caucasians. We will also raise awareness of the Medicare Improvement Act—effective since January 2002—that adds Medicare coverage of annual glaucoma screenings for people who are at high risk for glaucoma.

Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-New York); Bud Grant, CEO, Friends of the Congressional Glaucoma Caucus Foundation; Eve Higginbotham, M.D., Professor and Chair, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Maryland School of Medicine; Paul Chaney, Vice-President, Global Ophthalmology Business, Pharmacia Corporation; Herman Washington, WHUR-FM; and Sharon Matthews, a glaucoma patient, will join me to kick off the campaign with a media briefing in the Rayburn building on March 6 in Washington, D.C. Capitol Vision will then travel to communities throughout the country to provide free glaucoma screenings. The first screening will take place in Rep. Rangel's district in late March.

I am honored to join forces with such a distinguished group to tackle a very important health concern. I strongly encourage other members of Congress to join us in our efforts to promote early detection of glaucoma so that we can eradicate a disease that steals the sight of many Americans.

IN HONOR OF JAMES M. SMITH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of James M. Smith, who is retiring after 30 years of distinguished service on the Cuyahoga County District Board of Health, 28 of which he served as President. Mr. Smith's unwavering commitment to public service has been invaluable to the people of Cuyahoga County. His integrity, intelligence, and unselfish commitment will be greatly missed.

Mr. Smith grew up in Nebraska where as early as high school he displayed leadership as president of his senior class. After high school he served his country during WWII in the Navy and the Naval Corp. He went on to attend the University of Michigan where he earned a BBA degree from the School of Business Administration and a JD from the law school. He then moved to Cleveland where he opened his own law practice which he ran for many years before merging with the firm founded by William R. Van Aken in 1977. He became a senior partner in what is now called, Van Aken & Bond.

Throughout his career Mr. Smith has displayed continued leadership and community involvement in the Cleveland area. He spent 10 years beginning in 1959 as a Councilman in the city of Highland Heights, the last three as President of the Council. He has served as an officer and member of the board of directors of many Cleveland based corporations as well as a member of various civil organizations.

James M. Smith's educational background, professional experience and extensive community involvement in Cleveland made him an ideal candidate to serve as President of the Cuyahoga County District Board of Health. His leadership, vision and genuine concern for the people of Cuyahoga County have led the department to be a leader in public health issues statewide. On behalf of the residents of Cuyahoga County and the city of Cleveland I would like to express sincere gratitude to the years of devoted service by James M. Smith.

I ask my colleagues to join me in rising to honor this truly remarkable public servant for his distinguished years of service to the Cleveland community.

H.R. 1542, THE INTERNET FREEDOM AND BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT ACT

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of the Tauzin-Dingell bill, H.R. 1542. Included as a part of that bill by means of the Manager's Amendment is an antitrust savings clause. This is an important addition to the bill and the authors, the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, are to be congratulated on the development of this amendment.

Regulatory and antitrust laws serve different functions. This amendment recognizes and embraces that fact as it preserves the antitrust laws and it indicates that these laws are not affected by H.R. 1542, the Telecommunications Act of 1996, nor the Communications Act of 1934. Second, and equally important, is the fact that it does not overrule nor affect any court case interpreting those laws including the Goldwasser case. The savings clause preserves this case law as well. Third, when the savings clause uses the term antitrust laws, such term includes antitrust defenses and immunities.

Congress and the courts have recognized how ill-equipped antitrust courts are to serve as regulatory agencies. That's why the 1996 Act replaced judicial supervision under the AT&T consent decree with regulatory supervision of the process through which competition in the telecom industry would be jump-started. If we had simply abolished the AT&T consent decree and left all these details to antitrust enforcement agencies, private litigants, and the courts, five bad results would have occurred.

First, the courts would have been flooded with regulatory tasks they are not suited to handle. It was a formidable task having one federal judge trying to micromanage the telecommunications industry under a consent de-

cree. We did not repeat that experiment by authorizing many state and federal antitrust courts to undertake the same tasks.

Second, the antitrust enforcement agencies, including the Department of Justice, would have been called on to duplicate, second guess, and perhaps contradict the telecommunications policy decisions Congress instead decided to entrust to the FCC and to the state commissions. We need the enforcement agencies to enforce the antitrust laws, not establish telecommunications policy or duplicate the regulatory expertise of other agencies.

