

are served well by having responsible industry associations, who care about the active participation of their companies in the legislative and regulatory process. I am confident that AFFI will continue to serve the food community for many years, well into the future. We wish them the very best on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO UPSTATE NEW YORKERS ON THE 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

HON. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 140th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation celebrated on January 1, of this year. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the integral work of Central New Yorkers in the struggle to end slavery.

During the troubled decades just before our Civil War, many citizens of what is now New York's 24th District joined, and led, fellow abolitionists across the nation to help slaves gain the freedom due to all Americans. Whether they offered hounded refugees a place to hide for the night, educated former slaves, published activist newspapers, or spoke out in the chambers of Congress, these men and women live on in the collective memory of our nation as brave champions of basic human rights and dignity.

En route to Canada, houses and churches throughout Central New York formed some of the main lines of the Underground Railroad. One heavily trafficked depot in Madison County was the home of Garrett Smith, a philanthropist who gave much of his time, money, and energy to the anti-slavery cause. I'm glad to have had the opportunity to dedicate Smith's estate as a National Historic Landmark last spring. Thanks to legislation signed by our distinguished Governor of New York, George Pataki, in tandem with the Network to Freedom Act, passed by Congress and signed by the president in 1998, many other stops along the Underground Railroad in Upstate New York have recently been brought to light and preserved.

Garrett Smith, who was born in my own hometown of Utica and lived most of his life in Peterboro, was elected president of the nationally prominent New York State Anti-Slavery Society on October 22, 1835, at the organization's founding convention. A dedicated group successfully launched the Society that day at the Peterboro Presbyterian Church after their meeting had been broken up by a hostile mob the previous day. A few streets away from the convention site in Peterboro lived James Caleb Jackson, the editor of several abolitionist newspapers. Beriah Green, another founding member of the New York Anti-Slavery Society, came from nearby Whitesboro where he served as president of the Oneida Institute, an interracial college. Green's Institute turned out noted abolitionists such as Jermain Loguen, a former slave lauded for his influential autobiography, *To Set the Captives Free*. Loguen was later chosen to act as Stationmaster of Syracuse's Underground Railroad. Another escaped slave who became

a renowned abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, lived in Rochester, New York, where he published his newspaper, *The North Star*.

William Seward, former senator of New York, governor of New York, and Secretary of State, remains one of the best-known abolitionists to hail from New York's 24th Congressional District. Born and raised in the area, Seward gave voice to his constituents' outcry against slavery. He and his wife, Frances, opened their home in Auburn, NY to fugitive slaves moving north along the Underground Railroad, and they became the personal friends of Harriet "Moses" Tubman, the iconic leader of the slave exodus to Canada. As a lawyer, Seward defended fugitive slaves in court. During his early career in Congress he led the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party.

Many credit Seward's radical statement that Congress had to answer to a moral law "higher than the Constitution" as disqualifying him from running for President in 1860. When it became clear that Lincoln would win the ticket of the Grand Old Party, then a grand young party, Seward campaigned tirelessly for Lincoln, and was soon appointed Secretary of State under the new president. In that office, Seward played a crucial role in the formation of Lincoln's anti-slavery policy. He drafted the Emancipation Proclamation alongside the President, and the final document now bears his signature.

Before the Civil War, Harriet Tubman bought a house from Seward in his hometown of Auburn, NY, where she continued to conduct for the Underground Railroad despite the \$40,000 reward posted for her capture. After the Emancipation Proclamation, with the Promised Land a little closer, Ms. Tubman settled down to a quieter life in Auburn.

Those who fought to end slavery and so extend the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to truly all Americans won a great victory with the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, but the struggle did not end there. Amy Post, Martha Wright, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and other abolitionists and women's rights activities, many of them from Upstate New York, organized a petition drive to gain the signatures of hundreds of thousands of women calling for a constitutional amendment to end slavery. When the petition was first presented to the Senate in February of 1864, nearly one-fifth of the signatures came from New York State. By the end of 1865 the Thirteenth Amendment was law.

I hope my colleagues will join me in applauding the historic legacy of freedom and human rights left by the good people of Upstate New York.

I would like to thank Peter A. Wisbey, Executive Director of the William Seward House, Anne M. Derosie, a historian with the Women's Rights National Historical Park, Michael J. Caddy, Jr., historian, and Milton C. Sernett, Professor of History at Syracuse University for the information they provided me for this occasion. I would also like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD essays about the Emancipation Proclamation and the abolitionist movement in New York's 24th Congressional District written by students from Letizia Magats' class at Owasco Elementary and Jacquelyn Aversa's class at Casey Park Elementary School in Auburn, NY.

While reading the work of these children I was delighted to find that many of the students had been inspired by their history les-

sons to dream of a future America that continues to embrace the values of Upstate New York abolitionists, in new contexts. The hope of Auburn's youngest generation of thinkers reminded me of these words of Abraham Lincoln, spoken in 1865 at his second inaugural address, and still relevant today: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds."

