

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THOUGHTS ON MOTHERHOOD

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, last Mother's Day, Terry Gnezda Peckham, the wife of Gardner Peckham, an assistant in the Speaker's office, wrote a beautiful and profound paper entitled "Thoughts on Motherhood."

Her statement is pure literature and I urge my colleagues to take the time to read it carefully. They will be enriched.

THOUGHTS ON MOTHERHOOD—MOTHERS' DAY  
1996

(By Terry Gnezda Peckham)

When Father DeSilva asked me to speak today about motherhood, I was very honored to have the chance to share some of my feelings and experiences with you. I'm sure that I am not alone when I think of motherhood as probably the most treasured experience I will ever have. I'm also sure that all of you can remember, as I do, special moments when you have been overcome by the intensity and the beauty of the love you share with your children.

I can vividly remember a beautiful early Summer afternoon two years ago when my daughters were playing in our backyard. School had just ended and the girls seemed so carefree and happy. As I looked out the window that day at my two precious daughters, I thought, life is great! I felt so happy and proud that my husband and I could have given our daughters such a wonderful start in life. They had a nice house in a nice neighborhood, two healthy parents, and a safe, loving, and secure family. On that afternoon I felt so lucky and so overwhelmed with love for my girls, that all the ups and downs of motherhood were replaced with a sense of deep satisfaction and peace. I remember thinking that that was going to be an especially wonderful Summer for us.

Three weeks later, everything had changed when I found myself in the hospital confronting the fact that I was seriously ill. My doctors outlined a plan for several months of horrible and debilitating treatment that would end with extremely serious surgery.

I was terrified—terrified of the treatment, and terrified of what could happen to me if things didn't go as the doctors had planned. I didn't know how I would find the strength to get through it. But, no matter how uncertain my future was at that point, I knew I had to fight this illness—mostly because of my two girls; they were only 4 and 7 at the time, and we still had so much to share.

So, with support from my husband, my family and friends, and with God's help, I was able to find the strength I needed to get through my ordeal.

And, thankfully, things went as my doctors had planned, and I'm here—and I expect to be here for a long, long, time. But this experience, as awful as it was, has led me to a deeper understanding of many things, one of which is motherhood. It has also led me to

an unquestionable respect for the power of God's love that flows between mothers and their children.

Ever since I was a little girl I wanted to be a mother. I used to love to go to Church on Sunday morning and watch all the young mothers with their babies. Sometimes I'd even take one of my dolls with me so that I could pretend that I, too, was a young mother. I couldn't imagine anything more wonderful than to have a house full of children. I dreamed about how much fun it would be to watch them all grow, sharing their interests and their dreams and bringing so much love and excitement to life.

I think I played with dolls longer than any of my friends, and I grew up in great anticipation of having children of my own.

Well, motherhood has turned out to be much, much more than I could have ever dreamed. I love being a mother and think it's just about the greatest gift that God has ever given me.

It's awfully hard to put into words what motherhood is really all about. Sometimes it seems too demanding, too tiring, and too overwhelming to cope with, and other times it is incredibly rewarding, very inspiring, and deeply satisfying. Motherhood pushes us to our limits, physically, emotionally, and often intellectually, as we and our children experience life together.

Through motherhood, we face every possible emotion with an intensity that is unparalleled in other aspects of life. When our children are happy, we are overjoyed, and when they're sad we ache inside, often because we feel powerless to take away the pain. This intensity of feeling brings such pride (the kind that makes you well-up inside with tears), it keeps us focused on our responsibilities, and leads us to so much uncertainty (and sometimes guilt) as we wonder if we're doing the right thing as we bring-up our children.

For—here is this person who needs parents for everything—for protection, for love, and for guidance—guidance to learn about the world, to learn about other people, to learn how to behave, and to learn about himself or herself.

And here we are, with our husbands, responsible for teaching this person all the things that we think are most important to provide a sound foundation to guide our child's life.

One of the most remarkable things that happens as a result of motherhood is that we learn a great deal about ourselves. It is through motherhood that we come closer to an understanding of who we are, and therefore, what God has given us to share with our children. In fact, I think motherhood brings us into the most intimate relationships that we will ever have with other human beings. And at the heart of this intimacy is honesty and love.

It's not hard to be honest with our children about what we think, feel, or believe, because most of the time it seems that they can see right through us, or at least they sense when something doesn't seem right. And it's a remarkable thing to be honest with our children about who we are, because it gives us the freedom to enjoy life with them in a wonderful way.

With our children, together, we realize that it's O.K. to be spontaneous or silly sometimes. It's good to have fun and laugh. It's also very important to cuddle and hug the people we love, and to trust that there is someone who accepts us as we are, loves us without question, and is always there.

But children must also learn that sometimes it's important to be serious, it's normal to be mad or sad, or disappointed, and fear and unhappiness are part of life, too.

And as we teach our children all of these realities of life, we must also show them the value of having a deep and enduring faith in God. For it is through God's love and his presence in all of us that we are able to celebrate our joys and endure our pain. With this knowledge, children can trust that they are never alone and that God will help them get through anything that life brings.

Together, the intimate relationships with parents, and an enduring faith in God help children to grow into people who accept themselves and others, and feel compassion toward all humanity.

So, motherhood is a monumental responsibility, but it is full of love, joy, and countless rewards. In fact, it is God's most important work.

And, even though I still dread making brown bag lunches for school every day, dislike the struggle over homework every night, and tire of reminding my girls to brush their teeth before they go to bed, I wouldn't trade those moments for anything, because they're part of it all.

And it's when they play together for hours on end singing so happily, or read to each other, cuddling closely on the sofa, or when they marvel at the shapes of the clouds or the colors of the sky—or even when they sit up in the middle of the night, fold their hands and pray that they won't have anymore nightmares—that's when motherhood really feels worthwhile. Or, when we get all those hugs that come out nowhere, or when they look up at us with such trust and love, or when they want to share every last detail of their day, that's also when motherhood feels worthwhile.

My girls are still in primary and elementary school, so I know we've got a long way to go together, but I have faith that the love we have for each other will get us through whatever the future brings, and I know that God will be there to help us.

And so, even though my girls are a little older now, I often wonder if when they were babies and I took them to Church on Sunday mornings, if maybe, just maybe, there was a little girl who dreamed, as I had so many years ago, about how wonderful it will be to be a mommy. To that little girl and all the other little girls here today, I hope you will keep dreaming, and that someday you, too, will be blessed with the gift of motherhood.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

**SUPPORT FOR SCHOLARSHIPS  
THROUGH PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS**

**HON. ED BRYANT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. CLEMENT and I introduced a bill to help private foundations with educational scholarship programs. We should be encouraging greater partnerships between private groups, local communities, and aspiring students, but current IRS rules sometimes skew the roads to that goal.

