

Indiana at an anniversary celebration, which will be entitled "Tribute to a Statesman." The event will be held on Thursday evening, November 20, 1997, at the Genesis Convention Center in Gary, IN. Dozier's family and friends, as well as many prominent community leaders, will attend this special event.

A native of Gary, IN, Dozier Allen began his political career in 1967, with his election to the post of Gary City councilman-at-large. With this election, he earned recognition for being the first Gary-born African-American to serve as councilman-at-large, and during his 5 years in this position, Dozier faithfully served several council committees, including Ordinance, Building and Grounds, Public Welfare, Police and Fire, and Housing and Urban Planning. Through his active participation in these committees, Dozier was instrumental in passing many important city ordinances and resolutions. Some such initiatives resulted in securing more money from the State of Indiana for education in Gary, securing Federal assistance for drug rehabilitation initiatives, and the annexation of Calumet Township to Gary.

While still a councilman-at-large, Dozier won the 1971 election for Calumet Township Trustee. Since then, he has been elected to seven consecutive 4-year terms, during which he has hired and managed over 500 employees, and effectively administered over \$300 million to assist more than 1.4 million impoverished families. During Dozier's 25-year stewardship, the Township Trustee's office has had an impeccable record. As township trustee, Dozier has also devoted much of his time to serving on several prestigious councils and committees, including: the Indiana Township Association's Metro Committee; the Governor's Indiana Metropolitan Poor Relief Council; the Lake County Welfare Board; the Lake County Mental Health Board; and the Indiana Township Trustee Association, of which he is still a member. During his distinguished political career, Dozier has earned the distinction of being elected to a major executive public office longer than any African-American citizen in the history of Indiana.

Dozier expressed his devotion to public service long before his election to office, however. He first served his country in combat during the Korean war. For his outstanding service in the National Guard, Dozier received a Bronze Star, a United Nations Service Medal, a National Defense Service Medal, a Good Conduct Medal, and an honorable discharge. Upon returning from the war in 1954, Dozier immediately became involved in the Gary young adult branch of the NAACP, and he actively participated in the elections of countless black public officials. In 1960, Dozier was one of the founders of Muigwithania, the first local African-American organization to have an independent impact on electing black public officials. Since that time, he has probably supported more campaigns for Gary citizens to become elected officials than any other person.

Dozier's humanitarian efforts have also positively impacted the community he serves. Over the years, Dozier has served as a board member or officer in countless organizations, always making a serious effort to contribute in a productive manner. In 1972, as a charter board member of the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease, Dozier successfully raised over \$18,000 locally. Sensitive and compassionate in the face of human suffering, health

and human service initiatives have always been a priority for Dozier. Other successful fundraising efforts in which Dozier participated, including raising over \$12,000 for the National Civil Rights Hall of Fame in 1982-83, and over \$10,000 for the Poor People Hunger Revival in 1985, which replenished exhausted township funds. In recognition of his outstanding community service efforts, Dozier has received many awards, including: the Serenity House Appreciation Award; the Martin Luther King Jr. Drum Major Award; the Indiana Township Trustees' Association's Distinguished Service Award; the Indiana Department of Mental Health Outstanding Service Award; the American Red Cross Outstanding Service Award; the John F. Kennedy Leadership Award; and the NAACP Humanitarian Award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Dozier T. Allen on his years of outstanding service to the communities of northwest Indiana. The hard work and leadership he has displayed, while positively impacting the lives of many, is truly admirable.

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NOTING THE SUCCESS OF NASA'S  
SEMMA PROJECT

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 7, 1997*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the 21st century, we are hearing reports that America's students are continuing to perform poorly in math and science. These skills will be critical in the highly technical society to which we are moving. I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exciting program that addresses this challenge. The program is enjoying great success in my home district, the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

In 1993, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, OH, joined with Cuyahoga Community College in launching the Science, Engineering, Mathematics and Aerospace Academy [SEMMA]. The program was created to increase the number of under-represented and under-served students interested in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology careers. At the same time, SEMMA focuses on increasing the success rate of these students through innovative activities and programs.