A COLLECTIVE ESSAY FROM FIFTH GRADERS AT OWASCO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN AUBURN, NY

The Emancipation Proclamation was a solution to the problem of slavery in the United States. President Abraham Lincoln was influenced to write this document by abolitionists who wanted to see the system of slavery come to an end. This new Law passed during the Civil War. Many of the abolitionists who influenced President Lincoln were from the area that is today a part of the 24th Congressional District of New York State. Several of these abolitionists were William Seward, Harriet Tubman, Emily Howland, Martha Coffin Wright, and Lucretia Coffin Mott.

William Seward helped the cause of the Emancipation Proclamation by persuading President Lincoln to be more involved with abolishing slavery. As Lincoln's Secretary of State, he helped Lincoln write it. Seward was active in his belief that slavery must be abolished, he was a leader of the Anti-slavery wing of the Whig party, used his home on South Street in Auburn, New York, as a way station for the Underground Railroad and as a publishing center for anti-slavery literature. He became a good friend of Harriet Tubman, a conductor on the Underground Railroad. Harriet Tubman, called the "Moses of her people", dedicated her life to the belief that all people were equal and that slavery was evil. As a runaway slave, she showed great courage and dedication to her beliefs by leading more than three hundred slaves to their freedom. Eventually Harriet Tubman bought a home in Auburn, New York and used it to care for the elderly and needy people. The dedication of Quakers to the abolition of slavery was also important in bringing about change. Emily Howland lived in Sherwood, Cayuga County, New York. She was an educator who started schools in the South for freed slaves and used her home as a way station for the Underground Railroad. Her beliefs that all were equal saw her turn to the cause of women's suffrage. She worked closely with Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony in the fight for equality for women.

Lucretia Coffin Mott and her sister Martha Coffin Wright, a resident of Auburn, New York, were also Quakers, who belonged to the American Anti-slavery Society and formed the Female Anti-Slavery Society. After the Civil War they co-founded the American Equal Rights Association and the National Women's Suffrage Association. They made a difference in the abolition of slavery and women getting the right to vote. They were courageous in the fight for civil rights for all people regardless of their color or gender.

As you can see, many citizens of Cayuga County not only believed in equal rights for all people, but also actively worked to bring about the change that resulted in the end of slavery and giving all people their civil rights.

(By Timothy Berry, Ashley King, Jamie Bruno, Marissa Rescott, Christina Granato, S. Michael Watson, Maura Bradley, Kelsey Helinski, Mary Doyle, Colleen Cregg, Olivia Perek, Breanna Handley, Alaina Schoonmaker, and Connor Entenmann.)

ESSAYS FROM FOURTH GRADERS AT CASEY PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN AUBURN, NY

The young dreamers have a goal that one day the world will be a better place for everyone in our country. The young dreamers celebrate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation so they can continue to dream. After all, the young dreamers future goals are in your hands.

(By Sydnee Lawson, David Clark, and Brianna Hotaling.)

The torch of freedom has passed from time to time to generation to generation and it must be kept and honored as it was all those years ago. It shouldn't be thrown away because of dishonor and terrorism.

(By Dominika Donch, Noah Donch, Makrina Donch, and Nathaniel Donch.)

We are fortunate to have the freedom we have. Some countries do not have as much freedom as we have. Now we have a lot to worry about. We are so fortunate that President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Today we have the joy of freedom.

(By Stephanie Leontovich, Tyler VanTassell, Amber Foster, Anthony Jesmer and Scott Blauvelt.)

We believe all people are created equal and need to live in unity and peace.

(By Diamoneek Wingate, Loretta Holbert, Sarah Lowe, Tina Horsford, Beth Harvey, Tony Frazier, Brandon Crawford, and Andre Thomas.)

I have a dream, that one day all people of the world, Iraqis, Afghanis, Russians, and any other culture will come together and act fairly to one and another. I have a dream of no terrorism. I have a dream of no violence but coming out and talking it over like men. I have a dream of living in a society with no prejudice. I have a dream of no racism. I have a dream of no fighting over religion but having peace and love. I have a dream that this world will help one and another of different culture and religions. I have a dream.

(By Jared Ford.)

ATTORNEY MURRAY UFBERG CHOSEN FOR B'NAI B'RITH COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the selection of my good friend Attorney Murray Ufberg for the prestigious Community Service Award by the Seligman J. Strauss Lodge of B'nai B'rith of Wilkes-Barre. He will be presented with the award at the lodge's 57th annual Lincoln Day Dinner on February 9, 2003.

Murray is a very fitting choice for this award. In addition to his active role in local government and economic development, his deep commitment to Northeastern Pennsylvania and his leadership in one of the most prominent and well-respected law firms in the area, he is a leader in the region's Jewish community.