Under current law, a private foundation formed primarily to provide scholarships or educational loans to employees of a particular company must meet a number of criteria to avoid severe Federal tax penalties. Those criteria are designed to assure that such foundations were not set up as tax shelters or to provide nonmonetary compensation or benefits to employees. I agree with the good intentions of the current law, however, one of the requirements stifles the ability of private foundations to design scholarships for particular purposes. I am referring to the "25-percent test."

Under current law, a private foundation—usually established and funded by a single individual or employer—can offer scholarships to only 25 percent of students who apply. That means three out of four applicants must be turned down, not because of lack of merit or lack of funds, but to satisfy Federal rules.

My bill would remove that requirement from Federal law, but keep in place the seven guidelines the IRS has drawn up to meet the law's "objective and nondiscriminatory" standard. That way, private foundations could design more focused programs without weakening the safeguards against using such organizations for tax benefits or as hidden compensation. It also removes current law's discrimination against small communities with a single large employer.

Our laws should not discourage support for higher education. Foundations, reflecting the demonstrated generosity of their financial supporters, should not be told by the Federal Government that they have to deny three out of four of the students who may need their help. Rather, the door should be open for expanding the opportunities available to individuals.

**TRIBUTE TO BOB LEE**

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great community leader in my home State of Colorado, Mr. Bob Lee. Although Bob recently retired from Daniels and Associates, he remains active in and continues to be sought out for advice and guidance by everyone from his neighbors, to Presidents of the United States.

He is a dedicated conservative and has been an active member of the Republican

Party. He was first elected Denver County Republican chairman in 1958, and was instrumental in implementing a statewide plan to build a solid organization.

Word of Bob's skills and his conservative convictions traveled rapidly around the country. While he never intended to give up his real state career in Denver, he was called upon to advise and direct numerous campaigns. At the request of Richard Nixon, he agreed to run a successful legislative campaign in New Jersey, resulting in the Republicans controlling both Houses there for the first time in 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Lee and his wife Bee recently celebrated their 57th wedding anniversary, and I know you will join me in congratulating them on their wonderful marriage. Together they have three children, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. They are respected in their community, which they have given so much back to.

**AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY  
PROTECTION ACT OF 1996**

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation which will require the specific approval of Congress before any area within the United States is subject to an international land use nomination, classification, or designation. International land use designations such as World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves and some other international land use designations can affect the use and market value of non-Federal lands adjacent to or intermixed with Federal lands. Legislation is needed to require the specific approval of Congress before any area within the United States is made subject to an international land use restriction. The rights of non-Federal landowners need to be protected if these international reserves are created.

This legislation asserts the power of Congress under article IV, section 3 of the U.S. Constitution over management and use of lands belonging to the United States; protects State sovereignty from diminishment as a result of Federal actions creating lands with international designations; ensures that no U.S. citizen suffers any diminishment or loss of individual rights as a result of Federal actions creating lands with international designations; protects private interests in real property from diminishment as a result of Federal actions creating lands with international designations; and provides a process under which the United States may when desirable designate lands for inclusion under certain international agreements.

Many Americans may be surprised by the expanse of our Nation's territory which is subject to various special international restrictions, most of which have evolved over the last 25 years. The most extensive international land use designations are UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Programs and World Heritage Sites. These international land designations have largely been created with minimal, if any, con-

gressional input or oversight or public input. They are usually promoted as a type honorary title which will provide additional publicity resulting in increased tourist visits and a corresponding increase in economic benefits. Promoters at UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites say these programs are voluntary and nonbinding.

However, in becoming a party to agreements underlying international land use designations, the host government explicitly promises to undertake certain actions to protect these areas and limit or prohibit certain land uses. Honoring one of these agreements could force the Federal Government to choose between regulating surrounding non-Federal land uses to conform to the designated international use of breaking a pledge to other nations.

Federal regulatory actions could prohibit certain uses of non-Federal lands outside the boundary of the international designation, thereby causing a significant negative impact on the value of non-Federal property and on the local and regional economy. This legislation would compel the Congress to consider the implications of an international designation and protect non-Federal lands before the designation is made.

**FDA APPROPRIATIONS**

**HON. JOE BARTON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I again note that the Appropriations Committee is recommending increased funding for the Food and Drug Administration. As chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, I commend the Committee on Appropriations for its strong support of the Food and Drug Administration, which plays an important role in protecting public health. In addition, I commend my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations for their oversight activities regarding the Food and Drug Administration.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations has worked diligently in this Congress to identify shortcomings in FDA's performance of its important duties and work with the agency to correct those shortcomings. No problem in agency performance is as vexing as the systematic failure of FDA to meet its statutory duties to timely review various applications and petitions about food, drugs, and medical devices. Indeed, not only does the agency fail to meet its statutory duty for timely reviews, the agency refuses to acknowledge it. In testimony before the Committee on Appropriations, as well as the Committee on Commerce, Commissioner Kessler has boasted of meeting the goals of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, alluding to objectives he identified and included in letters sent to Congress that were then made part of the legislative history of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act. However, Commissioner Kessler's testimony has consistently ignored the plain language of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act specifying review periods. Given Commissioner Kessler's legal training, one would expect that his testimony might be more mindful



of the plain language of FDA's authorizing statute.

Timely review of applications and petitions is a matter of very real consequence. Witnesses who have come before the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee have repeatedly told heart-wrenching stories of their inability to obtain in the United States safe and effective treatments that are available elsewhere. These patients, often fighting life-threatening diseases, are the very personal side of the grim statistics regarding the adverse effect on public health caused by excessive delay in approval of safe and effective drugs and medical devices. There are also economic consequences. Hearing records explain clearly that as approval of medical devices is excessively delayed in the United States, the developers of those devices, principally U.S. firms, are forced by economic realities to begin manufacture of those devices overseas where more timely approvals have been obtained. It is dark humor that a joke told at an international medical device conference observed that if a medical device is approved in the United States, it must be obsolete. These delays not only deny American patients the most safe and effective therapies, but also result in the loss of U.S. jobs.

Regrettably, these are not small shortcomings. I urge my colleagues to review a table that lists the statutory deadline for review of certain applications and petitions, as well as the average time that FDA takes to conduct these reviews, according to the latest published FDA reports.

