

six of Eccleston's surfing buddies and fellow airmen paddled out on surfboards into the Atlantic Ocean and cast a wreath on the water. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends.

"There's no greater gift than giving your life so that another may live," said Chief Master Sgt. Greg Lowdermilk. "He gave the ultimate sacrifice and we'll always remember him for that. We've lost another great American." We will all miss him. Doug Eccleston is a true hero.

OLYMPIC TORCH BEARER GEORGE
M. MOORE

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a constituent of mine, Mr. George M. Moore. I have the pleasure of knowing George personally, and I am proud to recognize him. Tonight, George will carry the Olympic torch in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Although George considers this a once in a lifetime opportunity, it will actually be his second time to run the Olympic torch. Seventeen years ago, George carried the flame for the 1984 Olympic games.

In service to our country, George Moore has sacrificed much. As a United States Air Force fighter pilot, Moore did two tours of duty in Vietnam from 1967 to 1970, when his plane crashed into runway construction. Injuries from this accident put George in a wheelchair. He was only 26 at the time.

Today George Moore is an active member of our West Virginia community. He serves as the director of the Martinsburg Veterans Affairs Medical Center. He is a devoted father and husband. His active life is proof that George has the ability to overcome any challenge or obstacle with which he is faced.

In the Olympic spirit, George has dedicated his stretch with the torch to the victims of the September 11th terrorist attacks. His compassionate and determined approach to life is impressive and truly embodies the Olympic spirit.

George Moore is an inspiration to all of his fellow West Virginians. George is extremely deserving of this privilege of carrying the Olympic torch in our home state of West Virginia. I am honored to commend George Moore and I wish him all the best tonight.

HONORING MAYOR HARRIET
MILLER

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to a woman who is not only an extraordinary citizen of Santa Barbara, California, but has also served the city as Mayor for the last eight years. On December 30, 2001, the City of Santa Barbara will honor Harriet Miller and pay tribute to her for all the wonderful things she has accomplished not only during her tenure as Mayor, but throughout her life.

Harriet Miller grew up in Idaho and attended Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry. After graduation, she went on to earn a Master of Arts degree in political science from the University of Pennsylvania, and later received an Honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters from Whitman College.

Education has always been a driving force in Harriet's life. From 1950–1955 she served as an Associate Professor and Associate Dean of Students at the University of Montana. She was then elected as the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Montana in 1956, and additionally served the state as a member of the Board of Land Commissioners, the Library Commission, the Teachers Retirement Board and the Board of Education, in addition to being an ex officio Regent of the Montana University system.

In 1969 Harriet first moved to Santa Barbara and started HMA, a management consulting company. Yet after seven years of serving as president of the company, Harriet relocated to Washington, D.C. and over the next several years served as Executive Director of the American Association of Retired Person, the National Retired Teachers Association and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. She then returned to Santa Barbara and was appointed to Santa Barbara City Council in 1987, was elected during the same year, and was reelected as a City Council member in 1992.

In January, 1995, Harriet was appointed as Mayor, and then went on to become elected as Mayor in November of 1995. She was then reelected in 1997. During her tenure, Harriet Miller served the City in many ways, including serving as either a chair, active member, or on the Board of Directors for countless agencies.

Throughout the years, Harriet Miller has been a pleasure to work with and after stepping down from office she will surely be missed. The City of Santa Barbara has been fortunate to have such a distinguished woman as Harriet as Mayor, and the City will never forget all her wonderful achievements. I would like to thank Harriet today for her dedication to Santa Barbara, and wish her the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
AND DISTINGUISHED LIFE OF
EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF AP-
PEALS SENIOR JUDGE FLOYD R.
GIBSON

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Floyd R. Gibson, Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit who died Thursday, October 4, 2001. Judge Gibson was a stalwart for justice and his professional career exemplifies his unwavering dedication to public service. His tenure in the Missouri State Legislature and his 34 years on the Eighth Circuit, created a legacy of commitment to Justice and the common good.

Judge Gibson was born in the Arizona Territory in 1910. He moved to Kansas City at age 4 and graduated from Northeast High School.

From Northeast, he went on to attend the University of Missouri, where he received his bachelors degree in 1931 and his law degree in 1933. In 1935, he wed his wife, Gertrude. Floyd and his lovely wife have raised three successful and talented children, Charles, John, and Catherine, while demonstrating a distinguished career in public policy and the law. Judge Gibson entered private law practice in the Kansas City area, where he rose to become a named partner in three firms. While in private practice, Judge Gibson was elected County Counselor for Jackson County.