I have had the opportunity of witnessing firsthand the success of this unique initiative. Students are placed in settings where they are allowed to imagine themselves on the surface of Mars, or flying across country in the mobile aeronautics laboratory. The students are not only developing strong math, science, and other technical skills, but they are also developing good leadership and communication skills.

For these reasons, the SEMMA program is being hailed as a great success. When it was first introduced, program heads set as a goal serving 1,000 students each program year. I am pleased to report that in its 4th program year, SEMMA served 1,939 students, nearly double the original goal.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that NASA Administrator Dan Goldin supports the SEMMA initiative. In my congressional district, a team

of three individuals play critical roles in guaranteeing the program's success. I want to recognize these individuals, each of whom has a strong background in education. The individuals are: Dr. R. Lynn Bondurant, Jr.; Mr. John Hairston; and Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton.

Dr. Bondurant is the education programs officer in the external programs division at NASA Lewis Research Center. In this position, he is responsible for creating and implementing new educational programs, including SEMMA. He also recently completed a mobile aeronautics education laboratory. Prior to his employment at NASA Lewis, Lynn was a junior high school principal and curriculum coordinator. I should also note that Dr. Bondurant was the first education officer at the National Air and Space Museum. He is the recipient of numerous awards including NASA's Exceptional Service and Leadership Medals; and the Challenger Seven Award from the Challenger Center.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Hairston serves as director of external programs at NASA Lewis Research Center. His responsibilities include the development and implementation of outreach, educational and informational programs that contribute to scientific literacy and highlight Lewis Research Center's expertise in research and technology. Prior to joining NASA, John spent 27 years with the Cleveland city schools where he now serves as a board member. He, too, has received NASA's Outstanding Leadership and Exceptional Achievement Medals. John is also a member of the Ohio Aerospace Council.

Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton is president of Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland, OH. Under her leadership, the college serves 60,000 students annually through more than 70 degree programs. She has been instrumental in spearheading the implementation of unique programs to meet the needs of Cleveland students, including the SEMMA project and other technology initiatives. In addition to leading Cuyahoga Community College, Dr. Thornton is a board member of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, Applied Industrial Technologies, and the Cleveland Foundation, just to name a few. She has also written for several publications, including books, book chapters and professional articles.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Dr. Bondurant, Mr. John Hairston, and Dr. Jerry Sue Thornton for their efforts in ensuring the success of the SEMMA program. On behalf of the students and parents within the 11th Congressional District, I applaud their commitment to educational excellence. In my opinion, the SEMMA project should be duplicated in congressional districts across the United States. It is my hope that this will be one of our goals for the future.

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HONORING THE SERVICE OF ALASKA  
VIETNAM ERA NATIVE VETERANS

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 7, 1997*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation on behalf of numerous Alaska Native veterans who answered the call of their country to serve, fight,

and preserve the rights of all citizens of the United States during the Vietnam war. Many of these same Alaska Native veterans continue to serve their country by becoming involved in their communities, and in local and State government. Others continue to serve their country by their enlistment in the Alaska National Guard, a reserve component of the Army.

Alaska Natives, who were in service to their country during the Vietnam war, missed their opportunity to apply for a Native allotment under the Native Allotment Act. Many were in war zones and others had not received their application from the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]. It is my firm belief that our Alaska Native Vietnam veterans merit the same rights as other Alaska Natives under this act. It is morally wrong of our country, of which our Alaska Native veterans are first class citizens, to deny them the basic right afforded to other Alaska Native citizens under this act. This legislation will correct this inequity and give them the opportunity to apply for their allotment under the Native Allotment Act.

I think it is appropriate that I offer this legislation prior to our national observance of Veterans Day, November 11, 1997. My legislation respectfully requests of this administration not to tarnish the service of our Alaska Vietnam era Native veterans and to grant them the same rights to apply for their Native allotment.

Another provision in this bill would restore land to the Elim Native Corp. By Executive Order 2508, January 3, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson set aside the Norton Bay Reservation "for use of the United States Bureau of Education and the natives of indigenous Alaskan race", including adjacent islands within 3 miles of the coast. This area contained 350,000 acres.