I trust my colleagues will share my concerns that agency performance is woefully off the mark. The Committee on Appropriations is to be commended for directing FDA to meet its statutory duties for timely review. I ask unanimous consent that this statement be printed following my remarks.

**Food Additive Petitions.**—Within 180 days (6 months) after filing of a petition, FDA is required to publish a regulation authorizing the use of the food additive or deny the petition. 21 U.S.C. §348(c). Current "average time to approval"—48 months. "Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Appropriations for 1996," Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Part 6, 104th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 664 (Mar. 28, 1995) (hereafter "FY 96 House Agriculture Appropriations Hearings").

**Health and Nutrient Content Claim Petitions.**—Within 190 days (6.25 months) after filing of a petition, FDA is required to propose regulations authorizing the use of the health or nutrient content claim or deny the petition. 21 U.S.C. §343(r)(4). Current average review time from filing to issuance of a proposed rule—10 months. 62 Fed. Reg. 296 (Jan. 4, 1996); 60 Fed. Reg. 37,507 (July 20, 1995).

**Nutrient Content Claim Synonym Petition.**—Within 90 days (3 months) after submission of a petition, FDA is required to approve the use of the synonym for nutrient content claims or deny the petition. 21 U.S.C. §343(r)(4). Current average review time from submission to approval—19.5 months.<sup>1</sup> FDA Docket No. 94P-0216 (Letter

from F. Edward Scarborough, Ph.D., Director, Office of Food Labeling to Douglas C. Marshall, Darigold, Inc. (Oct. 30, 1995)).

**New Human Drug Applications (NDAs).**—Within 180 days (6 months) after filing of an application, FDA is required to approve the human drug or give the application notice of an opportunity for a hearing before FDA on the question of whether the application is approvable. 21 U.S.C. §355(c)(1). Current average time for "first action"—twelve months. Statement by David A. Kessler, M.D., Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Resources Before the Subcommittee on Health and Environment, Committee on Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, p. 4 (May 1, 1996) (hereafter, "Health and Environment Subcommittee Hearing").

**Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDAs).**—Within 180 days (6 months) after initial receipt of an application, FDA is required to approve the drug or give the applicant notice of an opportunity for a hearing before FDA on the question of whether the applicant is approvable. 21 U.S.C. §355(j)(4)(A). Current average review time from receipt to approval—34.2 months. Department of Health and Human Services Fiscal Year 1997 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees for the Food and Drug Administration, p. 65 (hereafter "FY 97 FDA Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees").

**Medical Device Premarket Approval Applications (PMAs).**—Within 180 days (6 months) after receipt of an application, FDA is required to approve the medical device or deny the application. 21 U.S.C. §360e(d)(1)(A). "Current average review time"—20 months. Health and Environment Subcommittee Hearing, pp. 9-10.

**New Animal Drug Applications (NADAs).**—Within 180 days (6 months) after filing of an application, FDA is required to approve the animal drug or give the applicant notice of an opportunity for a hearing before FDA on the question of whether the application is approvable. 21 U.S.C. §360b(c)(1). Current average review time from receipt to approval—39 months. FY 97 FDA Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees, p. 83.

**Abbreviated New Animal Drug Applications (ANADAs).**—Within 180 days (6 months) after initial receipt of an application, FDA is required to approve the generic animal drug or give the applicant notice of an opportunity for a hearing before FDA on the question of whether the application is approvable. 21 U.S.C. §360b(c)(2)(C). Current average review time from receipt to approval—31 months. FY 97 FDA Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees, p. 84.

#### CONGRATULATIONS EAST ORANGE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the outstanding work that is being done on behalf of women by the East Orange Welfare Department, in my district in New Jersey. For the past 10 years, the East Orange Welfare Department has dispel some of the negative stigmas associated with women and welfare and to recognize and applaud the achievements of women in the community.

Too often, women are the subject of the cruel realities of gender discrimination, sexism, sexual harassment, and the like in this historically male-biased society. The East Orange Welfare Department has taken on the responsibility of speaking out on behalf of the accomplishments of women, and glorifying rather than stigmatizing them. We must join the East Orange Welfare Department as they recognize the invaluable impact that women have had on every facet of our modern communities.

The East Orange Welfare Department has served to support its citizens by the coordination of fiscal, medical, and social services in the community and has been instrumental in providing an environment intent on fostering financial independence and self-sufficiency. Its recent call to honor women is simply another example of the department's firm commitment to not only help those in need, but to lend a voice to those too frequently unheard.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commending the dedicated employees at the East Orange Welfare Department for their outstanding work in advancing the progress of women.

#### 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CDC

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's prevention agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], will turn 50 on July 1. As co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and a strong supporter of this agency's prevention mission, I would like to acknowledge the 50th anniversary milestone with a few examples of how CDC has effectively promoted women's health.

The CDC National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program provides mammography screening and Pap smear services to low-income and underserved women. This program has been critical to the early detection of breast and cervical cancer in poor, elderly, and minority women.

CDC has been working toward the implementation of a national STD-related infertility prevention plan, and has awarded grants to university/health department consortia for chlamydia research. A chlamydia prevention program in region X between 1988 and 1994 has provided chlamydia screening in nearly every title X family planning clinic; the resulting rate of chlamydia has decreased from about 10 percent to below 5 percent. The CDC is currently working to implement this program throughout the country.

CDC has issued guidelines promoting voluntary HIV counseling and testing of pregnant women, recognizing that a voluntary approach is the most effective way of preventing perinatal transmission of HIV. The CDC guidelines will provide access to early interventions that will actually prevent perinatal transmission, and link them to HIV care and services. Preserving a patient-provider relationship of trust is essential to keeping women in the health care system.

CDC has implemented a long-term, comprehensive national strategy for reducing

<sup>1</sup>To date, FDA has received only one synonym petition.

smoking among women. Cardiovascular disease is the No. 1 killer of American women, and smoking prevention must be a primary part of any strategy to address this women's health threat. CDC has awarded a number of grants to State health departments to implement effective tobacco prevention and control programs targeted to women.

CDC has also funded community demonstration projects to prevent violence against women, another priority of the Women's Caucus.

I am particularly pleased to note the establishment, in 1994, of an Office on Women's Health at CDC, which has worked to ensure that women's health needs are adequately addressed in CDC's research projects and prevention programs. Indeed, promoting women's health is one of the five priorities of the agency, as articulated by its Director, Dr. David Satcher.

Again, I congratulate the agency and its dedicated scientists, epidemiologists, and public health personnel for their hard work and accomplishments, and wish them continued success in the next 50 years.

