

IN PRAISE OF PAUL HARVEY'S
COMMENTS ABOUT THE
BELEAGURED OIL AND GAS IN-
DUSTRY

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, recently a column by fellow Oklahoman Paul Harvey was published which effectively highlights the problems faced by our Nation's domestic oil and gas enterprises. I commend this column to my colleagues in the hope that Mr. Harvey's wise words, born of experience, will be heeded as we consider legislation affecting this vital industry this session.

[From the Daily Oklahoman, Mar. 10, 1995]

NATION'S OIL INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO SUFFER

(By Paul Harvey)

Our nation's balance of trade with other nations is unbalanced in their favor largely because of all the foreign oil we are buying—needlessly.

While drilling rigs sit idle in Texas, Oklahoma and 28 other states, our country continues to import from other countries more than half of all the oil we use. Meanwhile, the administration persists in maintaining policies that make it impossible for stateside oil companies to compete.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has persistently refused even to consider a tariff on imports, which would "level the playing field." The White House has declined even to consider initiatives to bolster our own oil industry, to stimulate our own production.

Denise Bode, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, is outraged. She predicts "a fire storm" in the oil and gas-producing states.

The American Petroleum Institute, convinced it will get nothing from the White House, is turning for help to Congress. The eight-member Oklahoma congressional delegation is seeking remedial legislation.

Sens. Bob Dole, R-Kan., and Don Nickles, R-Ponca City, are offering a parallel proposal to the Senate. What they seek is a \$3-a-barrel tax credit for existing and new marginal oil wells, phasing out when the market prices hit \$20 a barrel.

It can be argued that our nation is vulnerable again to being held hostage by Middle East potentates, who could cut off our oil within hours in the event of confrontation. That is so.

But a poor boy who grew up in Tulsa is more urgently anxious about the prospect of losing our nation's limited reserves forever.

Underground oil is not a "pool" of liquid. Mostly, it is suspended in sand or porous rock. Over time, even under applied water pressure, the flow dwindles, until one day, you have wells producing perhaps only three barrels a day.

After time, that three-barrel well will not pay its way because of cheap imports. If you plug that well, and later effort to re-drill the same well might cost \$5 million, which is utterly unrealistic. So, that oil is gone forever.

Domestic United States oil production is the lowest it has been in 40 years—500,000 jobs have disappeared in the oil industry in the past 10 years. Twenty-two thousand have been eliminated in just the two Clinton years.

Considering those numbers, a tax credit to encourage production is one of the best investments our country could make.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR "ART"
HOLLINGSWORTH

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur "Art" Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth is retiring after more than 21 years of public service in Rohnert Park, CA, which is located within the district I am privileged to represent. His dedication and commitment to improve the lives of the people of Rohnert Park is appreciated by those who have worked with him over the years, and by many who have benefited from his efforts.

Art spent more than 13 years on the Rohnert Park City Council, including three terms as mayor. He was a member of the city's planning commission for 8 years, and served for 2 years as its chairman. Having served on a city council myself, I know that these years were filled with lots of hard work, countless meetings, and long work days.

Despite this, however, Art's commitment to the community did not end with his official city duties. He also involved himself in a variety of local nonprofit activities and youth programs. Art was an advocate for our youth and worked to raise money for local high school athletic activities. In addition, he was a leader in many professional community groups, including the Rohnert Park Chamber of Commerce where he served as president for two terms.

Mr. Speaker, Art Hollingsworth has made many contributions to his community through his hard work and dedication. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting his efforts today, and in wishing him, and his family, all the best in the future.

IN HONOR OF FORMER REP-
RESENTATIVE D. FRENCH
SLAUGHTER, JR.

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues information concerning the naming of the main building of the Locust Grove campus of Germanna Community College of Virginia in honor of Congressman D. French Slaughter, Jr. The special dedication ceremony will take place on April 21, 1995, in Locust Grove, VA.

French Slaughter is a 20-year veteran of the Virginia General Assembly and was the chief patron of the State Community College Act of 1966. In 1969 he was a key leader in founding Germanna Community College upon the distinctive historical 100 acre site it now occupies. Upon retiring from the House of Representatives in 1991, he donated his personal papers and other memorabilia to the college. This collection will be on display at the dedication.

