

Bunny's track record of creativity and competence brought her to the attention of the National Association of Synagogue Administrators. At their national conferences, Bunny delivered papers and led seminars which earned her a national reputation for professional excellence.

Following her employment in the synagogue, Bunny went on to work for State Senator Leonard Stavisky as head of his administrative staff. After two years of exciting work in government service, Bunny was invited to join the Solomon Schechter School of Queens as its executive director. In short order, Bunny revolutionized the administration and management of the flagship day school of the Conservative Movement.

As a citizen Bunny has not neglected her civic responsibilities. She is an active member of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Democratic Association of Queens where she has served in numerous executive board committee positions, including two terms as president. Currently, she is chairperson of the board.

Jerry is a longtime member of the executive board of the FDR Association where he has served as vice president of programming and is currently vice president of administration.

Jerry's work in the community is beautifully represented by his service as a docent at the Ridder Museum in Roslyn, where some of his own masterworks in the art of miniaturization have been displayed to the general public.

Jerry has given freely and fully of his time to the Center in his own capacity as a caring, committed Center member who has impacted powerfully on the good work of the *Bikur Cholim* Committee and other committees as well as serving as in-house videographer for countless Center programs.

Mr. Speaker, Bunny and Jerry Frankel are a model American couple who have provided exemplary service to the Hollis Hills Jewish Center and the Jewish community in Queens. I know the whole House of Representatives joins me in thanking them for their years of dedication and commitment.

#### TRIBUTE TO ERNANI C. FALCONE

#### HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 2002*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a man of conviction and honor, Ernani C. Falcone. Regrettably, Ernani Falcone passed away on Monday, May 13, 2002, but his strong, booming voice that always embraced the downtrodden and defended democratic ideals, will resonate with us forever.

Ernani, who many affectionately called "Nani", was many things at once, both a commander and a warrior; both a dedicated Democratic leader respected by the political elite, and a champion of the little guy; both a revered member of the San Antonio community and an activist who fought for local environmental preservation. He was colorful, charismatic, controversial, and always willing to stand up against special interests. San Antonio Mayor Ed Garza said of "Nani" who was a close friend and advisor, "He often spoke in a loud roar, but he did so thinking with his big heart."

A native Philadelphian by birth, but a Texan by nature, Ernani was a graduate of Princeton

University who always made a point of challenging the status quo and on occasion, unleashing a devilish laugh. He gained widespread recognition when, 10 years ago, he began positioning himself at the center of all major policy debates in San Antonio.

Ernani's political career began in Delaware County, a Philadelphia suburb, where he was the chair of the Delaware Democratic Party for 12 years. In 1987, he moved his family south, where he embroiled himself in Texas politics. Brash and flamboyant, he took San Antonio politics by the reins—becoming the founder of the Northwest Neighborhood Alliance and president of the Braun Station West Community Improvement Association.

A lover of nature, Ernani helped develop San Antonio's 1996 tree-preservation ordinance and later fought to make the ordinance stronger. It is difficult to think of someone who has worked harder, and with more devotion, to protect the environment of our ever growing city. Ernani was the kind of guy who, facing a city of growing skyscrapers, would notice even the smallest trees.

Most recently, Ernani was serving on a technical advisory committee that monitored revisions of San Antonio's Unified Development Code and was a member of the Zoning Commission. He never gave up. When decisions were being made that affected the San Antonio people that he loved so much, Ernani was there. Dressed flamboyantly in his bright shirts and ties that matched his personality, he was never a silent bystander.

It would be unwise, and perhaps impossible to forget Ernani Falcone. More than a president, commissioner, founder, or educator, he was an apotheosis for all politicians. He came to San Antonio with a bang, and the memory of his humanitarianism will not leave quietly. I stand here today to bid a farewell to "Nani" for all to hear. It is a fitting way to say goodbye.

#### HONORING DEPUTY SHERIFF DENNIS PHELPS

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 2002*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Fresno County Deputy Sheriff Dennis Phelps. Deputy Phelps was killed in the line of duty on May 19, 2002.

Dennis was born in Leon, Iowa, on October 11, 1954. His family moved to Fresno, California, where he graduated from McLane High School in 1972.

Deputy Phelps began his career in law enforcement in the early 1980s as a special guard/bailiff assigned to the courts in Fresno County. After some time away from the department, he returned as a reserve deputy sheriff in June of 1999. He was hired as a full-time peace officer on October 30, 2000. Deputy Phelps successfully completed field training and was promoted to Deputy Sheriff Two on January 7, 2002. Dennis was Deputy Sheriff on Patrol of the Northeast Field Services.

