

of maintaining and improving our harbors is an important part of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's business this year.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee intends to explore this proposal and others over the next several months. We will be working with the Administration, ports, shippers, carriers and others in order to develop a fair and dependable source of funding for this important Federal function.

A TRIBUTE TO PIETER  
BOELHOUWER

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pieter Boelhouwer of Wethersfield, CT, a distinguished 1998–99 White House Fellow.

For nearly three decades, the White House Fellowship Program has honored and employed the talents of outstanding citizens who have demonstrated excellence in academics, community service, leadership, and professional achievement. Each year there are between 500 and 800 applicants nationwide for 11 to 19 fellowships. White House Fellows are chosen on the merit of remarkable achievement early in their career and the evidence of growth potential. It is the country's most prestigious fellowship for public service leadership development.

As a White House Fellow, Mr. Boelhouwer works in the Office of the Vice President. In this capacity, he focuses on domestic policy issues such as Social Security reform, domestic impact of foreign trade, creating livable communities, agriculture and transportation issues. He has also had the unique opportunity to meet and work with America's leaders in the private, public and non-profit sectors as part of his White House Fellowship curriculum.

Mr. Boelhouwer earned a bachelor's degree in history, Phi Beta Kappa, from Trinity College and a JD from Yale Law School. He is a management consultant with McKinsey & Co., where he has designed an innovative approach to connecting schools to homes via the Internet to improve children's education. Prior to joining McKinsey & Co., he served as a legislative aide in the U.S. Senate, where he developed and drafted legislation creating the National Civilian Community Corps, a resident service program passed as part of President Clinton's AmeriCorps bill. Mr. Boelhouwer's community involvement is quite extensive. Most notably, he originated and led a pro bono project to help the President's Summit for America's Future design its plan to reach the nation's communities. In addition, he created and wrote a guidebook, published by America's Promise, to help neighborhoods and communities around the country develop their own local action plans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in commending Pieter Boelhouwer for his service as a White House Fellow and for his distinguished leadership in civic and community endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO RODNEY GRAHAM  
AND AKILAH HUGINE

**HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of my constituents in the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina, Rodney K. Graham and Akilah L. Hugine. These two exceptional young people have been selected to participate in the 1999 NASA Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program (SHARP) PLUS.

The SHARP PLUS program is sponsored by NASA and the Quality Education for Minorities (QEM) Network. They are 2 of 300 high school students who will be participating in this summer's program. Rodney and Akilah were chosen from over 1,200 applicants representing 195 high schools in 34 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Since the 6 years the SHARP PLUS program has been in existence, it has provided almost 1,500 summer research apprenticeships to rising high school juniors and seniors interested in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology. Although Rodney and Akilah were chosen based on their exceptional math and science skills, they have not had the opportunity to apply this knowledge in a research environment. The SHARP PLUS program will give them the opportunity to work with professional research scientists and engineers in university and industry settings. They will be working on research projects and presenting papers based on their findings at the end of the program.

Mr. Speaker, I commend NASA and the QEM Network for this outstanding program, and I ask you to join me in expressing my most sincere congratulations and best wishes to Rodney K. Graham and Akilah L. Hugine from South Carolina for being selected for the 1999 NASA Summer High School Apprenticeship Research Program.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAN MANUEL  
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS AND  
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
OF COMMERCE

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the U.S. Department of Commerce on the occasion of the opening of the newest associate office of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service on June 4th, 1999.

This joint venture marks the first time that the Department of Commerce has opened an office of this nature on tribal lands. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Department of Commerce are forging a new path for future expansion of these types of programs to other tribes. It is my hope that more agencies will follow this path and work with all tribal governments to open new offices on tribal lands. Future expansion of United States

government agencies on these lands not only helps tribal governments, but also benefits local communities, and can help foster more interaction between a tribe and the community around it.

The purpose of the Foreign Commercial Service is to support U.S. commercial interests by increasing sales and market shares of domestic companies in overseas markets. The San Manuels, by bringing this agency to their tribal lands, have given all local businesses an advantage in increasing their sales and the local workforce, by increasing the avenues for locating new customers overseas.

By locating the offices at the San Bernardino International Trade Center, which is located at the former Norton Air Force Base, I see an even greater opportunity for new local business. Not only can entrepreneurs get help in opening new ventures by working with the Small Business Incubator, which is already located on the grounds of the Trade Center, but now they will also have assistance from the Foreign Commercial Services office which can reach out to its 90 domestic and 160 international offices that operate in the Foreign Commercial Service system.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating both the San Manuels and the Department of Commerce for this joint effort. At home in my district in California, we are proud of the contributions both these groups are making to the community. This joint venture is representative of the emerging international economic force that will make San Bernadino an international trade leader in California.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

**HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce three bills which will assist Indian tribes in their efforts to develop their economies. The federal government has an important obligation to the Indian community; however, simply increasing federal funding for various programs will not solve the long-term economic and social needs of all Native Americans. While the federal government has spent billions of dollars to aid Native Americans, thousands still live in substandard conditions with no real opportunity to overcome the cycle of poverty. Funds earmarked for Native Americans are in many cases being wasted by the federal bureaucracy.

I believe there is a better approach. Rather than spending ever-increasing amounts of money on wasteful programs, Congress should promote real, long-term economic development for Native Americans.

Let me be clear about what I believe is real economic development. I do not believe that gambling on reservations will provide lasting economic stability for Indians. While a small number of tribes have enjoyed huge windfalls of economic prosperity, the majority of Native Americans live in areas that do not facilitate profitable gambling operations. This is aside from the fact that we have yet to determine