Our colleague worked hard to create educational opportunities for all people. He provided vision, support, and strong leadership in pursuing this goal. His efforts were key in helping so many individuals in quest of a dream; a dream of higher education which, to many, became a reality.

Germanna Community College is providing a fitting tribute to our former colleague who worked so hard and achieved much success in the pursuit of education for the people of Virginia.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 8, UNITED
STATES CODE, "ALIENS AND NA-
TIONALITY"

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to revise and codify certain general and permanent laws, related to aliens and nationality, as title 8 of the United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel as a part of the responsibilities of that Office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code.

This bill is intended to make no substantive change in the existing law.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill should contact the Judiciary Committee document clerk in room B-29 of the Cannon House Office Building. The telephone number is 225-0408. In addition, a section-by-section summary—containing reviser's notes and tables—of the bill, may be obtained through Edward F. Willett, Jr., Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515-6711.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims of the House Judiciary Committee no later than June 15, 1995.

TALENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT
LICENSE

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which allows the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to grant the Talent Irrigation District, which is in my district in Jackson County, OR, an extension of its hydro project construction commencement deadline.

The project is a 2.4-megawatt powerhouse, planned as an attachment to the existing Emigrant Dam, on the Emigrant River in southern Oregon. Low water conditions in the Emigrant River resulting from 8 years of continuous drought in Oregon have caused the irrigation district to reevaluate the project's operating plan. I believe granting an extension in this case will enable local officials to better configure this project to maximize power production and fish enhancement in light of the reduced water flows in the Emigrant River.

Construction of the existing Emigrant Dam was completed in 1959. It is a structural height of 176 feet and impounds 39,000 acre feet of water, which is delivered to about 8,000 users, irrigating approximately 30,000 acres.

On May 24, 1989, FERC issued a construction license to the Talent Irrigation District for the hydro project extension at Emigrant Dam. The license required construction to commence within 2 years—by May 24, 1991. In January 1991, the district requested and received a 2-year extension of the construction commencement deadline, until May 14, 1993, citing the need to consult further with the Bureau of Reclamation and continue negotiating a power sales agreement.

All negotiations were completed by April 1992, but the low flow conditions in the Emigrant River caused the Talent Irrigation District to postpone the commencement of construction and reevaluate the hydro project's proposed operating plan. When the 2-year extension expired on May 24, 1993, FERC canceled the license.

In order to commence with this project, the district needs its license reinstated and additional time to carefully evaluate the operating plan for the Emigrant hydro project and adjust it to perform better under low water conditions, both for power production and fish enhancement. The Federal Power Act, however, only allows FERC to grant one 2-year extension to the district, which is granted in 1991. Therefore, legislation is required to authorize FERC to extend the deadline further.

The legislation I am introducing today reinstates the Talent Irrigation District license and grants the district up to 4 years to begin construction.

CONGRATULATING JILL MOSS
GREENBERG—MARYLAND WOMEN'S
HALL OF FAME HONOREE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen of Prince George's County, MD. Ms. Jill Moss Greenberg, a resident of Hyattsville, was recently named one of six women throughout the entire State of Maryland to be inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

I have known Jill for a number of years and have worked very closely with her on the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as in my capacity as chairman of the Helsinki Commission in seeking the release of Jewish refuseniks from the former Soviet Union. Over the years she has been instrumental in forging change throughout our country, our State, our Nation and on the international level—change that has benefited the lives of many people. She is truly worthy of this honor.

Recently, Ms. Andrea Novotny of the Prince George's Journal wrote of the outstanding contributions Jill Moss Greenberg has made in garnering this recognition and I am pleased to share this article with my colleagues and urge them all to join me in congratulating one of Maryland's Women's Hall of Fame honorees—Jill Moss Greenberg.

HONOREE RECALLS HER ACTIVIST PAST

(By Andrea Novotny)

Twenty years ago, women could not have credit cards in their name and faced expulsion from school for running on the "boys' track."

But Jill Moss Greenberg, 52, of Hyattsville, a self-described civil rights and feminist pioneer, worked to change those and other gender, race and socio-economic inequities. She is one of six women who on Tuesday were named honorees of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame, established by the Maryland Commission for Women in 1985.

