

Although he served a 5-year stint in the Marine Corps, 17 years in the restaurant business and a few more in partnership with former NFL greats Mel Renfro and Darryl Lamonica putting together contracts, his first love is ranching, Hays says.

On his home place in Unity, about 60 miles west of the Idaho border, hays runs about 3,000 head of cattle on 23,000 privately owned acres and 80,000 acres owned by the federal government. His family has operated the Rouse ranch since the 1850s, he says.

Hays argues that society has mixed up its priorities.

'I see it in the logging industry in my hometown.' 'One fellow there had 30 some people employed there. It kept the town going. He had to let them go. Now our town's full of drugs. Some have had to leave. . . . It hurts your kids, it hurts your schools, your community.'

So, says Hays, does the Endangered Species Act.

'Why is a fish dominant over everything else?' he queries. 'People are taking this ESA and using it as a tool to get what they want.'

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the following is a list of votes that I missed while in Michigan recuperating from surgery. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall No. 2—H. Con. Res 244—"yes"; Rollcall No. 3—H.R. 2130—"yes"; Rollcall No. 4—H.R. 764—"yes"; Rollcall No. 5—H.R. 1838—"yes"; Rollcall No. 6—Instructing Conferees on H.R. 2990—"yes"; and Rollcall No. 7—H.R. 2005—"no."

IN HONOR OF MAURY MEYERS,
MAYOR OF BEAUMONT

HON. NICK LAMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Maury Meyers, who will be receiving the Jay C. Crager Award from the American Heart Association. This award is given to outstanding citizens who have distinguished themselves with unselfish civic responsibility and community service. It is fitting that Maury Meyers is receiving this award because he has dedicated his life to serving his community.

Maury meets the description of a leader, he has been involved with every aspect of the community, and taught us as a community to believe in ourselves. Maury has contributed so much to the community of Beaumont and the people who live there. He believes in Beaumont and its residents, and has unfalteringly placed his time and energy into its progression.

Maury's first two terms as Mayor, from 1978–1982, changed the face of Beaumont and the character of the community through unparalleled initiatives. Maury returned to the Mayor's office in 1986 and faced a city that was suffering economically and was experiencing problems in the public and private sectors.

The problem of economic recovery and the creation of jobs was Maury's top priority upon his return to office, he wanted to invigorate Beaumont and the people who lived there. To address this problem, he created the "Worlds Largest Economic Development Committee" when 8,000 residents of all ages and walks of life filled the Beaumont Civic Center to participate in an economic summit.

Maury Meyers is a people person, and he took that spirit to the Mayor's office. He believed that everybody had a role and a voice in their community, and during his time in office hundreds of private citizens served on city-appointed advisory committees, neighborhood town-hall meetings and public hearings. An organization known as "Planning Economic Progress" was created by Maury and brought labor and management together on issues affecting commercial and industrial growth, as well as community development.

The Texas Energy Museum is in Beaumont because of Maury's hard work and perseverance. Competition for the museum between Beaumont and other major cities and Universities was fierce, and conditions made it necessary to organize a strictly private effort. In just a few days, he was able to raise more than \$1 million and brought the museum to Beaumont. He also founded the Southeast Texas Inc., a non-profit organization focusing on innovative regional economic development.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to speak on behalf of Mr. Maury Meyers and all of his accomplishments. He is a man that I look to for inspiration as I continue to work for the communities and neighborhoods of Texas. While I can not be with him when he receives his award, I am proud to recognize him on the floor of the House. He is a man who has committed his life not to himself, but to the people of Southeast Texas.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TOM COFFEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the residents of Maries County, Missouri, are gathering to honor one of their leading citizens, Mr. Tom Coffey, on his 94th birthday.

Mr. Coffey has a long history of public service. He began by volunteering to defend his country in the European Theater during World War II. After the war, he returned to Vienna and has remained a lifetime resident. He adopted the people of the city of Vienna and Maries County and has made significant contributions to the community over the past 50 years. Mr. Coffey provided generous financial support to build a fire station in Vienna, donated land for a business development site and established three scholarships for graduates of Vienna High School. He also purchased land to build the American Legion Hall and then deeded the property to the city.

Additionally, Mr. Coffey has been the leading force behind the Maries County Fair for more than 40 years and was one of five citizens to establish the Old Jail and Historical Society. He is planning to continue to support the community for many years into the future as he has designated more than 30 organiza-

tions to receive annual grants from his trust. I am not surprised that the city of Vienna wants to express their gratitude to Mr. Coffey on the occasion of his 94th birthday.

