

demonstrates that American physicians and researchers are choosing not to pursue careers in clinical investigation in large part due to the lack of positions and funding for such research.

It is important that we take steps to rebuild our Nation's supply of well-trained physician scientists if the United States is to continue its leadership in the medical sciences. This legislation encourages physicians and researchers by establishing grant and loan repayment programs to support the training and research of clinical investigators.

I encourage my colleagues to examine this legislation carefully and discuss the issue with clinical researchers in their district. Many of them will highlight the needs that we have heard from researchers and universities across the Nation. Numerous polls have also shown that health care research is strongly supported by the American public. This legislation will make that research much more powerful and real in their lives.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNY McCLOUD

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a community leader in my district. Johnny McCloud, a minister, an activist, and organizer in Toledo, OH died suddenly on October 23, 1997 at the age of 52 years.

Born and raised in Florida and Georgia, Johnny completed undergraduate studies and graduate studies at Southwestern Christian University, Abilene Christian University, University of South Florida, and Valdosta State College. He also attended International Seminary in Orlando, FL for post graduate work. A lifelong learner, his studies ranged from biology and medicine, to counseling and education, to administration and the Bible. He taught school, worked for the Economic Planning and Opportunity Association, and ran his own business. A noted orator, he was most known as a minister with North Side Church of Christ and Glass City Church of Christ, and as the executive director of the J. Frank Troy Senior Center in Toledo.

Johnny McCloud's civic and community work was legion. He was highly involved in many organizations, for most of which he was an officerholder, including the National Caucus and Center of Black Aged, National Black Alcoholism Council, Northwestern Ohio Regional Council on Alcoholism, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Interracial Religious Coalition, EOPA of Greater Toledo, Selective Service Board, the Republican Party, Neighborhood Business and Economic Development Committee, IBPOE, Holy Hill No. 4 Chapter—AF & AM, Rachel Chapter—OES, Amaranth Chapter, Matrons Council, and Order of Masons. In all of these activities, he offered total commitment and dedication to all of these causes.

Our heartfelt prayers are with his family and friends during this extremely difficult time. May his son Willie, his mother Evelyn Parker, and sister Betty Braham find some measure of comfort and peace in the condolences and gratitude of our community.

CELEBRATING VETERANS DAY

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, at 11 a.m. on November 11, 1918 an agreement to end World War I was reached. That war claimed the lives of 116,708 Americans. Since then 499,428 Americans have given their lives to protect our freedom. We should also remember the hundreds of thousands who were wounded and the millions who have served without injury for that very same cause.

Over the last few weeks the House has passed several bills recognizing some very worthy veterans. In fact, just a few weeks ago the House passed a bill recognizing the heroism of David Champagne, a great American—a great Rhode Islander. Tuesday we will recognize the heroism of all Veterans and their invaluable contribution to the United States.

Tuesday we will celebrate Veterans Day, a day set aside to honor and give thanks to those millions of veterans who have fought or have given their lives for our freedom.

The United States has, under its control, the greatest weapon in the world. It is not any bomb, gun, ship, or plane it is its soldiers, sailors, airmen, and women. The men and women in uniform are a primary reason we enjoy the luxuries we do. Without their perseverance and dedication this country would not be as great and as free as it is today.

In recent days we have seen tensions flare up in the gulf. I have no doubt our soldiers will, once again, if asked, respond without hesitation and without question to protect our security.

I ask all Americans to take a moment and reflect on the freedoms they have and about those who have sacrificed to preserve them.

Thanks to the millions of veterans across America.

DAKOTA WATER RESOURCES ACT
OF 1997

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to introduce the Dakota Water Resources Act of 1997. My colleagues, Senator CONRAD and Senator DORGAN, are introducing a companion bill in the Senate today. This bill represents an unprecedented agreement among North Dakota's congressional delegation, the States' elected leaders and a variety of State organizations.

After years of negotiations, this legislation embodies a bipartisan effort to meet the comprehensive water needs of North Dakota, including the State's four Indian reservations. Without a dependable source of quality water the State's potential for economic development will be crippled.

The Dakota Water Resources Act amends the Garrison Diversion Reformulation Act of 1986 and would refocus the project from large-scale irrigation to the delivery of safe water. Throughout North Dakota, people realize that the project as outlined under the 1986

Act will not happen, and they support the more affordable, realistic provisions that would meet the State's water needs.

Right now, much of the State lacks a supply of quality water. Many communities have unresolved Safe Drinking Water Act compliance problems. Rural water systems and regional water supply systems have been formed to meet the water needs, but much more needs to be done to complete those systems.

To meet cities and towns' needs for safe water, the act authorizes \$300 million for municipal, rural and industrial water systems (MR&I) projects. It allows the State to provide grants or loans to MR&I systems. This means the State could establish a revolving loan fund and continue to use funds from repaid loans for MR&I systems.

In conjunction with the State's need for MR&I, it is important to note the additional authorization of \$200 million which would provide for MR&I on the four Indian reservations. Additionally, authorization for irrigation on the reservations is included in this legislation, along with a provision which gives tribes the flexibility to determine which sites to irrigate within the reservation. The Standing Rock, Fort Berthold, Turtle Mountain and Fort Totten Indian Reservations would finally be able to meet their long overdue water needs with these provisions.

Another major feature of this legislation which has not been realized under the 1986 Act is the ability to meet the water needs of the Red River Valley in North Dakota. This would provide \$200 million for the State to choose the method of delivering Missouri River water to the Red River Valley. The communities of Fargo, and Grand Forks, as well as other towns up and down the valley would have a reliable source of water for continued growth in population and commercial activity.

Any project that would be completed under the Act must comply with the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. We fully intend, and are required, to comply with the 1909 treaty between the United States and Canada when considering completion of any component of the project.

In addition to meeting the State and the Indian reservation's comprehensive and future water needs, this Act involves significant environmental achievements. A Natural Resources Trust would receive \$25 million to preserve, enhance, restore, and manage wetlands and associated wildlife habitat, grassland conservation and riparian areas in the State.

Other sections of the Act include authorization for the State to develop water conservation programs using MR&I funding. A bank stabilization study along the Missouri River below the Garrison Dam would be authorized. Also, the current Lonetree Reservoir would be designated as a wildlife conservation area.

All of these provisions and the entire Dakota Water Resources Act have been worked out with painstaking detail among numerous groups. I would like to personally thank the Senators from North Dakota, Senator KENT CONRAD and Senator DORGAN and their very capable staff, as well as North Dakota's State engineer and counsel, for their tireless work on the extraordinary agreement.

I would also like to specifically note the support of the North Dakota Chapter of the Wildlife Society. Their input and support has been crucial to the development of this legislation.