

and environmental costs. Thousands of immigrants worked in deep mines under horrible conditions. Death and injury were commonplace, with no survivor benefits or disability compensation to withstand these calamities. Anthracite miners created the nation's first labor unions and they fought for the implementation of child labor laws, workplace safety, pension security and fair labor standards.

The new Americans who populated the Lackawanna Valley established strong communities where ethnic ties were reinforced by churches and fraternal societies that created a sense of security noticeably absent in the mines. The Valley's remaining ethnic neighborhoods are a testament to a pattern of urban growth once common in U.S. cities, but now disappearing.

The landscape of the Valley conveys the story of the industrial revolution most clearly. Miles of track and hundreds of industrial sites and abandoned mines are daily reminders of the importance of the region to industry. Heritage sites like Pennsylvania's Anthracite Heritage Museum, the Scranton Iron Furnace Historic Site, the Lackawanna County Coal Mine and the Steamtown National Historic Site help to commemorate this struggle. These sites provide the framework for historic preservation which will be cemented by my proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the designation of the Lackawanna Valley as a National Heritage Area will enable all Americans for years to come to witness and learn the story of anthracite mining, the labor movement, and the industrialization of our great nation. I urge my colleagues to support the Lackawanna Valley Heritage Act.

THE SPANISH PEAKS WILDERNESS
ACT OF 1999

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give permanent protection as wilderness to the heart of the Spanish Peaks area in Colorado.

The bill is cosponsored by several of my colleagues from Colorado, including Mr. SCHAFER, whose district includes the portion of the Spanish Peaks within Las Animas county. I am also pleased to be joined by Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. MARK UDALL of Colorado. I greatly appreciate their assistance and support.

Today, across the Capitol, Senator ALLARD is introducing an identical companion bill. I would like to extend my appreciation to the Senator for his active support of this worthwhile legislation.

Finally, I would offer a note of appreciation and thanks to the former Members of Congress whose efforts made today's legislation possible. First, approximately 20 years ago, Senator William Armstrong of Colorado began this worthwhile process by proposing wilderness in Colorado, and in 1986 Senator Armstrong proposed protected status and management for the Spanish Peaks. His efforts set in place the foundation upon which today's bill is built. Second, I would like to thank the former Congressman from the Second District, Mr. Skaggs. Together, he and I introduced this

legislation in the 105th Congress, which passed the House but due to time constraints did not pass the Senate. The efforts by both of these individual legislators helped make this bill possible.

The mountains known as the Spanish Peaks are two volcanic peaks in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties whose Native American name is Wayatoya. The eastern peak rises to 12,683 feet above sea level, while the summit of the western peak reaches 13,626 feet. The two served as landmarks not only for Native Americans but also for some of Colorado's other early settlers and for travelers along the trail between Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River and Taos, New Mexico.

With this history, it's not surprising that the Spanish Peaks portion of the San Isabel National Forest was included in 1977 on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. The Spanish Peaks area has outstanding scenic, geologic, and wilderness values, including a spectacular system of over 250 free standing dikes and ramps of volcanic materials radiating from the peaks. The State of Colorado has designated the Spanish Peaks as a natural area, and they are a popular destination for hikers seeking an opportunity to enjoy an unmatched vista of southeastern Colorado's mountains and plains.

The Forest Service reviewed the Spanish Peaks area for possible wilderness designation as part of its second roadless area review and evaluation—known as RARE II—and in 1979 recommended designation as wilderness of 19,570 acres. Concerns about private land inholdings in the area prompted Congress, in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980, to instead provide for its continued management as a wilderness study area.

A decade later, the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 included provisions for long-term management of all the other wilderness study areas in our State's national forests, but meanwhile questions about the land-ownership pattern in the Spanish Peaks area had prompted the Forest Service to change its mind about designating it as wilderness. That, in turn, led to inclusion in the 1993 wilderness bill of a requirement for its continued management of that area as a wilderness study area for 3 years—until August 13, 1996. The 1993 bill also required the Forest Service to report to Congress concerning the extent of non-Federal holdings in the likelihood of acquisition of those holdings by the United States with the owner's consent.

