

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE THEODORE
R. (TEDD) McCANN

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, on September 12, 1996, a former employee of the National Park Service, Theodore R. (Tedd) McCann passed away. Tedd's passing is mourned by his many friends and family, but his legacy lives on and is reflected in many of our Nation's National Parks across the country.

Tedd was a park planner, but he was also a poet and an artist. His park plans were touched with his gift of words and his vision. One park that Tedd helped plan and that Congress subsequently established in 1974, is the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in northeast Ohio. He began studying the area in 1971. When Tedd was first given the assignment, he was skeptical. The Cuyahoga River was, after all, the river that caught fire in 1969 and was an icon for environmental pollution. Yet later, in Tedd's report back to Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, he called it "a green shrouded miracle." He saw in the Cuyahoga Valley the potential of being what it has become today, a great urban national park that now serves over 3 million people a year who hike its trails and marvel at its scenery and enjoy its rich history.

Tedd also had dreams for a much larger area, one that would extend further down the Ohio & Erie Canal and serve even more people throughout the region. But good things often need to start with smaller steps and he recognized that fact. Fortunately, at the end of the 104th Congress we were able to take that next big step, and establish the Ohio & Erie Canal Heritage Corridor which encompasses the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area but extends north and south from Cleveland to Zoar Ohio and will truly create a ribbon of wilderness in urbanized northeast Ohio. The heritage corridor is a relatively new concept, which allows for more flexibility in how the area is managed and provides for increased local participation. It is a concept which I believe Tedd would be proud of and the Ohio and Erie Canal Heritage Area will further enhance the "green-shrouded miracle" he so aptly described more than 2 decades ago.

But Tedd's legacy extends beyond northeast Ohio as he had a hand in many other parks across the country. Because of that and especially for the legacy he left us in Ohio I want to share some of the details of his life.

Tedd was born on May 29, 1929, in Jeannette, PA to Lawrence Vernon McCann and Lois Mumma McCann. His family later moved to Pontiac, MI. At the age of 18, Tedd caught a train and went to Chicago to study art. He joined the Air force during the Korean War and was stationed at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, VA. He later attended the Corcoran Art School in Washington, D.C. and received a degree in art history and painting from George Washington University. He was a graphics designer for the Bureau of Reclamation from 1957 to 1960, and later headed his own house restoration business.

In 1963, Tedd joined the National Park Service as art director. He helped put together a graphics and cartography unit in the publications office; it received a gold medal from the

First Federal Design Assembly as the best in government. Many of the maps and brochures he designed are still in use. In 1967 Park Service Director George Hartzog set up the Office of Urban Affairs, and Tedd worked on initial plans for the then-proposed Wolf Trap Park, VA; Georgetown Waterfront and Fort Lincoln, Washington, DC; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, MO.

In 1968 in the wake of the riots in Washington, DC, he and designer Russell Wright conceived of and developed the "Summer in the Parks" program, which provided cultural and recreation activities in parks throughout the region and became the model for similar programs throughout the Nation.

Tedd's park planning days began in 1969, when he served on the planning team that came up with the plan and legislation to establish the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York/New Jersey. He subsequently served as head of planning for other new urban national parks, including the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco and of course, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area between Akron and Cleveland, OH. He also did the early studies of the Lowell National Historic Park, MA; Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Atlanta; Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, near Los Angeles; and Ellis Island and Statue of Liberty, NY. He conducted a study of President Roosevelt's summer home in Warm Springs, GA and a study of the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills, NY. He also led a study of potential African-American historic sites throughout the country, several of which including the Maggie Walker home in Richmond, VA, Congress subsequently included in the National Park System. As his last project before retiring in 1984, he served on the management planning team for the Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, NY.

Tedd lived with his wife Loretta Neumann in Washington, DC. Tedd was one of the founders of Plan Takoma, a neighborhood organization for which he helped develop a comprehensive plan for the area surrounding the proposed Metrorail station. He was also active in Neighbors Inc. He was one of the founders in the late 1970s of the Takoma Park Folk Festival, and for many years was a member of its coordinating committee. He was for many years treasurer of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City and Takoma Park Horticultural Club.

Tedd's first marriage was to Marilyn Hudson, with whom he had three children: Christopher, Carol Lynn, and Clair (Behrens). He has one grandson, Charles Behrens. He also has a sister, Patricia (Rososky), and brother, Lawrence.

Just over a week ago, I participated in a ceremony to mark the reopening and completion of the renovation of the historic "Boston Store" in the Cuyahoga Valley. It was a great day and all of us who were present including John Seiberling, the author of the legislation creating the Cuyahoga Valley noted how bipartisan the creation and continued operation of the park has been. The "green-shrouded miracle" Tedd knew would one day be a park has brought much joy to millions in our region of the country and his vision has left an indelible mark throughout the country.