In this time of unyielding resolve in our support of those who protect our nation both internally and externally, I offer my deepest sympathy and heartfelt appreciation to Deputy Phelps' wife, Dana, and children, Nicole and Kenny. I also thank the Fresno County Sher-

iff's Department for the services they provide and extend my condolences to them as they grieve the loss of their colleague. Deputy Phelps is a hero for his service and his sacrifice and we honor him for both.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Deputy Sheriff Dennis Phelps. I invite my colleagues to join me in a moment of silence and in honoring Deputy Phelps for his service to the community.

#### TRIBUTE TO CEDAR INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 2002*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Cedar International Fellowship, of Brooklyn New York, and the visionary whose efforts have made this whole endeavor possible, Reverend Robert L.A. Reaves.

In the fall of 2001, while at the Cedar of Lebanon Baptist Church, located at 220 Hegeman Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Reverend Reaves conducted a meeting for the express purpose of organizing a new church. On November 17, 2001, with the purpose of equipping the new church for the perfecting of saints for the work of the ministry, Reverend Reaves organized a church growth symposium at the Seaview Diner.

The new church was born on January 26, 2002, at 400 Thatford Avenue, in Brooklyn. Reverend Reaves resigned his position in the old Cedar Church, and assumed the role of founder and Senior Pastor of the new church, which was to be called the Cedar International Fellowship. The first worship service, attended by 108 members as well as by numerous visitors, was held on February 3, 2002. The spirituality of this ecstatic service reached such a peak, that the members joyously proclaimed: "Thus Saith the Lord, I will also take off the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it; I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon a high mountain."

But this was not a one-time occurrence. The International Fellowship has been described as a place "where the worshipers worship and the word comes alive." It focuses on Evangelism through the expository preaching of the word of God and the discipling of its members. Subsequently, the Church's vision statement is "winning one to win one to win another." This atmosphere of outreach has caused the Church's membership to multiply to the extent that, only several months after its inception, the Church can now boast of having 1000 members.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to recognize the achievements of Reverend Reaves and the Cedar International Fellowship Church.

#### A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING LUCAS JEFFREY CIFRANIC

#### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 2002*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker,

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America Troop 811; and

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic has shared his time and talent with the community; and

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the Eagle Scout Award;

Therefore, I join with the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Lucas Jeffrey Cifranic for his Eagle Scout Award.

CONGRESS HALL IN CAPE MAY,  
NEW JERSEY

**HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 2002*

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the reopening of Congress Hall, a very special historic landmark in Cape May, New Jersey.

Opened in 1816, Congress Hall was originally built by Thomas Hughes as a boarding house for summer visitors to the Cape May area. The house was a success and, in 1828, when Hughes was elected to Congress, it was renamed Congress Hall in his honor. An 1878 fire destroyed the Hall but within a year it was rebuilt.

As the hotel and its surrounding city became more popular, it attracted an even more diverse stream of visitors. Presidents Ulysses S. Grant, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan all chose to vacation here. President Benjamin Harrison deemed Congress Hall his "summer White House." Composer John Philip Sousa conducted concerts on the lawn of the Hall and, in 1882, composed the "Congress Hall March."

Closed during the Great Depression and reopened after the end of the Second World War, it seemed that the days of Congress Hall and the grandeur it had been associated with had passed. From 1968 until 1995, Congress Hall was protected from demolition when it became the home of the Cape May Bible Conference led by Reverend Carl McIntire. Then, in 1995, the property was purchased and prepared for extensive renovation.

Today, Congress Hall is reopened, recalling its original splendor, fit for Presidents, dignitaries and visitors the world over. I am pleased to claim Congress Hall as part of my Congressional District's proud history and welcome a new generation of vacationers to visit the historic hotel. Best wishes to all the people involved with Congress Hall and to the citizens of Cape May as they celebrate this special milestone in their community's history.

THE SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS  
OF THE SPOKANE RESERVATION  
GRAND COULEE DAM EQUITABLE  
COMPENSATION SETTLEMENT  
ACT

**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 4, 2002*

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to introduce legislation that will provide an equitable settlement of the meritorious claims of the Spokane Tribe of Indians concerning its contribution to the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam.

