

bear fruit beyond the reconciliation of these traditional peoples of the United States and Spain. The New Mexican Pueblos and Spanish government representatives have now entered into an agreement creating an exchange program for teachers and students. The agreement, in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, was signed by the Indian Pueblo governors, the Spanish Ministry of Culture, Spanish Vice President Alvarez-Cascos, the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs and the Santa Fe Indian School. As Governor Salazar indicated, Pueblo Indian history is tied to Spain. As a consequence, the Pueblos "decided to renew * * * and develop a relationship that has long-term interests for both sides." He also noted that the Memorandum of Understanding is a first step toward forming more agreements with Spain in the future, such as trade and commerce pacts.

Governor Salazar's efforts deserve recognition because they have now become an important part of the history of New Mexico and our country. And because they demonstrate that, as Elizabeth Kubler-Ross once said, "there is nothing that cannot be healed." All it takes is people with courage and a commitment to justice and reconciliation. Governor Salazar never planned for all of this to happen. He simply followed the path of his spirit in an effort to work for the people of his Indian Pueblo and for his Hispanic citizens in the surrounding Española Valley. As someone else has said, "there is no holier place than that where an ancient hatred has yielded to forgiveness." For creating such a place in the heart of our American Southwest, he deserves our thanks and deepest appreciation.

LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORIC
TRAIL TECHNICAL CORRECTNESS
ACT OF 1999

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that will correct a long-standing historical inaccuracy dealing with the Lewis and Clark National Trail System. Currently, the Lewis and Clark National Trail designation reads that the expedition traveled "from Wood River, Illinois to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon." My colleagues, unfortunately, this does not tell the whole story. My legislation would amend the designation to include Washington State along with Oregon as the end point of this important journey in American history.

The journey of Lewis and Clark is one of the most important events in American history. That is why it is imperative not only that the story of Lewis and Clark be told, but that their story be told with accuracy and historical correctness. Unfortunately, the current Lewis and Clark Historic Trail designation fails to recognize the important events that took place in Washington State during the expedition.

When President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark on their now famous expedition, he sent them with many goals in mind. Over the next four years, the Corps of Discovery would travel thousands of miles, experiencing lands, rivers and peoples that no Americans ever had before. But

the single overriding imperative of the entire enterprise was to find a navigable water route to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Corps of Discovery accomplished that objective on November 15, 1805—and they did so in one of the most scenic places on earth, Pacific County, Washington.

Theirs was not an easy journey; it took great skill, tremendous perseverance and immense dedication. There are hundreds of events that took place along the way that tested each of these attributes. One of the most important of these watershed events took place on the Washington State side of the Columbia River, on November 24, 1805.

With little food, rotting clothes, and winter soon approaching, the group huddled to decide where to camp for the winter. The pressing question: should they stay on the north side of the river in what would later become my home state of Washington, or should they risk a tricky river crossing to find a more sheltered spot on the south side of the river? Because there were these two differing ideas about where to spend the winter, Captain Lewis and Captain Clark allowed the entire party to vote on where to camp. What is important to remember is that among those who were allowed to vote was York, a African-American slave, and Sacajawea, a young Native-American woman.

This exercise of democracy took place more than 50 years before the abolition of slavery and the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, more than 100 years before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment which gave women the right to vote, and nearly 160 years before the passage of the Voting Rights Act which extended these liberties to even more Americans.

Mr. Speaker, as I am sure you are aware, the bicentennial Lewis and Clark's famous journey is rapidly approaching. The bicentennial is going to be of great importance both culturally and economically to my home state, and those impacts will be felt in many small towns and big cities all along the Lewis and Clark trail.

Knowing the important part that Southwest Washington played almost 200 years ago in this journey, I want to make sure that the National Park Service documents are historically accurate and complete. My legislation will help ensure that outcome. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this simple legislation, the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Technical Corrections Act of 1999.

SECOND GENERATION OF ENVI-
RONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with my colleagues, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. BOEHLERT and Ms. TAUSCHER, the "Second Generation of Environmental Improvement Act of 1999." This bipartisan bill has two related purposes—to improve the information practices of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to encourage the EPA to experiment with more innovative approaches to protect the environment.