#### MANAGED CARE BILL OF RIGHTS FOR CONSUMERS ACT OF 1996

**HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to introduce a crucial piece of legislation—the Managed Care Bill of Rights for Consumers Act of 1996. I introduced this legislation in response to a repulsive and dangerous trend taking place in this country. Seven out of ten Americans are now in some form of managed care plan. Although this newest form of health care has been successful in cutting costs, it has done so at the expense of patient care. Working class people are falling victim to a cruel and vicious system that far too often puts profits before people.

Health care companies should make people healthy, not sick, yet enrollees with specific or rare diseases are not provided specialists to treat their illnesses. Even more alarming, HMO patients are routinely denied compensation for emergency room visits and managed care companies often include financial perks in the contracts of doctors who withhold patient services and lab reports in order to save money. So while ultra wealthy HMO's are making billion dollar profits, working class families are paying for those profits with their health and in some cases their lives.

My bill seeks to eliminate these problems and many more by ensuring that there is a wider variety of care providers to choose from and that providers are geographically accessible to patients. Moreover, my bill seeks to prohibit unhealthy HMO policies by allowing out of network options for specialists and emergency room care without prior approval.

I implore my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in sponsoring this essential piece of legislation. Assist me in safeguarding the American citizens' access to quality, affordable health care.

#### DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ACT OF 1996

**HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, Dhahran is a grim reminder that terrorists today are not only insidious and stealthy but technically sophisticated. It is only a matter of time till they couple their unconventional tactics with unconventional weapons. Terrorists have already released chemical weapons in the Tokyo subways. Biological, and even nuclear weapons, are only a few steps removed, and well within their reach.

For that reason, I am pleased to sponsor in the House a bill that Senator NUNN, Senator LUGAR, and Senator DOMENICI offered in the Senate this morning as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill. Rep. BILL MCCOLLUM, who has a longstanding interest in counter-terrorism, joins me as a cosponsor.

In the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, we set forth a set of policies to respond to a threat that has emerged and grown with the end of the cold war. We can all be relieved that the risk of nuclear attack by Russia has receded. By the end of this year, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Kazakhstan all should be free of deployed nuclear weapons. But the breakup of the Soviet Union has opened up a storehouse of destructive weapons and components to terrorist groups and nations hostile to the United States. So, ironically, while the risk of nuclear annihilation has become more remote, we find ourselves faced with a growing risk of attacks, albeit limited, by nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.

We have spent considerable time in the House debating defenses against intercontinental ballistic missiles, and it is a pertinent debate about a serious threat. But our focus on ICBMs may have deflected our attention from a far more likely threat: a terrorist-type bomb, with a nuclear, biological, or chemical warhead. This technology is easier to develop than ICBMs, and as the chemical attack in the Tokyo subway makes clear, terrorist groups can and will use these weapons. In fact, they offer terrorists plausible deniability—they can use such weapons and leave the United States with no clear-cut enemy to retaliate against. Ballistic missiles, on the other hand, leave a return address written in several thousand degrees Fahrenheit.

This bill will help shift attention to the everyday threats that proliferation is creating. Moscow has acknowledged that it has 40,000 metric tons of chemical weapons in its stockpile. There are about 80 facilities in the former Soviet Union that store weapons grade nuclear materials, and as the Center for Strategic and International Studies said in a report released this week, these poorly protected storage sites are patrolled by demoralized and underpaid guards. Russian law enforcement officials reported 54 cases of theft of fissile materials in 1993 and 1994, and both German and Czech officials have seized fissile materials originating in the FSU. In Project Sapphire, we airlifted 600 kilograms of highly enriched uranium-enough for a dozen bombs—from a facil-

ity in Kazakhstan that was protected by little more than a padlock. We cannot possibly bring all of the nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and materials of the former Soviet Union here to the United States; we must help these nations secure these materials, and by doing so, help protect ourselves.

It is not just the FSU, of course, that we have to be concerned about. Libya is constructing a chemical weapons facility in Torhuna. North Korea probably possesses enough plutonium to make several nuclear weapons. China is assisting Iran in building a uranium hexafluoride [HEX] facility which converts uranium into a gaseous form so it can be diffused to produce highly enriched uranium. There are allegations that a Russian General helped smuggle binary nerve agents to Syria. All these incidents point to the possibility of a terrorist-type attack by some weapon of mass destruction at some point in the not-too-distant future.

The legislation Representative MCCOLLUM and I are introducing today addresses the problem in three broad ways:

First, stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their components. The FSU offers terrorist groups and nations hostile to the United States their multiple chances to pilfer or acquire on an inchoate black market various weapons of mass destruction [WMD]. This bill will help the FSU tighten up security over these weapons and materials, and monitor and verify their status.

Second, making sure the United States can detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and their materials. The United States has concentrated very little effort on how to detect weapons of mass destruction or their component materials if smuggled into this country, and we have done too little to learn how to disable these weapons safely, once discovered. This bill will help develop these capabilities.

Third, being prepared should the United States be the victim of a weapon of mass destruction. The United States is not equipped to deal with an attack by a weapon of mass destruction. The World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings were devastating, and the bombing in Dhahran shows just how vulnerable Americans are to terrorist attack—but these attacks pale in comparison to a nuclear, biological or chemical weapon attack. This bill will train Federal, State and local officials to act in a coordinated way in response to nuclear, biological, or chemical weapon attacks.

I am pleased to have Representative MCCOLLUM join me in introducing this legislation. He is a leader in the Congress on this and related issues of law enforcement. He was a member of the CSIS steering committee that produced The Nuclear Black Market study published earlier this week, which helped frame this legislation. And as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Representative MCCOLLUM's support of this legislation will be critical in ensuring its adoption.

Representative WELDON weighed cosponsoring this legislation with Representative MCCOLLUM and me, but decided to take more time to consider specific parts of the bill. I understand that Representative WELDON may introduce a modified form of the bill sometime



next month, and I hope to work with him on that. Representative McCOLLUM and I likewise may modify or add to the bill before us, so this does not purport to be the last word on the subject, but it does represent a solid, bipartisan baseline from which to start. In dealing with threats like these, we do not need to divide along party lines. The bill received an enormous vote of support in the Senate this morning. I hope we can amass the same support in the House and move the bill swiftly to passage or include it in the Defense authorization conference report, so that we can begin implementing it in earnest.

**DOROTHY AND DON BERO CELEBRATE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and give congratulations to Don and Dorothy Bero on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary which will take place this Friday, June 29, 1996.

By joining themselves in marriage 50 years ago, Don and Dorothy made a commitment to sharing a life of love and respect for each other. It was a commitment they have kept to this day. Their strong marriage is a testament to this love and has provided an inspiration to all who have met them.