Mr. Speaker, I know all Members of Congress will join me in paying tribute to Mr. Coffey for his outstanding dedication to the community and selfless public service.

HONORING THE VILLAGE OF
MONEE AND ITS
QUASQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the village of Monee and its quasiquicentennial celebration. The village of Monee was formed in the year 1874 and the residents of Monee have celebrated their 125 years of history with dozens of different events throughout the year 1999. It has been my great privilege and honor to serve the residents of Monee. I am pleased to recognize their strong and admirable sense of community pride.

The village of Monee, which lies in my 11th congressional district, is situated in northern Will County. Although the village is located less than 30 miles from the city of Chicago, the village has been able to maintain its small-town ambiance and sense of pride in its history and progress. Both the village and local organizations contribute time and money to hosting family-orientated events and activities.

The village of Monee was founded by Augustus Herbert in November of 1853 when he recorded his plat of land at the Will County Courthouse. The village is believed to be named for a French-Ottawa Indian woman, Marie LeFevre Bailly. The French called Marie "Mah-ree" but the Ottawa Indians had no sound for the letter "r" and called her "Mah-nee." French treaty clerks later wrote the name as "Mo-nee." The Indian princess, Marie was renowned as one of the most beautiful women in the northwest area. In 1833, the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe made with the Pottawatomie Tribe made a gift of property to the four daughters of Marie and her husband Joseph Bailly. This gift of property is possibly the only connection between "Princess Monee" and the village named in her honor.

Today, the village of Monee has a growing population of approximately 1,044. The current village president is the Honorable Larry Kochel.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to identify and recognize other towns and villages in their own districts which are proudly celebrating special occasions.

THE PASSING OF DR. LAURA
THOMPSON, A FRIEND OF THE
CHAMORRO PEOPLE

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mourn and pay tribute to the passing of a

great anthropologist and true friend of Guam, Dr. Laura Thompson. Dr. Thompson was an anthropologist who not only studied various cultures in the world, she contributed to the growth of the discipline during her lifetime. For the people of Guam and researchers everywhere, her work, "Guam and Its People", is the seminal work on the essence of the Chamorro culture. She was the first anthropologist to formally study the culture of the people of Guam and every student, researcher or any person interested in serious thinking about Guam must begin by reading and understanding her work.

Dr. Thompson was born in Honolulu on January 23, 1905 and died last month right after her 95th birthday. During her life, she published nine books in anthropology and more than 70 articles in professional journals. She was a compelling and provocative speaker who willingly addressed professional meetings, spoke to community groups and frequently appeared on radio and television programs. She spoke about her experience, the role of women in society and the advancement of her discipline. In the course of her work, she spoke out as an advocate for the advancement of Pacific island peoples.

Dr. Thompson came to Guam in 1938 at the invitation of the Naval Government of Guam to study the Chamorro people. She served as a consultant to the naval governor of Guam. The assumption at the time was that naval officers needed to learn more about the nature of the Chamorro people so that the task of governing Guam would be more efficiently and effectively accomplished. It was ultimately a self-defeating assumption, because the only way that Guam should have been governed was by the people of Guam themselves. Dr. Thompson stayed for six months in the village of Malessos and learned a great deal about the rhythm of Chamorro life, particularly in the southern end of Guam which was acknowledged as the more traditional part of Guam.

Her work gave all of us insights into the hybrid culture of the Chamorro people, a mixture of Spanish, Mexican and Filipino influences interspersed with the pre-Western contact Chamorro traditions. The account of the culture was powerful because the strengths of Chamorro character and industry were being celebrated for the first time in recorded history. Under American and Spanish colonial rule, Chamorros were only discussed as a problem. For the first time, Chamorros were being discussed as human beings who had designed a dynamic and strong framework for life. It was an invigorating vision made more powerful by the fact that it was conducted in the name of science.

Guam went on to be occupied by Japan during World War II and the Chamorro people endured a new challenge to their existence. They survived and their heroic story inspired their fellow Americans at the time. However, naval officials decided that the military should continue to govern Guam even as America had just prevailed in a war to preserve democracy and defeat fascism and militarism. The post World War II military government of Guam was an anomaly whose future was dim. And one of the persons who wanted to ensure that military government would come to an end was Dr. Laura Thompson.