Our overall goal is to move our nation toward a performance-based system of environmental protection—a system that will do a better job of protecting the environment, while providing greater flexibility to companies and states to determine how to meet tough, clear environmental standards. Our watchword in writing this bill has been to provide greater flexibility in return for greater accountability.

In moving in this direction, we are following the recommendations of a variety of recent reports, including the Enterprise for the Environment, headed up by former EPA Administrator Bill Ruckelshaus; the President's Council on Sustainable Development, the Aspen Institute and the National Academy of Public Administration. We need to allow and encourage more experimentation to see if innovative approaches to regulation will produce the desired results. Our incremental bill will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, we are introducing this bill today to spark discussion on this approach to environmental policy, which we think should be at the heart of moderate environmental reform. But we still have much work to do. The bill still needs both technical and substantive work, and we do not intend to move it forward in its current form. Rather, we plan to introduce a refined version early in the next session after more meetings with experts on all sides of the environmental debate. But we think the bill in its current form does indicate the basic shape and principles of the bill that we will move forward.

This bill should be of interest to anyone who wants to ensure that we will continue to work to make our environmental protection system as effective and efficient as possible. We encourage anyone interested to comment on this version of the bill, so that we can take those concerns into consideration as we work on the version we will introduce next session.

TRIBUTE TO THE FOX CHAPEL
HIGH SCHOOL HONORING THEIR
RECOGNITION AS A 1999 NEW
AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL NA-
TIONAL SHOWCASE SITE

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Fox Chapel Area High School as they have been selected by U.S. Department of Education and The National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) as a 1999 New American High School (NAHS) national showcase site.

Fox Chapel Area High School is one of only 13 schools across the country that were recognized for setting a new standard of excellence for all students. They have earned this national recognition through the success of their school improvement efforts and the commitment of the school staff and community to high levels of student achievement.

Specifically, Fox Chapel Area High School has been recognized for the following: an attendance rate of 96 percent; an average Scholastic Aptitude Test score of 1091, which exceeds state and national averages; an enrollment of 47 percent of juniors and seniors in Advanced Placement classes; and an eligibility rate of 86 percent of those students who took

the Advanced Placement exams and scored high enough to obtain college credit.

In the school year 1992–93, Fox Chapel Area High School received the honorable designation as a Blue Ribbon Secondary School of Excellence for displaying outstanding effectiveness in meeting local, state, and national educational goals. Receiving the honor of being named a 1999 New American High Schools national showcase site further demonstrates the overall commitment by the staff, parents and community to ensure that all students meet challenging academic standards and are well prepared for college, careers, and life.

Congratulations Fox Chapel Area High School. I wish you the best of luck in your future endeavors to continually improve upon the quality of the education of our youth.

INTRODUCTION OF STEWARDSHIP EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT ("SERVE") ACT OF 1999

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, together with my colleague and cousin, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, I am introducing a bill to encourage greater cooperation between the public—especially young people—and the federal government to enhance the stewardship of the natural and cultural resources of the federal lands and the recreational, educational, and other experiences they provide for so many people.

The bill is called the Stewardship Education, Recreation, and Volunteers for the Environment Act—the "SERVE Act" for short.

Mr. Speaker, this bill reflects the joint effort of my office and that of my cousin and colleague, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. It is truly a Udall-Udall bill, and it's only at my cousin's suggestion that my name is listed first—for once, I decided to accept one of his ideas.

Mr. Speaker, the lands that belong to the American people—the National Parks, national forests, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and the lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management—are enjoyed by literally millions upon million of visitors each year. People visit them for sightseeing, wildlife watching, hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping opportunities.

In Colorado alone visitors can experience a wide range of outdoor recreation and education opportunities. From the isolated tundra and towering peaks of Rocky Mountain National Park to the city-surrounded greenery of the Two Ponds National Wildlife Refuge, to the sparkling mesas and sandstone arches of BLM lands on the western slope and all the wonderful areas in between, we are blessed with an incomparable heritage that we gladly share with people from across the country and around the world.

But the visitors often don't realize how much they owe to the efforts of the many volunteers who have selflessly given their time and expertise to help the professional personnel of the land-managing agencies. Without the hard work, dedication and enthusiasm of these volunteers, it would be impossible for the Federal agencies to come as close as they do to meet

the demands for adequate maintenance and sound management of these lands.

