

of Confederation's principle that every State should be equal in the national arena. He specifically asked, "Where is or was a confederation ever formed, where equality of voices was not a fundamental principle?"

James Madison replied that the Lycian League was different, according representation in reflection of actual size. His Virginia plan provided for a bicameral legislature, with both houses' representation based on States' population. He eventually had to accept a compromise, with a people's house of proportional representation, our House of Representatives, in tandem with a Senate of equal State representation.

Hamilton and Madison also cited the Lycian League in defense of representative democracy. While direct rule usually resulted in either tyranny or anarchy, the two founders felt that delegation of authority to elected representatives would allow the government to function properly.

The ideas and debates of our founding fathers may seem archaic to our modern times, but we face questions of federalism every day in this Congress. A federalist system of government divides power between a central authority (the Federal Government) and constituent political units (the States and localities). The delineation of that power comes into question particularly often on the Energy & Commerce Committee, of which I am a Subcommittee Chairman, whether we are debating the proper authority over electricity transmission across State lines, the regulation of hazardous waste, or the transmission of information through our telecommunications infrastructure.

Meanwhile, whether we are helping Iraq and other Middle Eastern countries develop representative democratic systems, or providing advice to the burgeoning democracies of post-Soviet Eastern Europe, we effectively reenact the Constitutional Convention's debates about the Lycian League and the nature of democracy around the world. We are doing what we can to help spread freedom and democracy, in our own image. Unfortunately, while it is relatively easy to conceive of the best model of government—as our founding fathers did, and Montesquieu did before them—the diversity of the real world, in geography, ethnicity, religion, and history, makes applying that best model quite difficult in practice.

The British archeologist George Bean highlighted some of the unique features of the Lycian League—features not dissimilar to our own country's: "Among the various races of Anatolia, the Lycians always held a distinctive place. Locked away in their mountainous country, they had a fierce love of freedom and independence, and resisted strongly all attempts at outside domination; they were the last in Asia Minor to be incorporated as a province into the Roman Empire."

Our experience so far in guiding the nascent democracy in Iraq should certainly illustrate that representative democracy may not be perfectly replicable, at least overnight.

Fifteen years ago, all a visitor to Patara would have noticed were the tops of a few old stones. Today, the excavations at Patara have unearthed the remains of an entire city. The archeological team has rescued numerous buildings and items from the sand and scrub brush, besides the Bouleuterion parliament building, including: a large necropolis; a Roman bath; a sizeable semicircular theater; a

sprawling main avenue leading to the market square; a Byzantine basilica (one of 22 churches once packed into Patara); one of the world's oldest lighthouses; and a fortified wall.

I would encourage everyone to visit Patara, for its beauty and for its archeological significance. The excavation site is 10–15 minutes from the glorious beach, and will be opened to the public in 2007. While we wait, one of Turkey's largest museums, the Antalya Archaeological Museum, displays many of the finds from Patara and the surrounding area.

We owe a great debt to Turkey's Ministry of Culture and the Akdeniz University in Antalya for their dedication of time and money to bringing the ancient ruins of Patara out of the dust and back into our lives.

In closing, I would like to thank: Dr. Gul Isin, Associate Professor of Archeology at Akdeniz Antalya in Turkey, who has been diligently working with Dr. Fahri Isik and Dr. Havva Iskan Isik to uncover the mysteries of the Patara site; Professor James W. Muller of the University of Alaska, Anchorage, who dissected how the Lycian League affected the founding fathers; and the American Friends of Turkey, the Friends of Patara, and former Representatives Stephen Solarz and Robert Livingston, who graciously introduced me to the archeological findings at Patara, and the important work of Professors Isin and Muller.

BAY AREA RIDGE TRAIL TRIBUTE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 2006

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the completion of the 300th mile of the San Francisco Bay Area Ridge Trail on June 3, 2006.

The Bay Area Ridge Trail was the vision of William Penn Mott Jr., who served as the head of the East Bay Regional Park District, California State Parks and as the Director of the National Park Service.

Through a lifetime of service, Mr. Mott saw the importance of preserving ridge top lands for scenic, watershed, and habitat values. A key strategy for gaining public support for a significant program of land conservation, in his view, was to create responsible, appropriate and managed ways for the public to access and enjoy these lands through trails.

A "Bay Area ridge trail," in the grand tradition of the Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails, could connect people to places around them and build support for land preservation and protection.

