on the wires of the Company. This, it is claimed, was used by the telegraph company, and was the basis of the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company, dated November 10, 1879. [. . .]''

Assistant Secretary Henry Muldrow remarked, in his report, that ''so many witnesses having sworn that the inventions of Meucci, Reis, and others antedated those of Bell in the speaking telephone,'' he recommended ''the institution of a suit to cancel the [Bell's] patent of March 7, 1876.'' It must be pointed out that Mr. Muldrow explicitly quoted Meucci and Reis, out of the scores of inventors that had claimed to precede Bell.

In addition, the Chief Examiner of the Patient Office, Mr. Zenas Wilber, in his affidavit of 10 October 1885, stated ''had Mr. Meucci's caveat been renewed in 1875, no patent could have been issued to Bell.'' In his other affidavit of 7 November 1885, he stated that Philipp Reis and Antonio Meucci were the originators of ''the prototypes of all speaking telephones.'' If we take into account that the Reis transmitter was difficult to operate, as it was originally conceived as a make-and-break device, we may gather from what precedes that the point of force of the Government's action was the invention of Antonio Meucci. Obviously, all of these proofs were available, but regrettably not presented at the Bell v. Globe trial.

As already pointed out, the U.S. vs. Bell trial dragged for twelve years, after which it was discontinued by consent, in 1897, after the death of Meucci and expiration of Bell's patent(s). Here is a brief summary.

On March 23, 1886, following the Secretary of the Interior's recommendations, the Government refiled its bill of complaint against Bell and the Bell Company in the District Court of South Ohio. On December 7, 1886, the case in Ohio was closed on jurisdictional grounds. On January 13, 1887, the Government filed a new bill of complaint in Boston, Massachusetts, where the Bell Company had its headquarters. On November 26, 1887, the court sustained a demurrer by the Bell lawyers; the Government immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. On November 12, 1888, the Supreme Court reversed the dismissal, finding a meritorious claim and viable issue, rejecting the Bell Company's objections to the fraud and misrepresentation charges, and remanded the case for trial. See 128 U.S. 315 (1888). On December 6, 1889, the depositions began. Meucci, however, was deceased on 18 October of the same year. When Bell's second patent expired, on January 30, 1893, the Government at first refused to close the trial following a motion by the Bell lawyers, maintaining that a decision would provide a reference point for issues of fundamental importance to the country. With the death of the chief prosecutor in September 1896, however, the effort of the Government quickly lost impetus. On November 30, 1897, a new Attorney General announced that for all effects and purposes, the lawsuit between the Government and American Bell was to be considered moot. The trial was thereupon discontinued without ever reaching the underlying issue of who had primacy to the telephone and entitlement to its patent(s).

It must be stressed that, as the case was not decided,, the Bell Company could not claim, from the outcome of that trial, that Antonio Meucci was not the inventor of the telephone, or that it was Bell. It could only exult by the astuteness of its lawyers, who were able to defer so long the decision of the case, until the question of the patent(s) became moot when they expired.

We come now to the scientific proofs regarding Meucci's priority in the invention of the telephone. Among the exhibits at the hearings before the Secretary of the Interior, is an affidavit, sworn on 28 September 1885 by Michael Lemmi, a friend and lawyer of Meucci. It is an accurate translation into English of Meucci's laboratory notebook, known as Meucci's Memorandum Book, concerning his telephonic experiments, including all of Meucci's original drawings. From an accurate examination of this affidavit, as well as of Meucci's aforesaid caveat ''Sound Telegraph,'' and two drawings accompanying the caveat—the remaining original drawings were omitted by Meucci's patent lawyer, nor were they presented at the first trial—it can be demonstrated beyond any doubt that Meucci antedated Bell and/or the Bell Company in many fundamental telephone techniques, including, inductive loading, wire structure, anti-side tone circuit, call signaling, quietness of surrounding environment.

Meucci's priority in the said techniques range anywhere from six to forty-two years before Bell company development. My paper ''Four Firsts in Telephony,'' published by the European Transactions on Telecommunications (Nov.—Dec. 1999) is more expansive on these techniques.

From this we can gather that when, in 1871, had founded the Telettrofono Company and was awarded his caveat, he had already invented everything that was needed to start a high-quality public service. This is why, in 1872, he asked the American District Telegraph Company—which later ''misplaced'' all his models and notes—to test his system on their lines; this is why he renewed his caveat up to December 1874; this is why, after Bell obtained his first patent because Meucci's caveat had expired for inability to pay the $10 fee, Meucci repeatedly claimed that the telephone was his invention, not Bell's.

The recognition of Antonio Meucci's merits in the invention of the telephone and basic telephone techniques is attainable today, thanks to sound proofs, largely of the U.S. Government and embedded in the proceedings of the United States V. Bell trial. This recognition is mandatory, not only for the honor of the United States, of which Meucci was a worthy member of its society, but also for the worldwide scientific community, regarding a person who has so greatly fostered the communication among peoples, yet unjustly remains buried in the pages of American history.

COMMENDING NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL ON 50 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Golden Anniversary of Notre Dame High School in Batavia, New York.

For 50 years, the teachers and faculty of Notre Dame have been faithful to their mission of instilling ''in young men and women faith, knowledge and confidence preparing to serve in an ever-changing world.'' Indeed, drawing students from six neighboring counties, Notre Dame High School has, for a half century, provided students not only a challenging academic environment, but important interpersonal development, stressing self-discipline and personal responsibility that result in greater achievement.

From a low-enrollment of 90 students less than a decade ago, to a near-capacity enrollment of 275 today, Notre Dame High School received the Middle States accreditation and is pursuing membership in the National Association of Independent Schools. Notre Dame High School is committed to excellence, both for their students and their institution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join me in saluting the teachers, faculty, parents and students of Notre Dame High school on their 50th Anniversary, and to wish them continued success as they begin their second 50 years of education and service to the community.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCIS AND ELLAMARY KANE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary Kane were united in marriage on September 1, 1951 and will be celebrating their 50th year as man and wife;

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary declared their love before God, family and friends;

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary have had 50 years of sharing, loving and working together;

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary may be blessed with all the happiness and love that two can share and may their love grow with each passing year;

Whereas, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate Francis and Ellamary on their 50th anniversary. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Francis and Ellamary Kane many more years of happiness together.

HONORING DR. ED SOBEY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Ed Sobey for his innovative work in the field of education. He has been active in various areas of education, including teaching, museum directing, program founding, and has traveled on many expeditions for academic study.

Dr. Sobey received his Bachelor's degree in Physics and Mathematics form the University of Richmond. He went on to obtain his Master's degree and doctorate in Oceanography, both from Oregon State University. Dr. Sobey is currently an instructor at the University of Washington and California State University, Fresno.

Dr. Sobey has served as Executive Director of museums at the Museum of Science and History, South Florida Science Museum, and the Fresno Metropolitan Museum. He is also President of the Ohio Museums Association. In addition, Dr. Sobey has gone on whale recording expeditions by kayak, Antarctic winter oceanography expeditions, and has done exhibit research in countries including China, Kenya, and Egypt.