

It's time we congratulated those whose labor provides us with the information we need to manage our resources and safeguard society. I am delighted to have this opportunity to bring attention to the work of the United States Geological Survey and showcase its remarkable history. I urge you to support this resolution, thereby confirming our appreciation for their ongoing work that has served the health, safety, and prosperity of the United States for 125 years.

RESOLUTION

Whereas March 3, 2004 will mark the 125th Anniversary of the establishment of the United States Geological Survey;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has become the Nation's premiere earth and biological science agency;

Whereas during its 125-year history, the United States Geological Survey has been the birthplace of a number of other Federal agencies, including the Reclamation Service (later renamed the Bureau of Reclamation) in 1902, the Forest Service in 1905, the United States Bureau of Mines in 1910, the Grazing Service (later renamed the Bureau of Land Management) in 1934, and the Minerals Management Service in 1982;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has been a widely respected source of relevant and objective science to address the Nation's diverse natural resource issues;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey continues to serve the Nation as an independent fact-finding agency that collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides scientific information and understanding about natural resource conditions, issues, and problems;

Whereas a hallmark value of the United States Geological Survey to the Nation is its ability to carry out studies on a national scale and to sustain long-term monitoring and assessment of natural hazards and natural resource conditions;

Whereas the United States Geological Survey is an agency of the Federal Government with no regulatory or land management responsibilities and is thus a trusted entity to provide impartial science that serves the needs of the Nation; and

Whereas the United States Geological Survey has a scientific presence in every State and Territory of the United States and serves the Nation's extensive and diverse needs for objective scientific knowledge and understanding: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the United States Geological Survey on its 125th anniversary; and

(2) expresses strong support for the United States Geological Survey as it serves the Nation by providing timely, relevant, and objective scientific information which helps to describe and understand the Earth, minimize the loss of life and property from natural disasters, manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources, and enhance and protect the quality of life of all Americans.

In addition to Congressman JAMES P. MORAN, the following members are original sponsors of the House Resolution Congratulating the United States Geological Survey on its 125th Anniversary: BARBARA CUBIN, TOM DAVIS, NORM DICKS, ANNA G. ESHOO, RON KIND, EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, ZOE LOFGREN, RALPH REGULA, NICK SMITH, BILL YOUNG, and SHERWOOD BOEHLERT.

WARM SPRINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CELEBRATES 150 YEARS OF EDUCATION

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to recognize Warm Springs Elementary School, the first permanent school in San Bernardino, California, which is celebrating its 150th year of providing education to the children of ranchers, railroad workers, Air Force personnel and immigrants.

In 1854, ranchers near the small Mormon town of San Bernardino decided seven miles was too far for their children to walk to school. They got together and built an adobe east of downtown, and named it after the nearby Warm Creek. As a one-room school, it provided an education for about 25 children of all ages. This was just four years after California gained statehood, and the same year as the City of San Bernardino was incorporated as the county seat.

Over the next 10 years, the school grew slowly as many of the Mormon settlers returned to Utah. Gold was discovered in the San Bernardino Mountains—bringing thousands of fortune-seekers but few families. The school building was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and a flood, so the adobe was replaced with a log cabin on the same site facing Sterling Avenue. The students were grouped by reading ability rather than age, and boys and girls sat on opposite sides of the room.

The log-cabin school was destroyed by fire in 1974, and a clapboard building replaced it—with an auditorium added in 1887. That school also later burned to the ground and was replaced.

By the 1890s, the railroads had come to San Bernardino and the area was booming. The Santa Fe Railway built a huge repair yard near downtown, and the population grew rapidly. In 1898, Warm Creek School grew to four rooms and had as many as 100 students. That school was torn down in 1926 and replaced with a Spanish-style tile-roofed building that remains the school's core.

Students at Warm Springs School became close witnesses to America's war efforts in the 1940s. The San Bernardino Municipal Airport, just seven blocks south, became the San Bernardino Army Airfield, repairing and servicing hundreds of transport planes moving troops around the country. The airfield became Norton Air Force Base in 1950, and for the next 38 years was one of the most active Air Force fields in the West. Children of the base's civilian repair workers swelled the ranks of students at the school, which added nine classrooms in 1945 and two more in 1947.

By 1954, the city of San Bernardino had grown far beyond the former outpost school, and it was absorbed into the city's unified school district, becoming Warm Springs Elementary School. It continued to grow to 32 classrooms, and today 45 teachers serve 1,000 students in year-round classes, making it one of the largest elementary schools in the district. The student population today is nearly 60 percent Latino, many of them the children of recent immigrants.

Mr. Speaker, Warm Springs Elementary has provided a free education—the foundation of our American success—to thousands of children over the past 150 years. I would be proud to be associated with this school for that fact alone, but I have a special reason to be fond of Warm Springs. It is the alma mater of the Walker girls of San Bernardino—Mary, Darlene, and her twin sister Arlene, who happens to be my bride. Arlene and I will be returning to her old school on March 9 to celebrate the sesquicentennial, and encourage the current students to take advantage of the opportunities their education can provide.

I have always believed, Mr. Speaker, that our education system is a success because of local schools run by wonderful teachers, supported by great principals. Warm Springs Elementary continues the tradition of excellence under Principal Arlan Anderson that it has carried on for the past 150 years. Please join me in congratulating those educators on their continued dedication, and wish their current students well for the future.

HIGH COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Dean Stone, long-time editor of The Daily Times newspaper in Maryville, TN, has written a really outstanding editorial about prescription drug prices.

Mr. Stone frequently writes very thoughtful and informative editorials about issues of national importance.

He points out in this editorial that we have drug prices that are far too high because the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, seems to be controlled by the giant pharmaceutical companies.

I have consistently supported in committee meetings and in votes on the floor of the House the right of the people to purchase drugs from Canada. Mr. Stone points out that FDA concerns about safety are not supported by any evidence.

I would like to call this fine editorial to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

WITH MORE THAN 600 LOBBYISTS, THERE'S LITTLE CHANCE ON DRUG PRICES

Know why we Americans will not get reasonable prescription drug prices?

The pharmaceutical industry has more than 600 lobbyists in Washington, more than the total number of representatives and senators.

They have spent \$435 million to influence Washington from 1996 to 2003 and handed out \$57.9 million in contributions between 1991 and 2002 to buy their way through Congress.

They are well paid (we pay for them with exorbitant drug prices) and they do their job, cutting to pieces any legislation that might tend to lower the price of prescription drugs.

The Feb. 2 issue of Time magazine contains an excellent article about how Americans are being ripped off with high prices from the manufacturers of drugs.

And most of our drugs are manufactured overseas by American companies who moved there because of the tax breaks. And it is illegal for Americans to import these drugs.