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. ALLAN W.
NESS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brig. Gen. Allan W. Ness. On November 23, 1996, he will be honored on the occasion of his retirement as commander of Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI.

Brigadier General Ness' distinguished career includes a yearlong tour in Tuy Hoa, Republic of Vietnam where he flew 247 combat missions. In 1988, he was selected to attend the NATO Defense College in Rome and shortly thereafter became deputy commander for operations of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing. The promotion to brigadier general was effective as of September 1994.

General Ness has served as commander of the 127th Wing and Selfridge Air National Guard Base for 3 years. He is responsible for successfully leading Selfridge through some of its greatest challenges since the opening of the base. General Ness implemented the conversion and consolidation of the 191st Fighter Group and 127th Fighter Wing which occurred because of significant downsizing of the units at Selfridge. He diligently fought an Army recommendation to pull out of the base and maintained a high state of readiness throughout the process.

Through General Ness' leadership, a nationally recognized equal opportunity diversity training program was implemented. Selfridge has led the State and Nation in developing innovative programs to monitor, mentor, and motivate their members to appreciate diversity.

I commend him for his years of service to the Selfridge Air National Guard Base and the citizens of our great country. I urge my colleagues to join me in showing appreciation for a job well done by offering a final salute on the event of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK CORRADI

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 21, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Frank Corradi of Cedar Grove for his outstanding public service record. Mr. Corradi is currently serving in the capacity of councilman/deputy mayor for the city of Cedar Grove in the Eighth Congressional District.

Mr. Corradi's current public office is not his first involvement with his community. He participated on the church level through his position as parish finance council member, which he held from 1986 until 1990. In 1992, Mr. Corradi served on the Zoning Board of Adjustment in Cedar Grove, and in 1994, he held a seat on the Planning Board. Mr. Speaker, these positions reflect Mr. Corradi's qualities of responsibility, fiscal integrity, and dedication, which no doubt played a large role in his 1994 election to councilman/deputy mayor.

Over the past 2 years, Mr. Corradi has accomplished a number of projects to better the lives of the people of Cedar Grove. He worked to increase the awareness of the residents

with regard to the need for an expanded recycling program. Mr. Corradi sponsored legislation to eliminate cigarette machines in all non-liquor serving establishments. He also helped to more thoroughly integrate the needs of the business community by creating committees to provide them with support.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few of Mr. Corradi's achievements. The people of Cedar Grove have benefited greatly from his constructive and fiscally responsible actions. I encourage Mr. Corradi to continue his noteworthy agenda. He is a truly respectable public servant who should serve as an example to others.

H.R. 3752, THE AMERICAN LAND
SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 4, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, in a rollcall on September 26, 1996, the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act of 1996, which would reestablish the Congress as the ultimate decisionmaker in managing public lands and maintain sovereign control of lands in the United States, failed—by a 246 to 178 vote—to receive the two-thirds majority necessary to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The bill simply requires congressional approval of international land designations in the United States, primarily UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves. These designations, as presently handled, are an open invitation to the international community to interfere in U.S. domestic land-use decisions.

I am amazed that a single Member of Congress would oppose legislation requiring congressional oversight of international land designations within the borders of the United States. What is unreasonable about Congress insisting that no land be designated for inclusion in international land use programs without the clear and direct approval of Congress? What is unreasonable about having local citizens and public officials participate in decisions on designating land near their homes for inclusion in an international land program?

Many, many Americans from all sections of our country have called my office to say that they are concerned about the lack of congressional oversight over UNESCO international land designations in the United States and to express their support for H.R. 3752. I want to say to them that this fight has not ended. I plan to introduce this bill again in the 105th Congress.

I would like to include the following recent articles about the debate over H.R. 3752. I urge my colleagues to read these commentaries.

CONGRESS FAILS TO VETO U.N. ROLE IN
NATIONAL PARKS

(By Cliff Kincaid)

In a sign of mounting anti-United Nations sentiment, Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) got about 60% of House members—246 to 178 (see rollcall next week)—to vote in favor of his "American Land Sovereignty Protection Act" (H.R. 3753) on September 26, but because the bill didn't get the two-thirds ap-

proval needed under suspension of the rules procedures, it ultimately failed. Thirty-three Democrats voted for the popular piece of legislation, 15 Republicans voted against it.

The bill would have required congressional approval before federal officials seek special U.N. status for U.S. parks and public lands. It was brought to the House floor just two weeks after Rep. Young had convened an informative September 12 hearing of his House Resources Committee to highlight how the United Nations has been brought in to "protect" literally tens of millions of acres of federal land. The hearing focused on how President Clinton complied with a U.N. recommendation to kill a gold mine project outside Yellowstone National Park.

Citizens and local officials from Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado and even New York testified that the United Nations has been involved in labeling public lands in their communities as World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves without their knowledge or consent. They said the U.N. involvement including proposals for "buffer zones" around these areas, threatens private property rights, property values and economic development.