He later turned his efforts to state government where he served 21 years in both the House and Senate of the Missouri General Assembly. He believed "politics is the handmaiden of the law and should be actively pursued by members of the legal profession as an avocation." The Judge distinguished himself in the Missouri Senate as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Majority Floor Leader, and in his final term as President Pro Tem of the Senate. His success did not go unnoticed—in 1960 the 'St. Louis Globe Democrat' newspaper named Floyd Gibson the Most Valuable Member of the Missouri State Legislature.

With such credentials, President John F. Kennedy nominated him in 1961 to become a U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Missouri. Judge Gibson was named to the position of Chief Judge one year to the day of his September 1961 appointment. In June of 1965 President Johnson appointed Judge Gibson to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He served as Eighth Circuit Chief Judge from 1974 to 1980 when he assumed senior status. As a dedicated public servant, he continued to serve the Bench actively until June of 2000.

Judge Gibson has received numerous awards and honors. He received the University of Missouri Faculty-Alumni Award. He was named Phi Kappa Psi Man of the Year. The Missouri Bar Foundation honored Judge Gibson with the Spurgeon Smithson Award. He was an Honorary Member of the Order of Coif. He received the Kansas City Bar Association Annual Achievement Award and was a recipient of the Lawyers Association's Charles Evans Wittaker Award. A member of the Missouri, Kansas City, Federal, and American Bar Associations, Judge Gibson has distinguished himself through his legal work.

Judge Gibson's service to his community included the Chairmanship of Manufacturers Mechanics Bank and Blue Valley Federal Savings & Loan. He had an intense interest in agriculture and was a member of the Gibson Family Limited Partnership, which owns the Lone Summit Ranch and other farm ground in Jackson County, Missouri. Judge Gibson also gave back to the Kansas City community through his service on the Board of Trustees for the University of Missouri-Kansas City and as an Advisory Director to the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation. He was recently recognized as one of the top living contributors to the University Missouri-Columbia Law School.

Judge Gibson's life is celebrated by a host of loving family, friends, and colleagues who mourn his loss. Mr. Speaker, please join me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his devoted wife of 66 years, Gertrude, his sons, John and Charles, his daughter, Catherine, his daughters-in-law, Judy and Bonnie, his beloved grandchildren, Heather Allen, Jennifer

Ringgold, Lynn Gibson-Lind, Scott Gibson, David Gibson, Joshua Glick and Amber Glick, along with his great-granddaughter, Isabelle Allen. Judge Floyd R. Gibson will be greatly missed, but his legacy and commitment to justice and equality will live on in the hearts and minds of those he touched.

Judge Gibson was active and energetic as a leader of the Democratic Party of Missouri; however, he left partisan politics at the door of the courthouse when he became a member of the Federal Judiciary. He is remembered by all who knew him and those who appeared before him as a fair, direct and competent judge. He loved his work as a judge, and even after retirement in 1979, he continued to serve the Bench and his country in active senior status until June of 2000. Judge Gibson served his country for most of the Twentieth Century. He served with honor and distinction. He asked for no more and we cannot think of a better epitaph.

RECOGNIZING GWINNETT COUNTY'S NEW HIGH-TECH COLLEGE CAMPUS

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, recent changes in global economics have had a direct effect on the face of America's job market. To be professionally competitive some degree of higher learning is rapidly becoming a necessity. Educational administrators in Georgia have recognized the growing need for these resources and have taken action to meet increasing demands.

Three institutions have come together to create a new learning facility in Gwinnett County. The collaborative efforts of the Board of Regents, the University of Georgia, and Georgia Perimeter College will all be revealed on January 7, 2002, with the opening of Gwinnett's new high-tech campus; helping alleviate higher educational needs for the Northeast metro-Atlanta community. The University of Georgia and Georgia Perimeter College will serve as partners in this new endeavor and promise to bring forth the very latest in technological and educational services available to students.

I would like to take this moment to congratulate the successful efforts of the forming team and wish them the best of luck with the new campus.

HONORING MS. PATRICIA IRELAND

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Patricia Ireland. During her many years of service in the fight for equal rights, Ms. Ireland has been a tireless crusader for the fundamental principles of our democracy. She is a true America heroine.

For ten years, Ms. Ireland served as the president of the National Organization for

Women. She stood up for the rights of Anita Hill, she raised awareness of domestic abuse, and she fought against those who would regard women as second class citizens. Through it all, she developed a reputation for integrity and effective action.

During the election controversy of 2000, she was a consistent champion of the right of Americans to have his or her vote counted. She has helped move NOW squarely into a role as a leading civil rights institution. Throughout her lifetime of service, Ms. Ireland has stood up to those in power and spoke up for those who would otherwise not have had a voice.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Ireland stepped down as President of NOW earlier this year. The country looks forward to her continued leadership, and is indebted to her for her service.