To bring this vision into reality, a group of public land managing agencies, nonprofit organizations, and local trails and community advocates began meeting in 1987 to plan the route of a ridgeline trail to connect protected land areas and promote additional land preservation. These initial meetings were led by the National Park Service and the People for Open Space (now, the Greenbelt Alliance).

In 1988, this planning process led to the birthing of a new nonprofit organization known as the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council to coordinate the efforts of these public and private partners and promote the concept of the trail to the public.

I am proud to have played a role in the success of the trail by helping to win congressional support for it.

The first trail was dedicated on May 13, 1989, in San Mateo County in the Wunderlich and Huddart County Parks and Purissima Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve. Since 1989, a series of trails have been dedicated as part of the growing Ridge Trail system.

On June 3, 2006, the 300th mile will be dedicated in my district at the Crockett Hills Regional Park, in Contra Costa County. The total trail is expected to be over 500 miles in length; therefore this dedication brings the trail to more than halfway toward its completion.

The Council today is an independent nonprofit organization with a staff of six, a board of directors of 32, seven active County Committees organizing efforts locally, volunteers numbering in the hundreds, and over 3,500 members working together to complete the trail. As an organization, the Council has many strengths: a diverse and active Board of Directors; a skilled and committed staff; strong public name recognition; a compelling vision and clear mission; numerous strong partnerships with public agencies; strong political support from federal, state, county, and local governments; and committed local volunteer support.

No other organization in the Bay Area fills the important niche of providing public access to a regional network of ridgeline trails and open spaces and connecting local trails and communities to one another.

Beyond the Council, many public partners and nonprofit organizations work to make the Ridge Trail a reality. Our public agency partners also bring many strengths. The Bay Area enjoys a multitude of public agencies, local governments, and special districts committed to the preservation and protection of land and to providing public recreational access. These organizations have extremely capable and committed boards, directors, and staffs. Many of these organizations also enjoy dedicated public funding from parcel tax assessments, sales tax or general fund support that allows them to pursue a capital program of land acquisition and trail development.

As many of these partners helped to give birth to the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council, they have remained committed to helping complete the vision. The region also enjoys some of the most respected, skilled and well-funded land trusts in the nation that partner with the Council where our land acquisition needs overlap.

Collectively, these public and private agencies have already acquired much of the land needed for the next 100 miles of the Ridge Trail.

Some of the partners involved in the Bay Area Ridge Trail include The Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the John Muir National Historic Site, the Presidio Trust, the California Coastal Conservancy, California State Parks, the California Department of Fish and Game, the East Bay Regional Park District, the Mid Peninsula Regional Open Space District, Santa Clara County Parks Department, Santa Clara County Open Space Authority, San Mateo County Parks, the City of San Francisco, Marin County Open Space District, Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District, Sonoma County Regional Parks, Napa County, Solano County, the Sonoma Land Trust, Solano Land Trust,

the Land Trust of Napa County, East Bay Municipal Utility District, San Francisco Water Department, Marin Municipal Water District.

The Bay Area Ridge Trail creates many public benefits from helping to preserve uplands habitat and watershed lands, protecting scenic vistas valued by communities and providing the public with access to these vista points. By preserving a corridor of green land, the trail also helps define the edges of urban development, while creating managed ways for the urban public to enjoy these open areas.

Through their involvement in building, maintaining and enjoying the Ridge Trail, trail users, community members, and private landowners can be given an opportunity to give back to their community and steward the land. The trail also helps with environmental restoration as it can be sited in a way to reduce environmental damage while providing access to the outdoors. The trail provides a recreational outlet in an increasingly dense metropolitan region; and increasing the health and well being of all who use the trail, a critical component in addressing the public health concern of obesity. And, in some cases, it can provide an alternative to using a private auto to travel from one's home to school or place of business.

I commend the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council and its partners on completing the 300th mile of the Bay Area Ridge Trail on June 3, 2006, in conjunction with National Trails Day and wish the Council and all its partners continued success with this important effort.

IN HONOR OF DR. EILENE
GALLOWAY'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 2006

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American, Dr. Eilene Marie Galloway, on her 100th birthday. Dr. Galloway has lived a life of distinguished service to this Nation and to her profession, and it is fitting that we pause to recognize her accomplishments and to wish her well as she attains this significant milestone.

