

CONGRATULATING DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS ON THE TRICENTENNIAL OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 2001

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 80, a concurrent resolution congratulating the city of Detroit and its residents on the 300th anniversary of its founding. Detroit has a proud history and has played an important role in the development of the United States. I am pleased that I, and my father before me, have had the opportunity to represent Detroit and the Detroit area for many years.

Detroit was founded in 1701 by French explorer Antoine de La Mothe Cadillac and originally called Ville d'Étroit which means "city of the strait." Detroit is the oldest major city in the Midwest, older than Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Minneapolis.

Most Americans know Detroit as the automobile capital of the world. However, it has a storied past and has done more than just put the world on wheels. Detroit was the last station before Canada on the Underground Railroad. It was also an important battleground in the fight for organized labor and is still home to several unions including the United Auto Workers.

Detroit was named "Arsenal of Democracy" for its contributions to the U.S. war efforts during World Wars I and II. It has played an integral role in developing jazz, rhythm and blues, and the Motown Sound. Additionally, it continues to be an important gateway to Canada.

Throughout its history, Detroit has been the focal point for many other important developments. The mile-long Detroit-Windsor tunnel under the Detroit River was the first automobile traffic tunnel built between two nations. It was in Detroit that Elijah McCoy invented the first practical automatic lubricating cup for trains resulting in the phrase "the real McCoy." You may be interested to know that the "sippy cup," a must have for parents with small children, also was invented in Detroit by Edward Olsen.

Detroit has faced many challenges in its history, from the fire of 1805 that destroyed all but one of its 200 structures to its push to move from an economy dependent on heavy manufacturing to one that is more diverse and focused on the advanced technologies of the future. Detroit has overcome many difficulties and has prospered.

Mr. Speaker, Detroit is the tenth largest U.S. city. It is a metropolis that is vibrant, diverse, and of a world-class caliber. Accordingly, I congratulate its residents on the 300th anniversary of its founding.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1953, THE "RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA GGNRA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2001"

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, with the introduction of H.R. 1953, the "Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001" today we have an incredible opportunity to add over 5,000 acres of pristine natural land to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), one of our nation's most visited national parks. Furthermore, we have a unique opportunity to do this through a public-private partnership.

The Rancho Corral de Tierra addition to the GGNRA includes one of the largest undeveloped parcels on the San Mateo coast south of San Francisco, and it contains rugged land that is unparalleled in other areas of the park. These lands consist of some of the last undeveloped acreage adjacent to existing parkland in the Bay Area. Permanent protection of these open spaces will protect and preserve unique coastal habitats of threatened, rare and endangered plant and animal species, curb future disruptive development along the coast, and provide important scenic and recreation opportunities for Bay Area residents and visitors to our area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in seizing this unique, exciting and significant opportunity for a public-private-partnership to preserve open space by supporting the adoption of H.R. 1953. Similar legislation is being introduced today in the Senate by Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN and Senator BARBARA BOXER. The "Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001" has the support of the entire Bay Area Congressional Delegation. Joining me as co-sponsors of this legislation are my distinguished colleagues ANNA ESHOO, NANCY PELOSI, GEORGE MILLER, LYNN WOOLSEY, ELLEN TAUSCHER, PETE STARK, MIKE THOMPSON, BARBARA LEE, MIKE HONDA, and ZOE LOFGREN.

H.R. 1953 will add three new areas to the GGNRA. These lands are critically situated between existing parkland and would connect national parklands with State parkland and San Mateo County parklands. Adding these lands to park areas in the City of Pacifica would help round out the uneven boundary along the Pacific coast and create a logical and appropriate entrance to the GGNRA for visitors from the south. The lands will also provide important regional trail links between the existing parklands, and would link the congressionally-mandated Bay Area Ridge Trail with the California Coastal Trail. The lands would also provide a wildlife corridor for the diverse array of wildlife that inhabit Montara Mountain.

Mr. Speaker, the largest parcel of land included in this bill is comprised of 4,262 acres, and it is known as the Rancho Corral de Tierra. This parcel shares three miles of boundary with the GGNRA as well as with a California state park and a San Mateo County park. Its relatively untouched upper elevations preserve habitat for several threatened and endangered

plant and animal species. This property also contains four important coastal watersheds, which provide riparian corridors for steel head trout, coho salmon and other aquatic species.