We think it's in the national interest to properly recognize their contributions, and our bill is intended to do that. It's also intended to provide greater authority for the land-managing agencies to cooperate with volunteers, and to encourage those agencies to reach out to young people to help them learn about the resources and values of the federal lands as well as about the importance of proper stewardship of those resources and values and the opportunities for careers with agencies concerned with the management of natural or cultural resources.

There were some efforts along these lines in the past. Some of the land-managing agencies have been given authority to recruit and recognize individuals who donated their energy, time and expertise to enhance our federal and public lands for all Americans to enjoy. However, there is more that can and should be done.

Our bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to establish a national stewardship award program to recognize and honor individuals, organizations and communities who have distinguished themselves by volunteering their time, energy and commitment to enhancing the Nation's parks, forest refuges and other public lands.

As a minimum, the program would include a system of special passes for free admission to and use of federal lands that would be awarded to recognize volunteers for their contributions.

The bill would also encourage an attitude of stewardship and responsibility towards public lands by promoting the participation of individuals, organizations and communities in developing and fostering a conservation ethic towards the lands, facilities and the natural and cultural resources. Specifically, it calls on the Federal land managing agencies to enter into cooperative agreement with academic institutions, State or local government agencies or any partnership organization. In addition, the Secretaries would be enabled to provide matching funds to match non-Federal funds, services or materials donated under the cooperative agreement.

Further, the bill encourages each Federal land management agency to cooperate with States, local school districts and other entities to (1) promote participation by students and other young people in volunteer programs of the Federal land management agencies, (2) promote a greater understanding of our Nation's natural and cultural resources, and (3) to provide information and assistance to other agencies and organizations concerned with the wise use and management of our Nation's natural and cultural resources.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have this opportunity to extend my own appreciation to the federal land managing agencies and the many volunteers who assist them. The point of this bill is to extend that recognition on a formal and national basis, and to build on the sound foundation that they have laid. I hope we can send it to the President for signing into law soon after we reconvene next year.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL CARL J. LEININGER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding American, an outstanding soldier, and an outstanding officer who has contributed immeasurably to the good relations between the Army and the House of Representatives. On December 31, 1999, Colonel Carl J. Leininger retires after over 28 years of dedicated service to America and our great Army. Throughout his career, Carl Leininger has provided forward-looking leadership characterized by a unique intellect and strategic vision. He has served with distinction in positions of increasing responsibility from platoon to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, always demonstrating the highest degree of leadership and professionalism, while making lasting contributions to Army readiness and mission accomplishment.

As we honor his retirement, we note that Colonel Leininger's distinguished career has stretched nearly three decades, culminating in his service as Chief of the Army's Congressional Activities Division. In this position, Colonel Leininger has served as principal advisor to the Army's senior leaders for their personal meetings with Members of Congress, and for their testimony before committees of this House. He has ensured that the Army's senior leaders provide a coherent, cohesive and meaningful message to the Congress. Colonel Leininger has also contributed to the increasingly effective relations between the Army and the House with his active sponsorship of an annual Congressional Briefing Conference for the Army's Congressional Actions Contact Officers, allowing Members to connect with those managing the planning and programming of Army resources.

Colonel Carl Leininger was born in Pennsylvania, but grew up Indiana. Carl and I graduated together from Andrean High School in 1967. There our paths diverged, I staying home to attend Indiana University, and Carl heading to the banks of the Hudson to attend the United States Military Academy. While there, he played basketball for someone who has since become an Indiana institution, Coach Bob Knight. Graduating from West Point in 1971, Carl was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. After receiving his Airborne wings and Ranger tab, Carl's first assignment was as an infantry platoon leader in the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Colonel Leininger then transferred to Military Intelligence, serving in intelligence assignments at battalion, division, the Army's Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center, and Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe. Carl also received a masters in political science from Yale, taught social science at West Point, and served as an Army congressional fellow to another Indiana legend, Representative Lee Hamilton.

For the last decade, Carl Leininger has served at the highest levels of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Army, and the Defense Department. He served as a speech writer to the SACEUR, the Army Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense. He also served