

the age of 12, as the president of the Junior CSO, Jessica led other child farm workers in a successful petition campaign for a neighborhood park.

After graduating valedictorian from Bakersfield High School, Jessica completed one year of college. She made the sacrifice of foregoing college to begin working closely with Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers, UFW. It was there as a caseworker that Jessica first called attention to the adverse effects of pesticide exposure on farm workers. While most believed that the rashes, headaches and dizziness were from heat exposure, Jessica having suffered the same symptoms herself, believed it to be pesticide poisoning. Her persistence gave fuel to union boycotts and eventually gained national attention when it became the focus of the 1969 Senate hearing on migrant workers.

When she was 21, she was sent to Canada to enlist supporters in the union's fight against grape growers. Her passion and eloquent speaking ability won broad support from students, laborers, and church groups and drew millions of Canadians into the boycott. The success of the boycott gave the UFW the critical leverage it needed to win contracts with the entire California grape industry. Because of her warnings, these contracts contained clauses banning the use of dangerous pesticides. Later, Jessica served as the National Director of Organizing for the UFW and was elected to the national executive board.

Jessica spent countless hours registering voters and turning out the vote for numerous elected officials, including Jerry Brown in his successful bid for governor of California in 1974, and Robert Kennedy in his bid for the California Democratic 1968 presidential primary.

As Chair of the California Democratic Party, I worked closely with Jessica in 1982. She demonstrated extraordinary leadership, energy, and commitment as the head of a crucial state-wide voter registration and get-out-the-vote drive. In 1992, she worked with Fred Ross Jr., at Neighbor to Neighbor, training leaders of SICAPE, the coffee workers' union of El Salvador, and with workers targeted by Salvadoran death squads.

For the last two decades, she continued her work as labor educator at Rutgers and Cornell Universities. At Cornell she directed the Labor In-House Programs in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. There she trained and inspired many organizers including Chinese-speaking health care workers, who with her assistance became activists and leaders in Local 1199 of the Service Employees International Union.

Despite her poor health from her battle with cancer, which she believed was caused by exposure to pesticides in the fields, she continued to be an invaluable colleague in the labor movement fighting for economic and social justice.

We thank Jessica for her leadership, her courage, and her dedication to the labor movement and to our nation. Her work will continue in the laborers she empowered and the students she inspired.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Jessica's husband, Kenneth Thorbourne Jr., her mother, Margaret Govea, and her siblings. I hope it is a comfort to them that so many people share their loss and are praying for them at this sad time.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO PROVIDE PERMANENT FUNDING FOR THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT) PROGRAM

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, together with my Colorado colleague, Representative JOHN SALAZAR, I am introducing legislation to provide permanent funding for two programs that are very important to counties and other local units of government in Colorado and many other States.

Our bill is identical to one introduced in the 108th Congress by Scott McInnis when he represented Colorado's 3rd Congressional District. He was a leader on this issue, and we are joining to work to complete this job that he began.

Under the bill, the full amounts authorized under both the payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) program and the refuge revenue sharing program would be made available to the Secretary of the Interior annually, for distribution to eligible local governments in accordance with those programs.

This would eliminate the requirement for annual appropriations for PILT and refuge revenue sharing purposes and would shield them against the kind of political shortsightedness demonstrated in the budget recently submitted by President Bush, which proposes to inflict a severe cut in the funding available for PILT.

While both programs are significant, PILT is particularly important for counties in Colorado and other states that include large expanses of federal lands. In 2004, for example, counties in Colorado received more than \$17.6 million out of a total of \$244.3 million distributed nationwide.

Congress created the PILT program in response to a recommendation of the Public Land Law Review Commission, chaired by Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, who represented what was then Colorado's Fourth Congressional District. It reflected a recognition that a system of payments based on acreage was more equitable and reliable than one tied to management decisions such as timber harvests or other uses.

Counties use their PILT payments for a wide variety of purposes, including some—such as law enforcement, fire fighting, and search and rescue—that are directly related to the federal lands within their boundaries and the people who use those lands.

For nearly two decades after the program was established, PILT funding remained level but the value of PILT payments was eroded by inflation. In 1995, Congress amended the law to raise the authorization level. However, since 1995, no budget request—from either President Clinton or President Bush—has requested more than two-thirds of the amount authorized by the PILT Act. As a result, the burden on county taxpayers has not been reduced to the extent that Congress intended when it passed the 1995 legislation.

Our bill would ensure full implementation of that legislation.