In the United States there are now 20 World Heritage Sites, designated under the terms of a 1972 treaty, and 47 Biosphere Reserves, designated under a 1970 U.N.-sponsored "Man and the Biosphere" program that has been implemented without the benefit of a treaty. The programs are run out of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris.

According to Rep. Young, these U.N.-designated areas comprise more than 51 million acres—68% of all National Parks, Preserves and Monuments, including the Statute of Liberty and Independence Hall.

Unwilling to take the side of the United Nations against Congress, not one major environmentalist group accepted an invitation to testify and no Democrats on the committee showed up at the hearing to oppose the bill. The Clinton Administration did, however, send Assistant Interior Secretary George Frampton to testify against the Young bill. Frampton was clearly perturbed by Young's effort to promote his legislation by asking his congressional colleagues, "Is Boutros Boutros-Ghali zoning land in your district?"

Ironically, Frampton's own dealings with the United Nations in the Yellowstone matter were a major factor in prompting the hearings and the proposed legislation.

CLINTON'S YELLOWSTONE DEAL

Circumventing the lawful process of completing an Environmental Impact Statement to determine what threat, if any, was posed by a proposed gold mine, Frampton last year invited a foreign U.N. delegation to make a brief visit to Yellowstone, which is both a World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve, to call for a "buffer zone" around the park and to declare it "in danger" from the mining project. The leader of the delegation was a German, Bernd Von Droste, who has called for global energy taxes to enable the United Nations to better "protect" these areas.

After the U.N. intervention, the mining company, Crown Butte Mines Inc., agreed to White House demands to cancel the project in return for a vague presidential promise of some federal land somewhere else. "This President believed the U.N. has more value than the Congress," Rep. Young angrily declared, vowing to push his sovereignty bill and subject Clinton's Yellowstone deal to congressional scrutiny.

But the administration's Frampton dismissed these concerns. "People are nervous the U.N. is coming," he sniffed. He insisted

the U.N. designations simply promote environmental cooperation and actually serve to attract tourists. When told, however, that the United Nations had complained that Yellowstone was too crowded by tourists, he just replied, "I was not aware of that." Indeed, environmental groups not only wanted the gold mine stopped, but have suggested greatly restricting tourism within the park.

Myron Ebell of Frontiers of Freedom, a group started by former Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), said Frampton was part of a "cabal" of federal agencies and environmental groups that regard the United Nations as a "weapon" in their campaign to deindustrialize America. Paul C. Jones, executive director of the Colorado-based Minerals Exploration Coalition, said the involvement of the United Nations in Yellowstone was "unprecedented" and amounted to an international "land grab." The House support for the Young legislation is only one indication that opposition is building.

Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-Ark.) testified that citizens in his own state, including a group called "Take Back Arkansas," had thwarted the designation of the Ozark National Forest as a Biosphere Reserve because they didn't want their "prized national treasures" subjected to international agreements that might conflict with U.S. law. In a case involving Mount Mitchell State Park in North Carolina, citizen action forced park authorities to actually take the words "United Nations" off a wooden sign leading into the park.

For her part, Nina Sibal of UNESCO testified that passage of Young's legislation was "a sovereign decision" of the United States. Her French UNESCO associate, Pierre Lasserre, however, did venture the opinion that the name of the "Man and the Biosphere" program should be changed because it sounds "sexist."

U.N.-SPONSORED ALIENS LAND IN
YELLOWSTONE

(By Gayle M.B. Hanson)

The Clinton administration allowed an obscure treaty to establish U.N. authority over Yellowstone National Park, the Statue of Liberty and other American sites. House Democrats backed the power grab.

Okay, so maybe there were only a handful of individuals involved, and maybe they didn't actually arrive in the dead of night protected by whirring black helicopters and hell-bent on clandestine maneuvers. But the fact that four members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's, or UNESCO's, World Heritage Committee traveled from halfway around the globe to the Idaho-Montana-Wyoming border area in summer 1995 to investigate a "dangerous" situation unfolding at Yellowstone National Park has some people still scratching their heads in disbelief.

The aforementioned (dare we say it?) aliens were invited to poke around on their fact-finding mission at Yellowstone by Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks George Frampton Jr. Frampton, at the behest of the U.S. Park Service and a cavalcade of environmental groups including the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society and the Wilderness Society, an organization Frampton once led, officially sought the intervention of UNESCO's World Heritage Committee to remedy what they called "extremely serious threats" by a proposed gold mine near the park.

The initial correspondence from the environmental groups to the World Heritage Centre in March 1995 requested that Yellowstone be put on the List of the World Heritage in Danger due to the mine that was planned on its perimeter. The World Heritage Centre followed up with a letter to Frampton in June