Dr. Galloway was born Eilene Marie Slack in Kansas City, Missouri on May 4, 1906—less than three years after the Wright Brothers achieved the first airplane flight. She married George Galloway in 1924. They had two sons, David and Jonathon, who have given her six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Dr. Galloway graduated from Swarthmore College in 1928 and holds honorary doctorates from Swarthmore and Lake Forest College. She is a proud member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

Throughout her professional career, Dr. Galloway has been an influential force in the development and analysis of domestic and international space policy and law. When Sputnik was launched on October 4, 1957, she was working as a Senior Specialist in International Relations for the Legislative Reference Service (the forerunner of today's Congressional Research Service) at the Library of Congress.

She was immediately asked to work with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard Russell to develop America's response to the Soviet Union's space initiative. In that capacity, she helped to draft the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, which established NASA and has remained an enduring framework for U.S. civil space policy.

From that time forward, Dr. Galloway has worked tirelessly with the U.S. Congress and as a consultant to NASA, the Federal Communications Commission, and the State Department to assess alternatives and develop approaches for U.S. and international space policy and law regarding the exploration and utilization of outer space. The international aspects of space activities have been a major recurring theme of Dr. Galloway's work. For example, she served as a consultant to Majority Leader Johnson in 1958 when he addressed the United Nations and recommended the creation of a Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS). She has worked with COPUOS for decades, whether serving as part of the U.S. delegation or as liaison to COPUOS for the International Astronautical Federation (IAF). During that time, she helped draft the U.N. treaties that govern exploration of outer space, the Moon, and other celestial bodies. She also was instrumental in creating the International Institute of Space Law (IISL) in 1958, which has served as the forum for legal scholars and others from around the world to debate the myriad legal issues associated with space exploration and utilization.

Dr. Galloway has continued to be an active participant in space policy and space law debates for almost five decades, as well as serving as a resource to researchers and the media on historical and current space policy issues and mentoring new members of the space policy and space law communities. Her contributions to her profession have led to her selection as an Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics—the highest rank possible in the Institute, election as a Fellow of the American Astronautical Society, receipt of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Institute of Space Law, receipt of the Theodore Von Karman Award from the International Academy of Astronautics, receipt of the Lifetime Achievement Award from Women in Aerospace and numerous other awards and citations.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Eilene Marie Galloway has served her profession and this country with distinction for many years. She is a worthy role model for young women and men everywhere, and she is an inspiration to all of us. I know my colleagues in the U.S. Congress join me in wishing Dr. Galloway a very happy 100th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD ROITMAN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 2006

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Howard Roitman. On May 12, 2006, Mr. Roitman is leaving the

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to assume the position of Deputy Executive Director of the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) here in Washington.

Howard Roitman has worked on important environmental issues and programs for the State of Colorado for nearly 20 years. He joined the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in 1987 to serve as manager of the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program. He later served as director of the department's combined remedial action and Superfund oversight programs before becoming director of the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division. Since January 2003 he has been the department's director of environmental programs.

His service has resulted in a safer, higher quality of life for all Coloradans. He was personally involved or oversaw efforts to cleanup radioactive waste piles, superfund sites, waste disposal facilities and pollution control and materials management at many industries and businesses across the State.

In addition to his service at the Department of Public Health and Environment, he was past president the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials, an organization that supports the environmental agencies of the states and trust territories. He also served as the chair of the Environmental Council of the States compliance committee and as chair of the Council's subcommittee on Long Term Stewardship. In his work on the subcommittee, he was responsible for successful negotiation of a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Departments of Energy, Defense, and Interior. He also is recognized as a national spokesman for states on federal facilities issues. He also is on the faculty of the University of Denver's University College Environmental Policy and Management Program.

Prior to his work with the State of Colorado, he worked for the Solicitor's Office and the Office of Surface Mining for the U.S. Department of Interior's Denver regional office and private consulting work in government regulation, natural resources and environmental protection.

Howard Roitman is now moving on to a nationwide organization where he can share his expertise on environmental protection with other States and the Nation. ASTSWMO focuses on the needs of state hazardous waste programs; non hazardous municipal solid waste and industrial waste programs; recycling, waste minimization and reduction programs; Superfund and State hazardous waste cleanup programs; waste management and cleanup activities at federal facilities, and underground storage tank and leaking underground storage tank programs.

Howard Roitman has also spoken eloquently about the need for State-based programs and actions to address climate change. He is one of a growing number of State-based regulators who understand this environmental challenge.

Colorado has benefited from Howard Roitman's strong public service commitment and environmental ethic. I ask my colleagues to thank him for this service and to wish him much success at his new post.