HONORING THE 150TH BIRTHDAY OF WRIGHT COUNTY

HON. MARK R. KENNEDY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2005

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th birthday of Wright County, located in East Central Minnesota. Bordered on the north by the Mississippi River and the east by the Crow River, Wright County was founded on February 20, 1855, 3 years before Minnesota became the 32nd state. The Big Woods, as Wright County was called then, was inhabited by 504 pioneers from across Europe, as well as Native Americans from the Dakota and Winnebago Nations.

Wright County was a part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The Homestead Act of 1862 accelerated settlement of the area, and people arrived from across America and Europe. When the pioneers arrived in Wright County, they found the "Big Woods" moniker to be an apt description of the territory—a place covered with elm, basswood, sugar maple, ash and red oak. The county grew steadily, but travel was difficult because people could only clear a few acres of trees a year. The construction of the railroad had the biggest impact on the county, as farmers could get their goods to market faster and people could move with greater ease. Today, the county has a population of over 100,000 and is one of the fastest growing areas in the state of Minnesota.

Eventually, the Big Woods region came to be called Wright County in honor of Silas Wright, a former Congressman, Senator and Governor from New York State. Buffalo was established as the county seat in 1873. Most of Wright County's early residents were involved in agriculture, and appreciation for the county's vast natural resources carries on today. There are nearly 2800 acres of land devoted to the nearly 30 county parks. Residents also make use of the 298 lakes within the borders of Wright County, swimming and boating in the summer and ice fishing in the winter.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud resident of Wright County, I am pleased to honor a place so rich in Minnesota history and culture on the occasion of its 150th birthday.

TO COMMEMORATE THE ISSUANCE OF THE MARIAN ANDERSON STAMP

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of America's most shining and influential artists, Ms. Marian Anderson. The recent issuance of a commemorative stamp in her honor provides an opportunity to recognize her impressive achievements.

Few musicians in history can claim the number of achievements Ms. Anderson can. As an opera singer, she proved to be among the world's best. Her range and ability to communicate a song's emotion were envied. Ms. Anderson often sang in the original language of

the songs she performed, feeling that she would better connect with the native audience. By the end of her career she had performed in eight languages and traveled all over the world—living and studying for extended periods of time in Europe. Her voice graced President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House and the Inaugural ceremonies for Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. After hearing her, the world renowned conductor Arturo Toscanini commented that hers “. . . is a voice one hears once in a hundred years.” How true.

During her life, Ms. Anderson witnessed and contributed to some of the greatest changes in history. She lived through two world wars, a depression, and the civil rights movement. As an African-American, female performer during a period of history in which that combination provided particular challenges, she overcame prejudice and social limitations. For example, she was the first black singer to perform on stage at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. One of her most notable concerts was on Easter morning on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Broadcast nationwide via radio, Ms. Anderson sang before a crowd of over 75,000 and millions of listeners after she was prohibited from performing at Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the Revolution.

In addition to receiving awards for her musical talent, like the Grammy Lifetime Achievement, she received numerous other honors for her commitment to peace and equality. She was appointed goodwill ambassador to Asia and a delegate to the United Nations. She received the Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award, the United Nations Peace Prize, the NAACP's Spigarn Medal for outstanding achievement by a black American, and the President's Medal of Freedom.

Clearly, Marian Anderson had a resonating and inspiring voice with the heart and conviction to match. Ms. Anderson's voice was a vehicle of communication, and music her universal language. Hers' represented the voice of so many others who were unable to speak out against the injustices they faced.

I am honored to celebrate the issuance of the Marian Anderson commemorative stamp today. Ms. Anderson is quite deserving of this recognition. In doing this we eternalize the courage, conviction, and talent of this remarkable woman.

THE PASSING OF JON DRAGAN

HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2005

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I announce the loss of a true pioneer of whitewater rafting in southern West Virginia. Jon Dragan, dubbed the “Father of Whitewater Rafting,” passed away on Saturday at the young age of 62.

Jon came to Fayette County West Virginia in 1964 to explore our wonderful rivers, the New and the Gauley. By 1968 he had opened the first commercial whitewater rafting company on the New River and the rest is history.

It was my great pleasure to work with him in my early years as a Congressman to establish the New River Gorge as a National River and part of the National Park system in 1978. His efforts in the process were instrumental

and the end result has been a lasting wonder for southern West Virginia.

Throughout his career he continued to take part in exciting whitewater adventures, all while finding time to help out the community. He was a true public servant to West Virginia, and he leaves behind many people who were glad to know him, many fond memories and a great whitewater rafting industry.