In 1919, Congress mandated that the withdrawal of public lands for use as Indian reservations could only be made by an act of Congress (43 U.S.C. 150, 41 Stat. 34). Congress in 1927 declared that no changes could be made in the boundaries of Executive Order reservations for the use of Indians except by an act of Congress (25 U.S.C. 398d, 44 Stat. 1347). The 1927 act is applicable to Alaska (70 I.D. 166 (1963)). After the 1927 act, President Herbert Hoover issued Executive Order 5207 which revoked approximately 50,000 acres of land from the Norton Bay Reservation for use of homesteading by ex-servicemen of World War I. No ex-servicemen applied for any land within the old Norton Bay Reservation.

When I brought this issue before the 102d Congress, the Secretary of Interior agreed that Elim was entitled to the 50,000 acres. See April 21, 1992, letter from deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management to Chairman MILLER. The administration is ignoring the fact that only Congress can revoke reservation lands. Therefore, it is my lawful belief that Elim Native Corp. is entitled to the 50,000 acres and that the administration should disregard Executive Order 5207 issued by President Hoover and restore the 50,000-acre Elim entitlement.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, DC, April 21, 1992.

Hon. George Miller,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for the Department of the Interior's (the Department's) views on eight proposed amendments to H.R. 3157, the "Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1991," a bill which would amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

On February 24, 1991, the Department submitted written testimony on H.R. 3157, as introduced. The issues raised in our testimony still are of concern to the Department. This letter sets forth only the Department's concerns with the eight proposed amendments. The proposed amendments will be discussed in the same order and have been given the same headings as those submitted with your letter requesting our views.

RATIFICATION OF LAND TRANSFERS TO CASWELL AND MONTANA CREEK

This proposed amendment involves the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) and the Caswell and Montana Creek Native Groups, all of whom entered into a settlement agreement in 1982. Pursuant to the settlement, CIRI conveyed approximately 11,000 acres to each group with the understanding that the conveyances satisfied their entitlements under section 12(b) of ANCSA. The Department was not a party to the settlement agreement. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to ratify the transfers and satisfy the Department's ANCSA land transfer obligations to the two groups and CIRI.

The conveyances to Caswell and Montana Creek were made by CIRI from lands received from the State of Alaska under Paragraph II and Appendix C, Part 1.A. (Kashwitna Pool) of the Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet Area (ratified by Section 12(b) of the Act of January 2, 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1611 n.).

Conveyances from Appendix C are debited from CIRI's entitlement under Section 12(c)

of the ANCSA. The Terms and Conditions provided for methods of satisfying entitlements that are somewhat different from the normal procedures, i.e., ordinarily, the United States conveys land directly to groups but, by virtue of special legislation affecting CIRI, land is conveyed to the regional corporation and it then reconveys to village corporations and groups. In order to avoid a double charge for the Caswell/Montana Creek group entitlements, we recommend the following language by adding at the end of the proposed amendment: "The ratification of the conveyances made by CIRI in this section shall not be a basis for or generate a claim by CIRI, or either of the groups named herein, for additional conveyances of land or money or any other thing of value against either the State of Alaska or the United States."

ELIM NATIVE CORPORATION LAND CONVEYANCE

Under this proposed amendment, 50,000 acres of land would be withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, for selection by the Elim Native Corporation. These lands were excluded in 1929 by Executive Order from the original Elim reserve. Elim was one of five native corporations that elected to take lands set aside in reserve for the benefit of Natives instead of participating in the ANCSA land selection process. Pursuant to its election, Elim received patent to 297,982 acres on September 14, 1979—the lands that were included in the Elim reserve on the date of entitlement under the ANCSA. Elim did not appeal the decision to convey and accepted the patent.

We suggest that proposed amendment tie authority for conveyance of additional acreage to some existing entitlement. Moreover, the proposed amendment presents a problem in that about 11,440 acres of the described lands proposed for conveyance to Elim have been validly selected by the Native village of Koyuk. This would leave only 38,560 acres for Elim instead of the 50,000 they desire. If the proposed amendment is included in H.R. 3157, it should include clear Congressional intent and guidance as to which entity will receive the 11,440 acres, and a proviso that the conveyance is in full satisfaction of Elim's entitlement under Section 19(b) of the ANCSA.

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The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RICHARD ROLDAN,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary,  
Land and Minerals Management.