Similar settlement legislation was enacted in 1994 to compensate the neighboring Confederated Colville Tribes as a consequence of the Grand Coulee Dam. That legislation, P.L. 103-436, provided for a \$53 million lump sum payment for past damages and roughly \$15 million annually from the ongoing proceeds from the sale of hydropower by the Bonneville Power Administration. The Spokane settlement legislation, which I am introducing today, would provide a settlement of the Spokane Tribe of Indians claims directly proportional to the settlement afforded the Colville Tribes based upon the percentage of lands appropriated from the respective tribes for the Grand Coulee Project, or approximately 39.4 percent of the past and future compensation awarded the Colville Tribes pursuant to the 1994 legislation. Though the proposed Spokane settlement is proportionately less, the losses sustained by the Spokane Tribe are substantially the same as those sustained by the Colville Tribes and arise from the same actions of the United States Government. The difference being that the Spokane Tribe lost its entire salmon fishery, the base of its economy.

Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete dam in the world, the largest electricity producer in the United States, and the third largest electricity producer in the world. It produces four times more electricity than Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and is three times its size. Grand Coulee is one mile in width; its spillway is twice the height of Niagara Falls. It provides electricity and water to one of the world's largest irrigation projects, the one million acre Columbia Basin Project. The Grand Coulee Project is the backbone of the Northwest's federal power grid and agricultural economy.

For more than half a century, the Grand Coulee Project has produced enormous revenues for the United States Government and brought prosperity to the Pacific Northwest. The construction of the dam and the electricity it produced, helped pull the Northwest out of the Great Depression. It provided electricity to the aluminum plants that built the air force that helped to defeat Germany and Japan in World War II.

To the Spokane Tribe of Indians, however, the dam is a monument to the destruction of their way of life. The Dam flooded their reservation on two sides. The Spokane River—the ancestral umbilical cord to Spokane existence and the heart of their reservation—was changed from a free flowing waterway that supported plentiful salmon runs, to barren slack water that now erodes away the southern lands of the Reservation with every change in the reservoir level. The enormous

benefits that accrued to the Nation and the Northwest were made possible by uncompensated and irreparable injury to the Native Americans of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers.

From 1927 to 1931, at the direction of Congress, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investigated the Columbia River and its tributaries. In its report to Congress, the Corps identified a number of potential sites and recommended the Grand Coulee site for hydroelectric development by either the State of Washington or private concerns. Shortly thereafter, the Columbia River Commission, an agency of the State of Washington applied for and, in August 1933, was granted a preliminary permit from the Federal Power Commission for the water power development of the Grand Coulee site. However, on November 1, 1933, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Director of Public Works Administration, federalized the project under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Excavation for the dam commenced on December 13, 1933. However, its legal authorization was in question and Congress reauthorized the Dam in the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1935. In 1940, very belatedly and inadequately (at the urging of the Department of the Interior), Congress did enact a statute to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate whichever Indian lands he deemed necessary for Grand Coulee construction and to receive all rights, title and interest the Indians had in them in return for his appraisal of its value and payment of compensation by the Secretary. The only land that was appraised and supposedly compensated for was the newly flooded lands. Pursuant to this legislation, 54 Stat. 703 (1940), the Spokane Tribe received the grand total of \$4,700. There is no evidence that the Department advised or that Congress knew that the Tribes' water rights were not extinguished. Nor had the Indian title and trust status of the Tribal land underlying the river beds been extinguished. No compensation was included for the power value contributed by the use of the Tribal resources nor the loss of the Tribal fisheries or other damages to tribal resources.

Although the Department of the Interior and other federal officials were well aware of the flooding of Indian trust lands and other severe impacts the Grand Coulee Project would have on the fishery and other critical resources of the Spokane and Colville Tribes, no mention was made of these impacts or the need to compensate the Tribes in either the 1933 or 1935 authorizations. Federal inter-departmental and intra-office correspondence of the Department of the Interior from September 1933 thru October 1934 clearly demonstrate that the Federal government knew that the Colville and Spokane Tribes should be compensated for the flooding of their lands, destruction of their fishery and other resources, destruction of their property and annual compensation from power production for the use of the Tribes' land and water resources contributing to such power production. As pointed out in a 1976 Opinion of Lawrence Aschenbrenner, the Acting Associate Solicitor, Division of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior:

The 1940 act followed seven years of construction during which farm lands, and timber lands were flooded, and a fishery destroyed, and during which Congress was silent as to the Indian interests affected by