When the owner of Rancho Corral de Tierra recently put this property on the market the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) negotiated to purchase the property. POST acquired the site for \$29.75 million to save the site from development, to preserve this important natural area, and to donate, through private contributions, a substantial amount for the federal acquisition of Rancho Corral de Tierra.

Mr. Speaker, POST is a local land conservancy trust in the San Francisco Bay Area. It has a remarkable track record in working with and assisting the federal government with the protection of other important open space in the Bay Area. In 1994, POST negotiated acquisition of the Phleger Estate in Woodside and its inclusion in the GGNRA. This provided local residents some 1,300 acres of pristine second-growth redwood forest, and the area has become a primary hiking destination in the mid-Peninsula area. I introduced the legislation which added this important parcel to the GGNRA, and I worked closely with my neighbor and colleague, Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO, who took the lead in securing the federal funding of one-half of the purchase price. In this case, POST also provided one half of the purchase price through private donations. POST also assisted the federal government with the protection and acquisition of Bair Island, an important wildlife refuge in San Francisco Bay, which is now managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Congresswoman ESHOO played a key role in the Bair Island acquisition.

H.R. 1953 will also authorize the National Park Service to include within its boundaries an additional 525 acres of land in the Devil's Slide section of Coastal Highway 1, which is the scenic highway that winds its way along the entire California coast. The Devil's Slide properties are also adjacent to the Rancho Corral de Tierra property. It is my understanding that the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) will acquire these lands when it builds the Devil's Slide tunnel. This legislation includes the five properties which border the highway alignment that will be abandoned when the tunnel is completed. Since these properties will have no access once the Devil's Slide road is abandoned, Caltrans will purchase these properties from their current owners. It is my understanding that Caltrans will donate these properties to a state park agency for open space use. Caltrans will also relinquish the abandoned Highway 1 alignment to San Mateo County, which will transfer these properties to a park agency after the tunnel is completed.

I want to make something particularly clear, Mr. Speaker. It is not the intention of this legislation to give the federal government any responsibility for the acquisition of land or the construction or completion of the Devil's Slide tunnel. This legislation has nothing to do with the matter of the highway and tunnel construction. This legislation will simply make it possible for Caltrans to donate these properties to the National Park Service when the Devil's Slide tunnel is completed and when the National Park Service has determined the acquisition of these lands is appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1953 also includes within the GGNRA boundary the Caltrans-owned

Martini Creek-Devil's Slide Bypass right-of-way, which was originally purchased by Caltrans for the purpose of building a highway across Montara Mountain. When San Mateo County voters overwhelmingly decided in a local referendum in favor of the Devil's Slide tunnel rather than the Martini Creek Bypass in 1996, this right-of-way became obsolete. This property, which covers approximately 300 acres, bisects the proposed additions to the GGNRA and will provide important recreation access to the surrounding parklands. It is my understanding that once the GGNRA boundary is adjusted to include this right-of-way, Caltrans will be able to donate this property to the National Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1953 will also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Advisory Commission for 20 years. The GGNRA and Point Reyes Advisory Commission was established by Congress in 1972 to provide for the free exchange of ideas between the National Park Service and the public and to facilitate the solicitation of advice from members of the public on problems pertinent to the National Park Service Parks or sites in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties. The Advisory Commission holds open and accessible public meetings monthly at which the public has an opportunity to comment on park-related issues.

The Advisory Commission is an invaluable resource for park management. It provides an important forum for the gathering and receipt of public input, public opinion and public comment and allows the park to maintain constructive and informal contacts with both the private sector and other federal, state and local public agencies. The Advisory Commission aids in strengthening the spirit of cooperation between the National Park Service and the public, encourages private cooperation with other public agencies, and assists in developing and ensuring that the park's general management plan is implemented.

As part of its regular monthly hearing process, the Advisory Commission will hold public hearings next month on this legislation in Half Moon Bay, California. Advisory Commission members will be hearing public comment on the boundary study for the "Rancho Corral de Tierra GGNRA Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001" which was produced by Peninsula Open Space Trust in consultation with the National Park Service. All Advisory Commission meetings are open to the public and an official transcript of each meeting is on record and available to the public. The activities and contributions of the Advisory Commission are critical to the efficient operation and management of the two adjoining national park units of Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these areas for our children and grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these new lands in San Mateo County to the GGNRA will allow us to protect these fragile areas from development or other inappropriate use which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the Bay Area. I urge my colleagues to take advantage of this unique opportunity to preserve these important

lands for addition to our national parks. I ask my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 1953, the "Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001".

