

of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as Time, Young America, Colliers, Life, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of backgrounds.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics, now called JA Economics, Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further to nearly two million students in 113 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Barbara Lyon of Huntington Beach for her outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of California. I am proud to have her as a constituent and congratulate her on her accomplishment.

IN RECOGNITION OF HEIDELBERG COLLEGE AND ITS NATIONALLY RENOWNED WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, to encourage stewardship of our nation's water resources, and in honor of the 30th Anniversary of the Clean Water Act, Congress, along with a number of the country's governors and national organizations, has proclaimed 2002 as the Year of Clean Water. This October 18 marks National Water Monitoring Day, the day the Clean Water Act of 1972 was signed into law.

In anticipation of this date, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize Heidelberg

College and its nationally renowned Water Quality Laboratory. This outstanding institution of higher education, located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, has been working over the past 33 years to provide invaluable water quality research data, further protecting and restoring our rivers, streams, wetlands, lakes, and groundwater.

Heidelberg's Water Quality Laboratory is a unique monitoring, research, and educational organization with a mission to conduct research supporting state and federal water quality management programs. At the state level, in recognition of the lab's many years of service to Ohio and Lake Erie, the Water Quality Laboratory received a special Ohio Lake Erie Commission Award in 1999.

The Water Quality Laboratory is nationally and internationally recognized in scientific circles for the quality of its research and the great detail of its databases on water quality. Among U.S. studies on water quality in agricultural watersheds, Heidelberg's is the most detailed and longest in duration. The Water Quality Laboratory's well water program is unique in focusing on private rural well conditions. Scientists and government agencies frequently request data from these programs. On several occasions, the lab has provided the majority of the data available to examine regional or national water quality issues and implications for our environment and human health. Staff members are frequently consulted by both government and industry for their expertise in the interpretation of water quality data.

The college has currently undertaken an expansion of its Water Quality Laboratory facilities and is poised to make even greater contributions to the state of our nation's water quality in years to come.

Mr. Speaker, in this Year of Clean Water, Heidelberg's continued efforts to protect our nation's water resources should not go unnoticed. For that, we owe Heidelberg College our recognition, gratitude, and congratulations. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Heidelberg College and its nationally renowned Water Quality Laboratory, by designating the Water Quality Laboratory the National Center for Water Quality Research.

HONORING HIS EMINENCE THE MOST REVEREND JOHN T. STEINBOCK

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor His Eminence The Most Reverend John T. Steinbock for his 10th Anniversary as the Fourth Bishop of the Diocese of Fresno. The Bishop has dedicated much of his life to service within the church and Fresno is grateful to have him as a part of their community.

Bishop Steinbock was born in Los Angeles on July 16, 1937. He was ordained May 1, 1963, at the Cathedral of St. Vibiana in Los Angeles where he served as Associate Pastor and ascended to Parochial Vicar. The Most Reverend also served as President of the Los Angeles Priests Council and on the Board of

Consultors to the Los Angeles Archdiocese. Reverend Steinbock was appointed Titular Bishop of Midila and Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Orange, California, by Pope John Paul II, on May 29, 1984. Two years later, the Board of Consultors of the Diocese of Orange appointed him diocesan administrator. On January 27, 1987, the Reverend had the honor of being appointed 3rd Diocesan Bishop of the Diocese of Santa Rosa by Pope John Paul II. After five years of diligent service with the Diocese of Santa Rosa, Pope John Paul II appointed Bishop Steinbock as the Diocesan Bishop of the Diocese of Fresno.

The Bishop is revered for his positive attitude and as one of the few bishops who has made a hole in one! Bishop Steinbock has been instrumental in efficiently overseeing eight counties in the San Joaquin Valley. The Fresno Diocese is extremely pleased to have such a spiritual and accomplished Bishop working with them.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate His Eminence Bishop John T. Steinbock of Fresno on his 10 years of service with the Diocese of Fresno. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his community service and wishing him many more years of continued success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STEVE ARVESCHOU

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you and this nation to applaud the accomplishments of Mr. Steve Arveschoug. Mr. Arveschoug's hard work and dedication to his field, the facilitation of Colorado's water system, has truly been an inspiration to all. His practical rationalization of increasing problems proved his ability to account not only for immediate reactions to decisions, but long-term repercussions as well. He has selflessly dedicated himself to the well being of others, and he is certainly deserving of our recognition today.

Steve Arveschoug began his career managing KCSJ and KID'N radio stations, later switching to working in state and federal politics. He ran for the position of state representative in the northwest Pueblo County area and stayed in the legislature until 1992 when he retired to spend more time with his family. He later took interest in local water rights issues and began to research water policies for the State of Colorado. He worked for me as District Director and will soon be going to Cortez, where I look forward to continuing our relationship.

In 1995, Mr. Arveschoug took over the job of general manager of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District and immediately began investigating a number of perspectives in current water issues to allow him to adequately represent all the members of his district. He applied himself to his job with the utmost dedication and stood by the position that a compromise could always be reached when available water resources could be managed to serve the people, the environment, and recreational activities. He created water replacement programs for large-scale wells