The required report was submitted in 1995. It indicated that within the wilderness study area, there were about 825 acres where the United States owned neither the surface nor the mineral rights, and about 440 acres more where the United States owned the surface but not the minerals. Since then, through voluntary sales, the United States has acquired most of the inholdings. Today only 166 acres of inholdings remain, and the Forest Service is in the process of or making efforts to acquire 134 of those acres. So the way is now clear for Congress to finish the job of protecting this outstanding area by designating it as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The bill I am introducing today would designate as wilderness about 18,000 acres of the San Isabel National Forest, including both of the Spanish Peaks as well as the slopes below and between them. This includes most of the lands originally recommended for wil-

derness by the Forest Service, but with boundary revision that will exclude some private lands. I would like to note that Senator ALLARD and I have made significant efforts to address local concerns about the wilderness designation, including: (1) adjusting the boundary slightly to exclude certain lands that are likely to have the capacity for mineral production; and (2) excluding from the wilderness a road that locals use for access to the beauty of the Spanish Peaks.

The lands covered by this bill are not only striking for their beauty and value but also for recreation. They fully merit the protection that will come from their designation as wilderness. The bill itself is very simple. It would just add the Spanish Peaks area to the list of areas designated as wilderness by the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993. As a result, all the provisions of the act—including the provisions related to water—would apply to the Spanish Peaks area just as they do to the other areas on that list. Like all the areas now on that list, the Spanish Peaks area covered by this bill is a headwaters area, which for all practical purposes eliminates the possibility of water conflicts. There are no water diversions within the area.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of this Spanish Peaks bill will not be the last step in protecting the Federal lands in Colorado. As this bill demonstrates, when an area is appropriate for wilderness designation and when all the outstanding issues have been satisfactorily addressed, the Colorado delegation will respond with appropriate legislation. I would also note that other protection short of the absolute wilderness designation may be appropriate in certain cases, and I would encourage Coloradans, the counties, local users and interests who would be impacted to consider this possibility when discussing how to best utilize public lands within Colorado.

I will continue to work to achieve appropriate levels of protection for the pristine and beautiful areas within Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I close by urging the Congress to act without delay to pass this important measure for the Spanish Peaks area of Colorado.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED
CAREER OF JUDGE JOHN JUSTIN
MALIK, JR. UPON HIS RETIRE-
MENT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

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

Judge John Justin Malik, Jr. has spent his life serving the people. His career began in 1958 when he served as the City Solicitor for the city of Bellaire, Ohio. He then became the Belmont County Prosecuting Attorney and later a Belmont County Commissioner.

As Commissioner, Judge Malik was appointed to serve on the Ohio Jail Advisory Board and continues to serve on that Board as Judge. He also participated in the acquisition of the land on State Route 331 where Fox Shannon Industrial Park was formed. This industrial park is now the site of several agencies and businesses, including Sargus Juvenile Detention Center, the Department of Human Services, and the new Belmont County jail.

Judge Malik was a partner in a law firm started by his father in the 1930's. Upon graduation from Notre Dame, Judge Malik joined his father in this practice and practiced law while also serving as City Solicitor for Belaire and as Belmont County Commissioner.

Since becoming Juvenile and Probate Judge in February 1991, Judge Malik has continued to work for the benefit of Belmont County. He recently has been instrumental in the donation of land to Belmont County. This area is set to be the new location of the Belmont County Fairgrounds. Additionally, Judge Malik works diligently to work with juvenile delinquents and unruly children in Belmont County.

In addition to all of these efforts, Judge Malik continues to own and operate a garden center and gift shop and serve on the Board of Directors for several organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the career of Judge Malik. His lifelong service and commitment to Belmont County is to be commended.

TRIBUTE TO JESSICA MOORE

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and honor a young Kentucky student from my district who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Jessica Moore of Louisville has just been named one of my state's top honorees in the 1999 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Ms. Moore, 17, is a senior at Sacred Heart Academy. She has raised close to \$20,000 for the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation (JDF) to help find a cure for the disease which her mother has had since she was 5 years old. "After attending the 1997 kick-off luncheon for JDF with my mother, I was inspired to take on this major fundraising project to help find a cure," Jessica said. "As I sat at the luncheon and saw mothers holding their infants, I began to envision what lay ahead for their futures." For the past two years, Jessica has spent countless hours raising money and an awareness of diabetes throughout her school and local community by conducting a letter-writing campaign, coordinating educational programs and organizing fund-raising walks. She plans to continue her fight against diabetes until her dream of a cure becomes a reality.