A famous theologian once said, "There is no more lovely, friendly and charming relationship, communion or company than a good marriage." The honest and unselfish love that Don and Dorothy Bero have demonstrated during the past 50 years strengthens the institution of marriage.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating the Beros and to extend these warm wishes to their daughters, Nancy and Sally, and their grandchildren, John, Corbin and Jane.

**TRIBUTE TO MYRTLE FAUCETTE**

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader who passed away last month, Myrtle O. Faucette. Those of us in the educational community know that Myrtle always worked to make life better for everyone, especially children.

Myrtle followed her father into the field of education and became a teacher and administrator in the San Diego Unified School District for more than 35 years. She served as a resource teacher and music teacher before being appointed an administrator. She was principal at Knox Elementary School for a decade before being disabled in 1995.

A 37-year resident of San Diego County, Myrtle was born in Greensboro, NC, the oldest

of four children born to C.R.A. Cunningham, retired registrar of North Carolina A&T College, and the late Ida M. Cunningham.

Myrtle distinguished herself academically as a valedictorian of her high school class. She earned a degree in education at North Carolina A&T, graduating summa cum laude in 1956. Later she received an M.A. in education from United States International University. She moved to San Diego in 1959 after her marriage to Paul M. Faucette.

She worked closely with San Diego's Administrators Association, the Association of Black Educators, and Delta Kappa Gamma, a professional organization of women educators. She was on the board of education of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and represented San Diego City schools at conferences throughout the state.

Myrtle served as president of the San Diego Alumni Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. An accomplished musician, she often played piano at various community functions. She resided in the Spring Valley area of California's 50th Congressional District.

She was indeed a guiding light to all that came to know her in a long and illustrious career. My thoughts and prayers go out to her loving husband Paul, to her family and friends, and to the community she served.

**MR. AND MRS. McDERMOTT'S 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. PETER BLUTE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. James J. McDermott on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

The McDermotts are true patriots. Mr. McDermott left Worcester, MA to fight in World War II; answering the call of his Nation in a time of great need. His high school sweetheart, Helen Taurus, anxiously awaited his return from war and ever the patriots, James and Helen were married on Independence Day—July 4, 1946.

Their love has endured for a half century. They have witnessed a lot together over that time and have shared many experiences but none so precious as the love they have for each other and their children.

The McDermotts are a typical American family. They raised four boys, James, Donald, Kevin, and Brian in Worcester, providing a loving and stable home and instilling strong values in each of them. Their undying love for each other has been an inspiration for their children, friends and neighbors. Those having the honor of knowing the McDermotts know the love and tenderness they share.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the McDermotts who reside in my district. I would like to join with their many friends in offering my most heartfelt congratulations to the McDermotts on their special day. I wish them all the best and good luck as they continue together into their next 50 years.

**THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the many accomplishments of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and to mark the occasion of its 50th anniversary, which will occur on July 1.

In its earliest incarnation, CDC was known as the Malaria Control in War Areas [MCWA], and it was tasked with combatting malaria on military bases in the Southern United States. Over the years, CDC's mission and reach have expanded dramatically. Today, CDC is the Nation's prevention agency, responsible for the prevention of disease, disability, and injury. CDC focuses not only on combatting traditional communicable diseases, like malaria and syphilis, but also on preventing outbreaks of new and reemerging infectious diseases, reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, fighting breast and prostate cancer, and preventing lead poisoning in children. But CDC has not been satisfied only to defend America and the world against disease—it also has taken the offensive, promoting healthy behavior through smoking cessation, and immunization efforts.

CDC has been faced with a host of challenges over the last half century, and the many scientists and public health professionals who make this relatively small agency a force to be reckoned with have never failed to rise to those challenges. Utilizing a technique for investigating disease outbreaks, "Hot Zone" author Richard Preston has called the marriage of great labs with shoe-leather disease detective work, CDC has taken on epidemics around the globe. The threat of emerging infectious diseases that our Nation and the world now face becomes somewhat less alarming when we remind ourselves of the unflagging courage and unflinching efforts of the devoted professionals at CDC who stand ready to fight back.

I would like to commend CDC on its long record of achievement, which is outlined in a brief history of the agency prepared by CDC that I am including in the RECORD, and to thank the scientists, doctors, public health professionals, and staff of the CDC for all that you have done for us over the past 50 years. Thank you for the lives you have saved and for the good you have done for this Nation and the world.

**THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION—50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS THE 1940'S**

1946

The Communicable Disease Center, or CDC, opens in the old "Office of Malaria Control in War Areas" in downtown Atlanta. Part of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), the CDC has a mission to work with state and local health officials in the fight against malaria (that was still prevalent in several Southern states), typhus, and other communicable diseases.

1947

A token payment of \$10 is made for 15 acres on Clifton Road in Atlanta, the current home of CDC headquarters.

THE 1950'S

1951

The Epidemic Intelligence Services (EIS) is established. EIS quickly becomes the Nation's—and the world's—response team for a wide range of health emergencies. Its young, energetic medical officers make house calls around the world.

CDC broadens its focus to include polio and establishes closer relationships with the states. National disease surveillance systems begin.

1955

The Polio Surveillance Unit is established. Ten years later, CDC assumes PHS responsibility for the control of polio; the disease almost disappears from the Western Hemisphere by 1991.

1957

The Influenza Surveillance Unit is established.

THE 1960'S

1961

CDC takes over publication of the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), which publishes important public health updates and data on deaths and certain diseases from every state every week. The first cases of a new disease, later called AIDS, were reported in the MMWR in 1981.

1966

CDC launches the Smallpox Eradication Program to eliminate smallpox and to control measles in 20 African countries. Through CDC's efforts, smallpox, a disease that killed millions of people over the centuries, was eradicated from the world in the late 1970s.

1969

CDC participates in the quarantine of astronauts returning from the first walk on the moon, and the examination of moon rock specimens.

THE 1970'S

1970

The Communicable Disease Center is renamed the Center for Disease Control to reflect a broader mission in preventive health.

1973

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which protects Americans from on-the-job hazards, becomes part of CDC.

1976

CDC investigates an outbreak of illness in Philadelphia, now called Legionnaire's disease. The following year, CDC isolates the causative agent for this disease: *Legionella pneumophila*.

1977

The last case of endemic smallpox in the world is reported in Somalia.

1978

CDC opens an expanded, maximum-containment laboratory to handle viruses too dangerous to handle in an ordinary laboratory.

1979

The last case of wild polio virus in the United States is reported.