She was refused the opportunity to go back to Guam by the Navy and visit the Chamorro people. Along with a few friends, she worked

to end military rule in Guam and advocated the granting of U.S. citizenship to the Chamorro people. Her husband, John Collier, was Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. She prevailed upon him, their friend, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes and others like Pearl Buck to assist her in her advocacy of Guam issues. She worked with the Institute of Ethnic Affairs and they began to issue statements on the true nature of the military government in Guam. She testified in front of numerous Congressional committees. This lobbying effort was counteracted by the Navy who established an office across the street from the Institute to issue the Navy's point of view. The objectives of their lobbying were both the Executive Branch and Congress. Congress eventually realized that the Navy must go.

The role of the Institute, the articles by Harold Ickes, the articles in Asia Magazine by Richard Wels and the letters to the editor in the New York Times facilitated by Foster Hailey in moving Guam to civilian government has not been fully understood by many except the most committed historians. In combination with the efforts of Antonio Won-Pat, F.B. Leon Guerrero and the willingness of the Guam Congress to protest the decisions of the naval governor of Guam, the people of Guam finally saw the end of naval rule. It is one of the Guam history's greatest ironies that a young woman brought out to help naval officers understand Guam more eventually ended the power of naval officers over Guam.

Dr. Thompson did not return to Guam until 1976 at my invitation to an event I organized called the Chamorro Studies Convention. She came and delivered an inspirational message of hope and understanding about the Chamorro people. The event helped rekindle her interest and subsequent contacts with the people of Guam. She became good friends with Dr. Becky Stephenson, an anthropologist at the University of Guam, who edited a publication about Dr. Thompson's life story. Entitled "Beyond The Dream: A Search for Meaning", the work recounts the growth of Dr. Thompson as a scholar and anthropology as a discipline. Dr. Stephenson remarked about her colleague, "Laura was a good friend of Guam. She was a woman who loved Guam."

Dr. Thompson obtained a B.A. from Mills College in Oakland California and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1933. She is the 1979 recipient of the Bronislaw Malinowski Award for the Society of Applied Anthropology. She has conducted ethnographic fieldwork in Fiji, Hawaii, Iceland, West Germany, the mainland U.S. with Native American communities as well as Guam.

Si Yu'os ma'ase' Dr. Thompson for all of your efforts on behalf of the people of Guam. To her nieces and nephew and those who cared for her in her later years, we thank you for sharing her talent, her strength and her inspiration with the people of Guam.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOY
SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2000

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand before you today to

honor the 90th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. The organization was first established on February 8, 1910 and has since then been dedicated to the growth and maturity of young adults in America. It has given youth the opportunity to have a healthy start in life by allowing them to participate in programs dedicated to building character, developing personal fitness, and raising community service awareness. For ninety years, the Boy Scouts of America have continually renewed their commitment by nurturing our children into young adults that stand for values of honesty, integrity, and respect.

We must not forget those strong energetic individuals that have made the Boy Scouts what it is today. The organization would not be in existence if it were not for co-founders Daniel Carter Beard, Ernest Thompson Seton, William D. Boyce, and James E. West. All of these men heavily influenced the early development of the Boy Scouts. Daniel Carter Beard, remembered for his buckskin outfits, was a pioneer of the Boy Scouts who merged his own boys' organization with the Boy Scouts of America. Ernest Thompson Seton, the first Chief Scout, wrote numerous volumes on Scouting. Also worth mentioning is William D. Boyce, who incorporated the Boy Scouts of America soon after being inspired by a scout in Europe. Lastly, there was James E. West, who was the first Chief Scout Executive and also an inspiration to us all. Although orphaned and physically handicapped, Mr. West had the perseverance to graduate from law school and became a successful attorney. This same determination helped build Scouting into the largest and most effective youth organization in the world. When he retired in 1943, Mr. West was recognized throughout the country as the true architect of the Boy Scouts of America. All these great men contributed to making a dream into reality.

Presently over 5 million Americans are members in the Boy Scouts of America. Scouts grow up to become strong leaders with strong values. Their strong leadership can be seen even in the 106th Congress, where more than half of the Members of Congress have participated in Scouting.

The Boy Scouts of America have also been continually dedicated to community service. I commend the organization for volunteering countless hours in their communities, especially in Suffolk County, New York, where programs such as toy drives for the disadvantaged and food collection for the hungry improve the quality of life for thousands of people. The tradition of serving the community has been emphasized throughout the last ninety years, and I hope to see it continue.

Once again, congratulations to the Boy Scouts of America. They are truly an asset to our great country and I applaud them for all they have done. I wish them many more years of growth and success.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in strong support of House Resolution 409 honoring the Catholic Schools of America for their