In light of numerous statistics that indicate Americans today are less involved in their communities than they once were, it is vital that we encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution this young citizen has made. Young volunteers like Ms. Moore are inspiring examples to all of us and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

Ms. Moore should be extremely proud to have been singled out from such a large group of dedicated volunteers. I heartily applaud Ms. Moore for her initiative in seeking to make her community a better place to live and for the positive impact she has had on the lives of others. She has demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today's world and de-

serves our sincere admiration and respect. Her actions show that young Americans can, and do, play important roles in our communities and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

CHRISTIANS ATTACKED IN INDIA

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, James Madison, the primary author of the U.S. Constitution, warned about "the tyranny of the majority." The modern state of India is an example of what Madison warned us about. Between Christmas and New Year, several Christian churches, prayer halls, and missionary schools were attacked by extremist Hindu mobs affiliated with the parent organization of India's ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

The Washington Post reported on January 1 that ten such attacks occurred the week between Christmas and New Year's Day. Six people were injured in one of these attacks. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), or World Hindu Council, appears to be responsible for the attacks. The BJP is the political wing of the VHP.

The Hindu militants are apparently upset that Christians are converting low-caste Hindus. Their frustration does not justify acts of violence.

Christian activists report that there were more than 60 recorded cases of church and Bible-burning, rape, and other attacks in 1998 alone, including the recent rape of four nuns. The VHP called the rapists "patriotic youth."

In 1997 and 1998, four priests were murdered. In the fall of 1997, a Christian festival was stopped when the police opened fire. Clearly, there is a pattern here. However, Christians are not the only victims of India's tyrannical "democracy."

Muslims have seen their most revered mosques destroyed; Sikhs have seen their most sacred shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, attacked and remain under occupation by plainclothes police. Their spiritual leader, the Jathedar of the Akal Takht, Gurdev Singh Kaunke, was tortured and killed in police custody. Although there is a witness to this murder, no action has been taken against those responsible. Is this the secular democracy that India is so proud of?

The United States is the beacon of freedom to the world. As such, we cannot sit idly by and watch India trample on the religious freedom of its minorities. We should put this Congress on record in support of peaceful, democratic freedom movements in South Asia and throughout the world.

The United States recently allowed Puerto Rico to vote on its status; our Canadian neighbors held a similar referendum in Quebec. When do the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, and the other peoples living under Indian rule get their chance to exercise this basic democratic right? Will we support democratic freedom for the people of South Asia, or will we look away while the tyranny of the majority continues to suppress fundamental rights like freedom of religion?

INTRODUCTION OF THE LIBERTY DOLLAR BILL ACT

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the privilege of attending Patrick Henry High School in Ashland, Virginia and participating in their presentation of the Liberty Dollar Bill Act. This is the finest presentation I have ever witnessed by a group of high school and middle school students.

The Liberty Dollar Bill Act would redesign the one dollar note and place an abbreviated version of the Constitution on its reverse side. It is a real tragedy that an overwhelming majority of Americans cannot name the liberties granted them in the Constitution. The Liberty Dollar Bill is important because it would teach Americans the framework of American Government and the liberties of freedom found in the Constitution. It would spread the ideals of representative democracy around the world and allow U.S. soldiers stationed abroad to read, show, and teach the ideal for which they are willing to give their lives. The Liberty Dollar Bill would ensure that we leave our government in good condition for our posterity and honor the Constitution as an American symbol.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I reintroduce the Liberty Dollar Bill Act today on behalf of the students at Patrick Henry High School, Liberty Middle School, their teacher Randy Wright, and forty Members of Congress.

MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1999

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, today I come before the House of Representatives to wish a happy 100th birthday to Mt. Rainier National Park in the 8th Congressional District in the state of Washington. Like many others from Washington, I am tempted to say "my mountain" because that's how we all feel about Mt. Rainier—it belongs to each of us. It also gives the 8th district distinction as the most beautiful district in the nation.

Mt. Rainier National Park was established March 2, 1899 as our fifth national park. The park itself encompasses 378 square miles. At its highest point, the mountain is 14,411 feet, so it's not surprising that more than 2 million people visit the park each year to enjoy its moist rainforest, giant old growth forests, sub-alpine meadows, and glaciers.

But Rainier is more than just a national park. It is an integral part of the network of communities that surround its boundaries and form a gateway that visitors pass through when visiting the area. These communities support the park and the park supports them.

It would be hard to imagine many people in Washington who can't go through their personal or family photo albums and find pictures of themselves with friends or family during a visit to the mountain. And every one of those