THE 1980'S

1980

The agency is renamed the Centers for Disease Control to reflect a change in organizational structure.

1981

With the California Department of Health, CDC reports the first cases of an illness later known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and organizes a task force of personnel from each center to respond to evidence of an epidemic. AIDS research and prevention efforts continue today.

1983

CDC establishes a Violence Epidemiology Branch to apply public health prevention strategies to the problems of child abuse, homicide, and suicide.

1986

The Office of Smoking and Health, which targets the Nation's primary preventable health problem, becomes part of CDC.

1987

CDC reports a strong association between Reye syndrome and aspirin, noting that 90% of cases could be prevented by reducing aspirin treatment of children.

The National Center for Health Statistics becomes part of CDC.

1988

CDC establishes the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to target chronic disease, such as heart disease laboratory is established.

A state-of-the-art viral and rickettsial disease laboratory is established.

1989

CDC and the World Health Organization (WHO) establish a collaborating center for disaster preparedness.

THE 1990'S

1991

CDC begins development of a national strategic plan for the early detection and control of breast and cervical cancers among American women.

CDC conducts the first and largest scale health survey to employ computer-assisted interviewing.

To better reflect the responsibilities and future goals of CDC, the word "National" was added to the names of four centers: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, National Center for Environmental Health, National Center for Infectious Disease, National Center for Prevention Services.

1992

The agency adds prevention to its name (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) to reflect a broader role and vision, but retains the familiar acronym CDC.

1993

CDC launches the National Childhood Immunization campaign.

1995

CDC goes onsite to Zaire to investigate an outbreak of deadly Ebola virus.

CDC recommends AZT therapy for HIV-infected pregnant women to reduce the rate of transmission of the Virus to their babies.

1996

CDC celebrates 50 years of success as the Nation's Prevention Agency.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER JEANNE  
O'LAUGHLIN

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to recognize a south Floridian

who this year is celebrating her 50th anniversary as an Adrian Dominican sister.

Through her dedication to her work, her faith, and her students, Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin is one of the pillars upon which our south Florida community continues to grow and excel.

Sister Jeanne's work began at an early age in her hometown of Detroit. Instilled with the values of her father, she took care of the elderly in a nursing home, lent money to those in need, and was well ahead of her time in race relations. She learned the importance of education from her family. Sister Jeanne combined her passions for service, education, and religion by becoming an Adrian Dominican nun at sixteen.

She has continued her mission of education and community service in her work as president of Barry University. Since assuming this post 15 years ago, her tireless efforts have dramatically enhanced many aspects of both the university and Dade county. As president, Sister Jeanne has helped raise over \$115 million for the university through an array of fundraising events—even lending her singing voice to the cause. She has diversified the student body of Barry, shifting it from a mostly white female population to include students from over 72 countries.

Sister Jeanne is constantly involved in community activities—chairing the Miami Coalition for a Drug Free Community and acting as president for three other national organizations. Her good works have been recognized by the likes of the Miami Herald, Florida Governor Lawton Chiles, President Clinton, and Pope John Paul II. Her many generous deeds, both individually and community wide, are legendary.

I had a chance to witness Sister Jeanne's tenacity firsthand some years ago when she approached me to assist her in gaining the release of three Chinese women seeking asylum in the United States. These women had been locked up in a dingy hotel room near the Miami International Airport for many months, and Sister Jeanne did not rest until asylum was granted. Recently I had the chance to see Sister Jeanne speak to students at an anti-drug forum. Her ability to elicit a response from these jaded, street smart kids was uncanny, and she most definitely made an impact on the teenagers lives. It is clear that the 16-hour days that Sister Jeanne works have paid enormous dividends in our community. Whenever I see Sister Jeanne, she reminds me that she prays for me and the other elected officials charged with making decisions. I, for one, sleep easier for this.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the United States are many individuals who dedicate their lives to such key social issues as education and community service. Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin is one individual who through her 50 years of service has helped to strengthen our Nation. We in south Florida are truly grateful. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin as she celebrates her golden jubilee 50th anniversary as an Adrian Dominican sister.



## TRIBUTE TO DICK STULTZ

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend, labor leader, and dedicated government employee who passed away this month—Dick Stultz.

Dick Stultz dedicated his life to the service of our country. Dick was born in Philadelphia, PA. He joined the Marine Corps in 1952, and retired after 30 years of honorable service.

In addition to his military service, Dick worked for 25 years with the U.S. Border Patrol coordinating communications with field agents. During his service with the Border Patrol, Dick became involved in the National Border Patrol Council Local 1613, where he served as first vice president for 3 years, and as president for a year and a half. A strong advocate for field agents, Dick was highly successful in dispute resolution, and was considered a guardian angel by many of the agents he represented.

It was his good working relationship with both agents and management that earned him a commendation from the U.S. Border Patrol for his warm personal style and can-do spirit.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Veronica, and his family.

## 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CDC

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1996, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]—the Nation's prevention agency—will celebrate its 50th anniversary. This represents 50 years of commitment to improvement in the public health, a commitment that has been carried out by a dedicated and highly professional work force.

Over the years, I have been a strong supporter of this unique Federal agency. Along with my colleagues, I have helped authorize and expand CDC prevention programs which have made and will continue to make significant improvements in the public's health. These programs include: immunization, HIV prevention, tuberculosis control, lead-paint poisoning prevention, and the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Program, to name a few.

Throughout that period, and indeed its entire history, CDC's scientists and epidemiologists have responded to countless challenges domestically and around the world, including Legionnaire's disease, environmental and workplace hazards, smallpox, plague, and Ebola.

In recognition of this 50-year milestone, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a message from CDC's distinguished Director, Dr. David Satcher. I heartily commend the CDC for its accomplishments and look forward to its achievements in the next 50 years.

REMARKS BY DR. DAVID SATCHER, DIRECTOR,  
AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CDC

During 1996, Atlanta will be the site of several events of worldwide significance—the

Centennial Olympics, the Paralympic Games, the 200th anniversary of the development of the vaccine ultimately responsible for the eradication of smallpox, and the 50th anniversary of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC].

As CDC celebrates a half century of public health excellence, we are mindful of the skill and courage of these early public health pioneers, who risked their lives in order to address environmental hazards and control diseases such as smallpox, polio, malaria, and diphtheria. We are honored to continue on in their work and committed to the difficult challenges that lie ahead.

CDC has contributed to the control of infectious diseases such as the Ebola outbreak in Africa and tuberculosis in the United States. We also have protected workers from environmental hazards, improved early detection and control systems for breast cancer and cervical cancer, recommended fortification of foods with folic acid to prevent birth defects, and conducted research to identify potential dangers of airbags to infants.