Whitewater rafting is a huge part of the economy in southern West Virginia. It is one of the many wild, wonderful things that bring tourists to West Virginia and the entire industry was started by Mr. Dragan. We owe a great debt to him for all of his hard work and he will forever be remembered in Fayette County and across Southern West Virginia.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JERRY WARTGOW

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2005

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable individual and a personal friend. Mr. Jerry Wartgow recently announced that he will be stepping down this summer as the Superintendent of Denver Public Schools. He will be sorely missed by all who had the pleasure of working with him in his tireless efforts to improve the quality of education and the lives of Denver area youth.

Jerry is a wonderful man who is truly dedicated to education reform. In his four-plus years as superintendent he relentlessly pursued reforms, a pursuit that sometimes put him at odds with the educational establishment and at loggerheads with state and municipal officials.

Mr. Wartgow's dedication to institutional reform and improving results was matched only by his compassion for the children he worked for every day. Jerry was a believer in the notion of education as a lifetime process. He believed that in order to get long term results in childhood achievement, education has to start early—and he brought that thought process to the superintendent's office.

As he told the Rocky Mountain News last week, “Economically, the best possible investment is to put money in early childhood education and kindergarten. There's no question about it. That's the best way to go about secondary school reform—to start early.”

Jerry recently also told The Rocky Mountain News that, “Successful leaders have always been able to resist the pressure to make short-term, quick-fix changes at the expense of sustainable reform.”

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt Jerry has shown himself to be one of those successful leaders.

Rocky Mountain News columnist Mike Littwin recently penned a column about Wartgow that I think did a fine job capturing the kind of man Jerry is, and I would like to submit it here for the RECORD.

When Jerry Wartgow leaves his job as DPS superintendent in June, he'll leave the job undone.

Which is, of course, the only way you can leave that job.

Wartgow will have kept the position for just over four years. In explaining why he's leaving, he notes that the typical urban superintendent lasts only 27 months.

That's not really an explanation—and he didn't offer a better one—but it is a great statistic.

In 27 months as a school superintendent, it's easy to either wear out or to wear out your welcome. Or both.

When Wartgow made his announcement at the Denver School of the Arts in a speech before school principals and staff, he got a standing ovation. That's the way you want to go—before the grumbling gets too loud.

And there is some grumbling, of course: about struggling high schools, about high dropout rates, about potential labor problems, about community schools that are not always accepted by their communities.

In his speech, Wartgow pointed to his accomplishments—one form of education reform following another; money raised, even if never enough money; a district that the governor twice named most improved—and then he told me what he really thought about how much you can accomplish on the job.

It turns out to be a lesson—get out your paper and pencil—for “education” presidents and “education” governors and “education” mayors and school board members and state legislators and congressmen and, yes, superintendents and everyone else who makes education policy.

And so, of course, Jerry Wartgow's lesson turns out to be a lesson even for Jerry Wartgow himself.

It's simply this: “Education reform” and “quick fix” don't belong in the same sentence. And politicians are, by nature of their jobs, addicted to the quicker-than-really-possible fix.

Wartgow put it this way: “We live in a society of instant gratification. People want instant answers, instant solutions, ignoring the complexities of so many of these issues.”

“You take societal problems that can't be solved by legislators and they pass them on to the schools. And then they expect the schools to solve them.”

You know the fixes. Vouchers will fix the schools. Or testing will fix the schools. Or merit pay for teachers will fix the schools. Or charter schools will fix the schools. Or getting back to basics will fix the schools. Or—and, yes, this may be an extreme case—dumping Bless Me, Ultima in the trash will fix the schools.

And that's just from one side of the educational divide.

“We've been working on reform of education since 1978,” Wartgow said. “We've spent billions of dollars. Every state legislature has had its own reforms. There are hundreds of thousands of pages of legislation.”

In his speech, this is what he asked for from the legislature: no more education legislation.

“I've lived through all the cycles,” he said. “You don't give your children soft drinks—you give them fruit juice. Look in the paper today, and there's a story about the dangers of fruit juice.”

“It's the same with education reforms. And it's further complicated because people making the decisions are on a different time frame than the students.”

“If you're a mayor for four years, or you're an urban superintendent for 27 months, or if you're on the school board, what you're trying to do is to make a statement in the time you're there. If you're a young superintendent, with a family to worry about, you've got 27 months. And if you don't show progress. . . .”

It's a story you see played time and again.

“The reform time frame,” Wartgow said, “is out of sync with the policymakers' time frame.”

In Wartgow's time frame, he will quit just after a report on secondary school reform is