HONORING WORLD WAR II
VETERAN HAROLD EMICK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to rise today to honor a very special man—World War II Veteran Harold Emick, a resident of Olathe, Colorado. Harold spent three years in the Army, fighting the Germans in Europe. Because of what Harold saw and what he went through in WWII, I would like to thank him for his bravery and courage on behalf of this Congress.

Harold joined the Army in 1943 at the age of 18. In December of 1944 Harold was assigned to the Army's 70th Infantry Division under General Alexander Patch. The 7th Army traveled north through a wintry France. "They Killed us, we killed them. In the end, we won because we killed more of them," Harold said. Harold's first battle was at a farmhouse near Nancy, France. "It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when the German Panzer tank opened up on our sleeping platoon at point-blank range. There was death and chaos everywhere, and when it was finally over, those of us who had survived had gone from green kids in uniform to soldiers."

The 70th Infantry Division fought its way through more death and according to Harold, it grew more personal, as the division lost men to snipers, land mines and armed women and children. In May of 1945 after the Germans had surrendered, Harold's unit was sent back to the States to prepare for the possible invasion of Japan. After the war had ended Harold left the military and attended the University of Tennessee where he received his degree in engineering and business.

Harold spent 38 years with the Burrough Corporation in a number of positions until he retired in 1983. He then moved to the Uncompahgre Plateau about 17 miles outside of Olathe. Harold received the World War II Victory Medal, the American Service Medal, and the European African Middle Eastern Service Medal with bronze stars for the Rhineland, Central Europe and Ardennes campaign. The 70th Infantry Division earned the Presidential Citation with two stars for its valor.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great appreciation that I ask Congress to recognize and honor Harold Emick for all that he did for this country in World War II. Harold was just a boy when he was thrust into battle, but his bravery and the bravery of those who fought and died for this country will forever be etched in our minds.

THE ILSA RENEWAL ACT OF 2001—
H.R. 1954

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 23, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note that earlier today I introduced H.R. 1954, the ILSA Extension Act of 2001, which will extend the provisions of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act for an additional five years.

I have introduced the bill together with my colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. HOWARD BERMAN as the lead cosponsor, and with nearly 200 additional original cosponsors.

Among those original cosponsors are members of the House leadership on both sides of the aisle, including, notably, our Majority Leader, DICK ARMEY, DEBORAH PRYCE, CHRIS COX, ROY BLUNT, and Committee Chairmen, PORTER GOSS, SHERRY BOEHLERT, JIM SAXTON, CHRIS SMITH, and DON YOUNG. On the other side of the aisle we have leaders such as MARTIN FROST and BOB MENENDEZ, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, TOM LANTOS, the ranking Democrat on our House International Relations Committee, and GARY ACKERMAN, the ranking Member on our Middle East Subcommittee.

We are advocating that ILSA remain in effect for another five years because Iran continues to threaten the national security of the United States, as President Bush certified to Congress in March. Although Libyans stand convicted of killing Americans, British, and others by bringing down Pan Am Flight 103, the Libyan government has failed to take responsibility for its actions in this matter, as required by the U.N. Security Council. Without ILSA these countries would be more dangerous still.

It was the intent of the supporters of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, five years ago, that either Iran would change its behavior so that it would gain access to investments from around the world or that, absent a change in behavior, it would be hampered in its efforts to promote terror and obtain weapons of mass destruction. It is regrettable that Iranian behavior has not changed for the better.

In fact, it seems to be getting worse—in its training of terrorists, in its production of chemical and biological weapons and the production of long range missiles. But that is no reason to give up our struggle to deprive Iran of the means to use violence to achieve its aims. There is ample evidence that ILSA has delayed exploitation of Iran's energy resources and made their development more difficult and more expensive. And that is exactly what the Iran Libya Sanctions Extension Act will continue to do.

In Iran we are confronted with a regime whose national security aims include the destruction of the State of Israel and a desire to threaten the United States. So it is left to us to do what the Iranian people cannot do for themselves, which is to contain the existing regime as best we can. And that is all that our legislation does.

ILSA does not affect any of our American companies. It is aimed solely at foreign companies which take advantage of our executive-order ban on investment in Iran or Libya.

It even provides that it would not have any further effect if Iran and Libya conform to acceptable standards of behavior for members of