TRIBUTE TO ALASKA'S CELIA HUNTER

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 20, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month news came of the death of one of the pioneers of the conservation movement in Alaska, Celia Hunter.

A founder of the Alaska Conservation Society—Alaska's first statewide organization of its kind—Celia Hunter was involved in many debates over the future of Alaska, including the "Project Chariot" plan to use nuclear explosives to dig a new deep-water port and the proposed Rampart Dam on the Yukon.

And in the late 1970's, she was among the many people from across the country whose strong support made possible the enactment of the Alaska National Interests Land Conservation Act, introduced in the House of Representatives by my father, Mo Udall of Arizona.

Now Congress has again been debating the proper balance between development and conservation in Alaska, and again Celia Hunter was active and involved in that debate right up to the day of her death. As she explained earlier this year, it remained her view that "If we lose wild spaces, we could be a much poorer nation . . . the whole concept of natural areas, with intact ecosystems is vital to life . . . we need places of the world that are still natural."

Mr. Speaker, in the words of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Celia Hunter's death was a "great loss for Alaska," and it leaves the whole country poorer. She earned our thanks and remembrance. She will be greatly missed.

For the benefit of our colleagues, I am attaching a brief outline of her life as well as a newspaper editorial.

CELIA'S LIFE

Many are called, but few choose to hear and give of themselves completely. Celia Hunter heard the call of the wilderness at an early age and answered it with her adventuresome spirit, loving heart, and thoughtful mind.

Born on January 13, 1919 in Arlington, Washington, Celia grew up during the Depression in a logging community. After high school graduation, she worked as a clerk for Weyerhaeuser Timber Company for \$50 a month, enough to buy a car. Each day when

Celia drove to work, she passed by Everett Airport and saw an opportunity. An admirer of Amelia Earhart, she decided to learn to fly. One week after her 21th birthday she took off on her first flight and was immediately hooked.

"The viewpoint from on high is so different, and so much more comprehensive . . . just that whole feeling of being aloft. It gives you a feeling that birds must have. In fact, I think, if I wanted to be reincarnated, I'd like to be a bird of some sort."

Celia had discovered her first wilderness. Her love of flying led her to train with the Women Airforce Service Pilots, and she became skilled at flying a number of aircraft, including large aircraft such as the P-47 that zoomed up to 300 mph. Celia ferried aircraft across the country for the Air Force during WWII and dreamed of flying to Alaska one day to see the vast wilderness that other pilots had described.

In December 1946, she and pilot friend Ginny Hill were hired to fly two Stinson airplanes from Seattle to Fairbanks. They arrived in a snowstorm at Weeks Field in Fairbanks on January 1, 1947, nearly a month-long trip with all the weather delays. They decided to stay and work in the tourism industry, ferrying visitors to a travel lodge in Kotzebue during the summer.

This experience inspired Celia, Ginny Hill Wood, and Woody Wood to build Camp Denali, a wilderness camp just outside the original boundary of McKinley National Park. There visitors could see Denali and enjoy hiking and wildlife-viewing in a magnificent setting.

In 1960, Celia and Ginny help found Alaska's first statewide environmental organization, the Alaska Conservation Society. This small group of pioneering conservationists was inspired by Olaus and Margaret Murie to work for the establishment of the Arctic National Wildlife Range and to protect the special and unspoiled lands of Alaska.

Working together, Celia and Ginny have tackled all of Alaska's major environmental issues. They fought against Project Chariot and the Rampart Dam project, became loving stewards and advocates for Denali National Park, and worked to create and pass the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the greatest lands conservation act in world history.

In the late '70s, Celia's leadership moved to the national level when she served as Executive Director for the Wilderness Society. She also began writing memorable environmental columns for the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner. Fearless and outspoken, Celia carefully studied a diversity of issues and wrote articulate and compelling columns for more than 20 years. Dedicated to the conservation movement, she also helped found the Alaska Conservation Foundation in 1980.

Through the years, Celia not only devoted her energy to environmental causes, she also loved people and the web of connections between them. She had the natural ability to inspire and nurture countless individuals by listening to their ideas and dreams and sharing her views. Her glacial-blue eyes could look into one's soul and bring out the best of a person's spirit including a good laugh.

Celia leaves a tremendous legacy of conservation accomplishments. Her vibrant spirit will live on in the wilderness she loved, in the lives of those she inspired, and in the legislation that holds her tireless effort to protect what she truly loved. The earth and all its a living things are grateful. Alaska will forever remember Celia.