Now, more than ever, public health programs and services are needed to ensure the best possible health for everyone. Providing safe living and work environments, developing methods to immunize populations against infectious diseases, and maintaining good prenatal care for expectant mothers are vital endeavors. Prevention measures and interventions can mean the difference not only between life and death but also in the quality of life.

In meeting these challenges, we will work closely with our traditional partners—local and state health departments, departments of education, voluntary and professional organizations, partnerships with churches, schools, and businesses. CDC brings to these partnerships a comprehensive, systematic approach to health promotion and disease prevention and expertise in laboratory science, epidemiology, surveillance, infectious disease control, environmental and occupational safeguards, and quality assurance.

The anniversary is a milestone for our Nation. It is a sobering reminder of the challenges we face as we enter the 21st century, when, clearly, public health will be a global concern. Increased disruption to the tropical environment will result in diseases that are no longer contained in a localized habitat but, rather, migrate with their human hosts to cities and neighboring continents. The mobility of people, through air travel, natural disaster, or civil war, is reshaping the routes of infection and the course of epidemics.

Our work and that of our partners during CDC's first 50 years has contributed to powerful scientific discovery and momentous public health achievements that have improved health throughout the world. As we review our past accomplishments, we are proud. As we look forward to our exciting future, we are energized.

CDC's 50th Anniversary Celebration is an excellent opportunity to reinforce our commitment to our vision, "Healthy People in the Healthy World Through Prevention".

## CDC'S 50 YEARS OF PREVENTION EFFORTS SHOULD BE COMMENDED

**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, our Nation's preventive health agency, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], will turn 50. As a strong proponent of prevention strategies to enhance public health in the United States, I would like to commend the CDC for its prevention efforts. As co-chairman of the Congressional Task Force on Tobacco and Health, I would like to specifically acknowledge CDC's efforts to lead and coordinate strategic activities that prevent tobacco use.

For example, CDC has worked extensively to reduce teen access to tobacco and the appeal of tobacco among young people, reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, strengthen and expand the scientific foundation of tobacco control and prevention, and build the capacity of States and organizations to conduct tobacco control programs.

CDC has also served as a primary resource for tobacco and health information to educate the public and specific segments of the population about the hazards of tobacco use. In addition, it has worked closely with partners to ensure a strong tobacco use prevention network.

In recognition of this significant 50-year milestone, I would also like to commend CDC for its outstanding efforts to protect women's health through preventive health services, research, and surveillance and for its important research and surveillance activities for preventing HIV/AIDS.

I congratulate the agency and its dedicated workforce, and I look forward to another 50 years of outstanding work to enhance the health of the American people.

## A TRIBUTE TO ED POSHARD

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to my brother Ed Poshard who is retiring on July 31 after 36 years of service with State Farm Insurance Co.

Throughout my entire life, my brother has been a great inspiration to me, having given me the benefit of his love and wisdom since I was a small boy. I could not begin to count the benefits that have accrued to me over my lifetime as a result of my brother's influence on my life.

Some of my earliest memories as a child was Ed getting up at 4 a.m., still in his teens, packing a lunch bucket and heading out over ice slickened roads to work in the oil fields. Whatever money he made, he shared with the family, especially with my sister Jolene and me, who were still young and in school. Going into Norris City with him every Saturday morning, getting a burr haircut at Will Harlow's barber shop, and washing his car, always washing his car, for his Saturday night date were

some of the highlights of my youth. He was my big brother who I always looked up to and was always proud of.

He finished high school, went to college while he was still in the Army, sent pictures to our home of far away places, told me in every letter to get a good education, and fueled my own dreams of learning and contributing to my fellow man.

But more than the dreams he inspired and the encouragement he gave and the wisdom he shared there was something else he gave me that only had to be observed. It's called work ethic and it's a little out of vogue today. But not with my brother. Ed has worked hard at everything he's done. He's worked hard at being a good husband, a good father, a good son, and a good brother. And for the folks in this room, he's worked really hard at being a good insurance agent. In fact, my brother isn't just a good insurance agent, he's a great one. He has lived and breathed and loved his work in a way few people ever do. After his family, his first love has always been selling insurance. Late at night, early in the morning, anywhere or anytime a customer had a need, my brother would find a way to get there first and make the sale. He never sold them more than they required and he never misrepresented what they were getting. He worked hard to get their business, he was honest, and people came back. He built trust in his family and he built trust in his customers and his life has been successful because of it.

In a very real sense my brother represents the best of what we stand for in this country. The old values. The enduring values. Family, honesty, hard work. I'm proud of him. I'll always be proud of him. I hope his retirement is long and enjoyable and he and Phyllis travel to new and exciting places, watch a lot of fall sunsets over the Shawnee, and have lots of playtime with their grandbabies. He will always have my love and respect. GLENN.

**WATER COMING OUT OF TAPS  
MUST BE SAFE FOR CHILDREN  
TO DRINK**

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the summer of 1993 taught those of us in southeastern Michigan just how quickly our lakes and rivers can be contaminated and become unsafe. It also taught us that change is permanent and that we will continue to face new challenges. Right now the St. Clair River is being threatened by a proposed discharge into the St. Clair River from a plant in Canada. The proposed discharge would lead to 750 million gallons of contaminated water with nearly 100 chemical combinations being released into the very river from which many of us get our drinking water.

I am working to stop this discharge from happening. While I hope it can be prevented, our communities must be able to access up-to-date drinking water standards, know the best available treatment technology and have the tools they need to construct proper drinking water treatment facilities. An improved

Safe Drinking Water Act will go a long way toward providing that information and those tools. Further, it will allow every parent to know exactly what is in the water coming out of their taps before they pour a glass for their children.

It has been said that water is the key to life. Human beings should drink eight glasses of water a day according to the American Dietetic Association, but for Americans to stay healthy their water must be healthy. We cannot afford to have our drinking water contaminated with parasites like cryptosporidium which caused the death of 104 people in Milwaukee 3 years ago.

That is why it is important for Congress to renew the commitment we made some 20 years ago to ensure that the water coming out of our taps is safe to drink. By passing legislation to update the Safe Drinking Water Act, I believe we took a positive step toward renewing that commitment.

The bill passed is not perfect—and there are some parts of it I disagree with—but it will ensure the public's right to know within 24 hours that contaminants have been discovered in their drinking water. It will for the first time give us drinking water standards for arsenic, radon and sulfate. It will give our local communities the tools they need to build proper drinking water treatment facilities. Perhaps most importantly, it will continue the landmark commitment made in 1974 when Congress first enacted the Safe Drinking Water Act.

