

TNL recommends that the White House introduce an initiative similar to the one introduced by the Kennedy Administration that encouraged Americans to join the Peace Corps. This initiative would focus on training and empowering young people to become active in government. TNL believes that such an initiative will not only address the issues of inadequate reapportionment, but also concerns regarding reparations as well as the equitable treatment of Black Americans caught up in this nation's burgeoning criminal justice system.

CONCLUSION

In their purest form, true leaders empower the constituency they represent, they take control of adverse circumstances, and they assume the responsibility for a better way of life. The best way to instill this ideology is to train and equip individuals that have been consistently and systematically denied the liberties this country has afforded other citizens.

Therefore, TNL believes that the most effective way to tackle these issues begins with empowering every African-American to become motivated and actively engage in the principals of democracy. If we can accomplish this, we will balance the scales of justice, ensuring fairness and equitable treatment for all, irrespective of race, creed, or color.

A new era. A new American. The possibilities are endless.

RECOGNIZING THE  
CONTRIBUTIONS OF 4-H CLUBS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 25, 1999

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 194, introduced by my colleague Mr. DEAL. I am pleased to talk about this concurrent resolution that recognizes the contributions of 4-H Clubs and their members to voluntary community service.

I visit 4-H exhibits whenever I have the chance to stop by the booths at county fairs. I eagerly address 4-H meetings, particularly the annual teen conference.

This is a great organization. It is a group of young people who take the time and make the effort to learn about the environment, to help others, and to take care of their own animals.

The meetings and workshops conducted by the organization consistently reflect the interests of young people of Maine and of the nation, and those interests are varied. Times change and these days they are changing rapidly. It is great that they have the desire to learn more about their world.

4-H teaches young people how to work together, to compromise to reach the solution that's best for the most people. It allows them to take advantage of their time in school. But agriculture continues to serve as the roots of 4-H.

As a member of the Agriculture Committee, I have done what I could to help the youth of 4-H learn more about the role the agriculture industry plans in our state, our country, and indeed, the world. At the same time I have always admired the volunteerism of the organization and the quality of their contributions to their communities.

I am pleased to support this resolution recognizing the efforts of 4-H youth throughout this country.

PUBLIC USE OF THE MCGREGOR  
RANGE

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1999

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a request made by the Texas State Legislature asking that Members of Congress ensure that the critical infrastructure for the U.S. military defense strategy be maintained through the renewal of the withdrawal from public use of the McGregor Range land beyond 2001.

Future military threats to the United States and its allies may come from technologically advanced rogue states that for the first time are armed with long-range missiles capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons to an increasingly wider range of countries.

The U.S. military strategy requires flexible and strong armed forces that are well-trained, well-equipped, and ready to defend our nation's interests against these devastating weapons of mass destruction. Previous rounds of military base closures combined with the realignment of the Department of the Army force structure have established Fort Bliss as the Army's Air Defense Artillery Center of Excellence, thus making McGregor Range, which is a part of Fort Bliss, the nation's principal training facility for air defense systems.

McGregor Range is inextricably linked to the advanced missile defense testing network that includes Fort Bliss and the White Sands Missile range, providing, verifying, and maintaining the highest level of missile defense testing for the Patriot, Avenger, Stinger, and other advanced missile defense systems.

The McGregor Range comprises more than half of the Fort Bliss installation land area, and the range and its restricted airspace in conjunction with the White Sands Missile Range, is crucial to the development and testing of the Army Tactical Missile System and the Theater High Altitude Area Defense System.

The high quality and unique training capabilities of the McGregor Range allow the verification of our military readiness in air-to-ground combat, including the Army's only opportunity to test the Patriot missile in live fire, tactical scenarios, as well as execute the "Roving Sands" joint training exercises held annually at Fort Bliss.

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 requires that the withdrawal from public use of all military land governed by the Army, including McGregor Range, must be terminated on November 6, 2001, unless such withdrawal is renewed by an Act of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to reiterate the importance of the McGregor Range land for the testing and training for Fort Bliss and the White Sands Missile Range. By being designated as the Army's Air Defense Artillery Center of Excellence, Fort Bliss has already received the status as an intricate part of the nation's military defense systems. Tactical scenarios would not be possible without McGregor Range to conduct the projects. The

Military Lands Withdrawal Act is necessary in order to continue these projects that ensure the prosperity of the nation's defense systems.

TRIBUTE TO SALVE REGINA  
UNIVERSITY

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1999

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to congratulate Salve Regina University for being selected to receive the 1999 National Preservation Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Indeed, I cannot think of many college campuses that would qualify for such a distinctive and prestigious Award.

It is no secret, Mr. Speaker, that Newport is home to many of the 19th century "summer cottages" which personified the Gilded Age. Indeed, the city by the Sea enjoys a rich history of the splendid architecture of that Age. What is not widely known, however, is that Salve Regina's unique campus is comprised of 18 of these restored summer estates on some 60 manicured acres along the Atlantic coast. Salve Regina was recognized by the National Trust for its ongoing restoration of its campus and its accredited historic preservation educational program. The award was presented on October 22nd in Washington, D.C. at the National Trust's annual preservation conference.

Beginning in 1947 with the gift of an estate designed by noted architect Richard Morris Hunt, the University has added the former summer homes of Vice President Levi Morton, international sportsman James Van Alen, and New York financier William Watts Sherman to its collection. Some of the homes were designed by H.H. Richardson or McKim, Mead and White, and feature details by Louis Comfort Tiffany, John LaFarge, or Karl Bitter. This architectural treasure trove, which also includes landscapes designed by Frederick Law Olmstead, has been preserved in its entirety by Salve Regina.

The Salve Regina campus with its Gilded Age mansions, shingled Victorian cottages, and classically-designed landscapes is a working laboratory of American history and architecture. One such unique home is Ochre Court. It was the first of a group of spectacular Newport houses in the Grand Manner designed by Richard Morris Hunt, America's foremost architect of the late 19th century. Commissioned by the Goellet family in 1988, the stately 50 room mansion was given as a gift by the family in 1947 to the Sisters of Mercy to begin Salve Regina. Ochre Court now serves as the University's administration building and is a treasure trove of mythology, literature, and the arts and sciences.

Mr. Speaker, Salve Regina is also the home of the Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, named in honor of our former colleague Senator Claiborne Pell of Newport. In 1997 Salve Regina acquired Fairlawn to be the home of the Penn Center. Built in 1852, Fairlawn became the home of Vice President Levi Morton in 1860. Morton added a ballroom to this mansion in 1870 to accommodate a visit by President Ulysses S. Grant.