Third, incumbent carriers would not have been subject to many of the requirements they now face. By this bill, we limit regulation in the broadband segment of the industry, but we leave in place many regulatory requirements imposing on carriers duties they do not have under the antitrust laws.

Fourth, as courts reached different and inconsistent conclusions in different cases, chaos would reign in an infrastructure industry critical to our economy and our nation's security.

Fifth, we would bog down the deregulatory process through the protracted process of antitrust litigation in which cases often drag out for many years and, in some cases, decades.

The 1996 Act assigns responsibility for working out the difficult details of interconnection and other transitional arrangements to private parties, state regulators, and the FCC. Antitrust laws are not expanded or diminished in any way by the 1996 Act or this Act. Among the antitrust laws preserved by the savings clause in the Managers' Amendment are the well-crafted and carefully applied judicial doctrines that govern the manner through which antitrust courts coordinate their activities with those of the regulatory agencies to avoid potential incompatibilities that might otherwise occur. We did not expand or diminish the antitrust laws, or the manner in which the courts apply those laws, when we enacted the Telecommunications Act of 1996. We will not do so now by enacting this Act.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CLARA HORAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a woman whose passion for life and whose incredible human spirit is an inspiration to us all. Clara Horan, a Colorado resident of almost sixty years, who will soon achieve an extraordinary milestone, celebrating her one-hundredth birthday with four generations of her friends and family.

Clara was born on April 11, 1902 in Elba, Nebraska. She was raised by her parents, Peter and Katherine Andrzejewski, on a cattle, corn and wheat farm with her eight brothers and sisters. On December 7, 1921, Clara married Lloyd Horan of Cotesfield, Nebraska. The couple relocated to Mesa, Colorado in 1943, and then moved to Clifton, Colorado five years later. Her friends and family fondly refer to her as "Grandma."

Incredibly, Clara is the matriarch of a family that includes 3 children, 8 grandchildren, 16

great-grandchildren and 10 great-great-grandchildren. It is an impressive lineage of which she is extremely proud, and which, more importantly, is extremely proud of her. She has been a member of St. Ann's Church in Palisade, Colorado for nearly 25 years, and continues to volunteer on a weekly basis at the Migrant Center in Palisade. She still loves to attend to her garden, and finds time to fish on Grand Mesa. The remarkable longevity of Clara's life is a testament to the extraordinary passion for life that she has always carried with her, and her family and friends are all fortunate to be able to share in a life as rich and varied as hers.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of this body of Congress the life and spirit of such an incredible woman. She has lived her life with extraordinary passion and kindness, and possesses an innate ability to brighten and invigorate the lives of those around her. She is truly an inspiration to all of us, and I, along with the many people whose lives she has touched, am honored to recognize her tremendous accomplishment in reaching her one-hundredth birthday, and more importantly, her passion for life and indomitable human spirit.

RECOGNIZING JOHN PLACK AS TOP STUDENT VOLUNTEER IN PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL'S SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY AWARDS

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of John Plack, my constituent from New Hyde Park who has been chosen as a top student volunteer in Prudential Financial's Spirit of Community Awards, a nationwide program honoring young people for outstanding acts of volunteerism. John is one of only nine students from New York chosen for this award. He will receive an engraved bronze Distinguished Finalist medallion in the Prudential Spirit of Community Award ceremony.

John is a sixteen-year-old junior at New Hyde Park Memorial High School. John's project was to create the "Children Helping Children Remembrance Quilt." He headed the worldwide effort to make remembrance quilts from squares displaying personalized messages of condolence and hope for children affected by the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Thanks to John our community will always remember the support and help given by the world to New York during a desperate time. Children everywhere will always be aware of the contributions made by many to a city in need. Our community can rest assured that its future is in good hands with people like John demonstrating outstanding public service.

The awards, presented by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals, honor young people for outstanding community service. This year, a record 28,000 youth volunteers across the country were considered for these awards.

John's ideas and creativity show his vision and determination to make the world a better place. It is refreshing to see such a young person with such a mature outlook and it bodes