"People don't even think of it now. But it was a hard fight to get to where we are today. . . . No one should be a second-class citizen. We are working to create a society where no one is marginalized and no one is a footnote. The whole is greater than the parts, and every individual has the potential of creating great change," Greenberg said.

"There are a lot of laws on the books, but it is a constant struggle to make them real in the lives of everyday people. We have to assure that those accomplishments remain and that we continue to go forward for the rest."

Greenberg began tackling social problems as a teenager, joining the Civil Rights movement while still in junior high school. By middle school, she was volunteering on the presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson, who she believed shared her vision of civil liberty.

Greenberg's efforts with a friend to remove barriers for the disabled led to the creation of one of the first preschools for disabled children in the United States. She was in her junior year in college.

"From the time I was very young, my family raised me with the values that each person could make a difference. Something can always be done about social inequities," Greenberg said.

She now works as director of multicultural education at the Mid-Atlantic Equity Consortium, providing assistance to school systems in five states on issues involving gender and race. "Racial minorities and women not only have a glass ceiling, but they have to clean it too," Greenberg noted. ". . . As Frederick Douglass said, 'you can't have change without a struggle.'"

Greenberg, a Maryland resident for 24 years, led the effort to form the county's Commission for Women in 1972. At that time she was also working with the state's Commission for Women to help women participate in the legislative process.

Greenberg played a significant role in the passage of the Maryland Equal Rights Amendment, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Title IX, a federal law that requires federally funded schools to provide equal opportunities in athletics for male and female students.

But overcoming barriers wasn't easy.

"So many people opposed civil rights and civil equity back then," Greenberg recalled. She first had to win the support of former Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman, who was expelled from high school for running on the school's only track, then designated for boys.

"People thought Title IX would defeminize females and demasculinize males. Other congressmen said if it became law, our daughters would have to shower with boys. But they were missing the point. It wasn't just about athletic equity, it was about learning to win and lose and letting others experience the things that prepared them for life," Greenberg said. "The education girls receive determines their employment and life-long existence."

"Our goal now is not just to put different genders, races and cultures in a classroom, but to have them treated equally within that environment," Greenberg said. She learned cultural and religious sensitivity working with the county school system's task forces on black male achievement and multicultural education and serving on the

regional board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Greenberg founded the Maryland Women's History Project and the Black History at Your Door Step Project to recognize historical contributions of women and members of racial minorities.

"In a 500-page social studies text-book, only seven pages were dedicated to women. When women finally won suffrage, 75 years ago, the books said they were 'given' the vote—not that they achieved it through great struggle," Greenberg said.

"We need to create respect for each other so we can understand and value diversity."

Greenberg cautions against over-simplifying complex issues facing today's multicultural society and she says finding solutions is an ongoing challenge.

"Do we stand for what our country is about or what is comfortable? We need to be able to have the courage to stand up for our convictions," Greenberg said. "We still see a lot of inequity, but when people who share the same vision work together, they become a powerful force in creating change."

GUAM COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND
HUMANITIES

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state my strong support of the continued funding for the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment of the Humanities.

In its 29-year history, the NEA has awarded over 100,000 grants for music, theater, dance, arts, education, and outreach to many communities across the country. The Federal Government's elimination of the funding of these agencies would greatly affect the lives of many people, especially children, throughout the Nation and especially on Guam. The Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities Agency [CAHA] would stand to lose a great deal because Guam does not have a large enough population base to commercialize the arts and humanities.

I would like to point out the important contributions that the NEA and the NEH have provided for us on Guam. In 1994, Guam received the basic State grant annual funding of \$201,000, which is subgranted to applicant on Guam who apply to CAHA to do artistic community-related projects. In addition, CAHA received a grant of \$10,000 from the Folk Arts Program to support the Folk Arts Apprentice Program.

In 1993, CAHA received a grant of \$100,000 from the NEA to support the continued development of a Chamorro culture village in the village of Inarajan. During that same year CAHA also received a grant of \$17,600 from the Folk Arts Program to support a survey to identify, document, and form a consortium among builders and navigators of traditional sea-faring canoes in the Micronesian Island communities. The termination of funding for the NEA and the NEH would deprive CAHA of its ability to do its job—that of supporting funds to community artists and organizations and subsequently monitoring the development of these projects.

I would like to bring to your attention what Guam could lose if the funds for the NEA and