I have known Murray for more than 30 years and have enormous respect for his legal ability as well as his dedication to improving the community.

He was born July 30, 1943, in Danville, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Wyoming Seminary in 1960, earned a bachelor of arts from Bucknell University in 1964 and graduated with a juris doctor degree from the Duquesne University School of Law in 1968.

Murray has risen to the rank of managing partner with Rosenn, Jenkins & Greenwald in Wilkes-Barre. From 1991 to 1994, he served as chairman of the hearing committee of the disciplinary board of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Examples of his dedication to community service abound. They include his service as chairman of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Partnership, Inc., from 2000 to the present; and chairman of the Community Relations Council of the Jewish Federation of Greater Wilkes-Barre, 1993 to 1997 and from 2000 to the present; and a member of the board of trustees of College Misericordia and the board of directors of the Jewish Federation of Greater Wilkes-Barre, the Jewish Community Center of the Wyoming Valley, and WVIA-TV/FM/HDTV.

Murray is also past chairman of the board of directors of the United Way of the Wyoming Valley, from 1992 to 1994, and its general campaign in 1990. He is also past president of the Ohav Zedek Synagogue in Wilkes-Barre, from 1986 to 1988; the Jewish Community Center of the Wyoming Valley, from 1982 to 1983; the Seligman J. Strauss Lodge of B'nai B'rith, from 1970 to 1974; and the Duquesne University School of Law Alumni Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania, from 1997 to 1999.

He and his beautiful and gracious wife Margery have three children, Aaron, Joshua and Rachel.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the well-deserved selection of Attorney Murray Ufberg for the Community Service Award, and I wish him and his family all the best.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JAMIE LEVIN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great enthusiasm that I rise today to recognize Jamie Levin of Telluride, Colorado. Jamie is a slalom snowboard racer for the Telluride Ski and Snowboard team and has been setting the standard for speed throughout Colorado and the nation. Jamie represented the United States at Canada's World Cup Snowboard Races last December. In recognition of her success and accomplishments on the slopes, I would like to pay tribute to Jamie before this body of Congress and this nation.

As the Congressman who represents many of Colorado's ski areas, I understand the significance that Coloradans place upon their winter sports. Colorado is the home to many skiers and snowboarders who train year round to remain in top physical condition. Competition throughout the state is fierce, and there is little room for mistakes or miscalculations.

Competition at the national level only becomes more difficult, and yet Jamie Levin has risen to the challenge and is currently ranked 11th in the United States. Over the summer, Jamie has maintained a rigorous training schedule at Mt. Hood and looks forward to competing internationally this winter. Jamie is the first member of the Telluride team to qualify for international competition, and citizens throughout the Western Slope will be following her races with great anticipation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize Jamie Levin of Telluride, Colorado before this body of Congress and this nation. To excel in a sport as mentally and physically demanding as slalom snowboarding takes great courage, commitment and discipline. Jamie's competitive spirit and determination serves as an inspiration to us all, and it is an honor to represent such an outstanding American in this Congress. I wish her all the best with the rest of her season.

INTRODUCTION OF COLORADO SCHOOL LANDS BILL

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 2003

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am today again introducing a bill to modify the 1875 Act—usually referred to as the Colorado Enabling Act—that provided for admission of Colorado to the Union.

The bill is similar to one I introduced in the 107th Congress. Its purpose is to remove any possible conflict between a decision of the people of Colorado and that original federal legislation under which some 3 million acres of federal lands were granted to our state.

In granting the lands to Colorado, Congress provided that they were to be used as a source of revenue for the public schools—and for many years they were managed for that purpose.

However, over the years the revenue derived from these lands has become a less and less significant part of the funding for Colorado's schools, while there has been an increasing appreciation of the other values of these lands.

As a result, in 1996 the people of Colorado voted to amend our state constitution to permit part of these school trust lands to be set aside in a "stewardship trust" and managed to preserve their open space, wildlife and other natural qualities.

To assure that this decision of the voters can be implemented, my bill would amend the original Colorado Enabling Act to modify the requirement that the state must raise revenue from the school-trust lands that are set aside for their natural resource values and qualities. Specifically, it would amend the 1875 Act to clearly allow the lands to be used for "open space, wildlife habitat, scenic value, or other natural values," while still requiring that "any income received for such uses or any other uses" of the lands will be used only for the public schools.

The bill does not include a specific limit on the acreage that could be placed in the stewardship trust, although the 1996 state legislation does set such a limit. I supported that part of the state legislation, but I think that whether that limit should be retained or revised should be decided solely by the people of Colorado, and not determined by Congress. So, under the bill I am introducing today that would be left to Colorado law to control.

Mr. Speaker, Colorado has been experiencing rapid population growth. That is putting increasing pressure on all our undeveloped lands. In response, the people of Colorado have voted to allow some of these school-grant lands to remain as open spaces to be managed for their wildlife and other natural resources and values. This bill will keep faith