For those of us in Macomb and St. Clair Counties, these are critical, commonsense protections which will help us know when excessive sewage discharges are made into the Clinton River and Lake St. Clair. We will know toxins are released into the St. Clair River and our down-river communities will know within 24 hours if they should shut off their water intake pipes.

The passage of this bill reminds us that our environment, the health and safety of our children, the water we drink and the air we breath ought not to be partisan, divisive issues. There can be no cost-benefit analysis, regulatory reform, state flexibility or risk assessment which can determine the price of a healthy child or the value of a safe workplace to our community. We can never forget: we don't just inherit this land and water from our parents—we borrow it from our children. If we continue to do the right thing and adopt common-sense environmental protections like the Safe Drinking Water Act, we will give them a future of which we can all be proud.

**ADD CARRIER COMPETITION TO  
PASSENGER AIR ROUTES  
BETWEEN PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN  
SAMOA AND HAWAII**

**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will add carrier competition to the passenger air routes between Pago Pago, American Samoa and Honolulu, HI.

Mr. Speaker, the experience of the people in the territory I represent is a good example of the difficulties we Pacific Islanders face in establishing regular and reliable air transportation at a reasonable rate for passengers, vital cargo, and mail.

American Samoa is comprised of a remote group of islands located in the South Pacific Ocean. The territory is approximately 2,200 miles from the closest State in the United States, which is the State of Hawaii. With millions of square miles of open ocean surrounding our islands, air transport is not simply a faster way for travelers to get from point to point, it is often the sole and only feasible means to bridge our isolation.

Because American Samoa is a remote destination, the U.S. Department of Transportation, in an effort to assure at least minimal air service, designated Pago Pago, American Samoa as an EAS—essential air service—community on October 26, 1979. This designation recognizes that American Samoa is a remote location in need of air service on a regular basis to ensure that certain necessities are available.

The U.S. Postal Service averages between 27,000 and 30,000 pounds of mail per week for local residents. Among other vital cargo carried on this route are medical supplies such as Hepatitis B serum, hemodialysis supplies, insulin, samples requiring laboratory testing, and blood packs for rare blood types. Because ocean shipping can take up to 2 months, perishable food items such as bread, vegetables, dairy products, and meat must come in by air.

Currently, there is only one airline providing service between American Samoa and Honolulu. This airline reported an operating profit of 50 percent on the route for 1995, by comparison, an operating profit of 10 percent is considered good on other domestic routes. The American Samoa Government has tried for years to attract a second air carrier to the route, but history has shown that our market can only support one carrier at a time. After looking at the route, each potential carrier has determined that there is insufficient passenger traffic for two airlines and each has declined to enter the market.

This scenario provides the sole air carrier with a virtual monopoly and affords the carrier the opportunity to charge excessive rates.

The legislation I am introducing today, if enacted into law, will direct the Secretary of Transportation to solicit proposals from air carriers which are willing to provide a certain minimum level of service between American Samoa and Honolulu. The figures show that the route can be self-sustaining and does not require a subsidy when served by a single carrier. Based on the proposals received, the Secretary will, in consultation with the Governor of American Samoa, select one carrier to provide the service. The award of the air service route will be for a period not to exceed 2 years, and may be renewed.

American Samoa's economy has been hampered and our people have been inconvenienced for too long because of the lack of adequate air service to connect us to the national air transport system. I believe that this legislation will inject competition into this limited market, and I look forward to seeing this bill enacted into law.



## HAPPY BIRTHDAY, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (C.D.C.)

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] will celebrate its 50th anniversary. This is an important celebration for the agency, of its own signal achievements over this half-century, but it is also a time for all of us to celebrate the contributions of this small agency to public health in America and worldwide.

Unlike many other excellent health institutions, such as the National Cancer Institute or the Food and Drug Administration, CDC is only infrequently in the limelight. But it is that very fact which provides confidence, for the lack of CDC headlines means that we are not facing a crisis requiring urgent expert action. When we do not hear about the epidemiologists, worker safety specialists, immunization gurus, laboratory scientists, and infectious disease experts of CDC, it is because they are doing quietly and efficiently what they have done every day for the last 50 years—protecting the public health.

But when we do hear about CDC, we know we are facing an urgent crisis—but that the crisis is being handled expertly—whether it is occurrence of a mysterious infectious disease, later called Legionnaires' disease in Philadelphia, or the first case of AIDS in San Francisco; illness and death from food contaminated with *E. coli* in the States of Washington, California, Idaho, and Nevada; measles epidemics in major metropolitan areas across the United States; cryptosporidium in Milwaukee drinking water; serious illness from oysters in Florida; an outbreak of hanta virus in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado; the reemergence of tuberculosis as a serious health risk, especially in New York, Miami, and Los Angeles; or lead poisoning in children in Chicago and Rhode Island.

While CDC has been catapulted only recently onto suburban movie screens because it inspired "The Hot Zone," the agency has, over its 50-year history, cooled off many hot zones with its unique expertise and capability. CDC assists governments and health officials all over the world in preventing and controlling disease and responding to crises that literally threaten the health and safety of entire populations of people—ebola virus in Zaire; deadly chemical release in a Tokyo subway; disease-causing radioactive fallout in the Marshall Islands; outbreaks in Spain of illness from contaminated cooking oil; worldwide immunization efforts to prevent deadly childhood and adult illnesses such as smallpox—now completely eradicated because of these efforts; typhoid fever, and polio.

Though its origins—in Atlanta, GA—and its early mission were modest—the control of malaria in war areas—CDC quickly gained strength and prominence as the world's emergency response team, as it formed critical and productive relationships with health officials throughout the United States and around the world. Its physicians and epidemiologists have been involved in public health activities rang-

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ing from the virtual eradication of polio from the Western hemisphere to quarantining the astronauts who first walked on the moon and examining the now-museum-housed moon rocks. CDC specialists have worked with American companies to help identify and solve workplace hazards and prevent worker injuries. The agency's specialized laboratories provide unique, state-of-the-art analyses of dangerous viruses, and unidentified toxins. The National Childhood Immunization Initiative, designed to achieve full, age-appropriate vaccination of all American children, to prevent completely preventable childhood illnesses such as whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, and polio; a nationwide program for early detection and control of breast and cervical cancer; and a dynamic education program targeted at smoking, the Nation's No. 1 preventable cause of illness, are all initiatives launched and still maintained by CDC.

Today, as it moves into the 21st century, and the second half of its first century, CDC is focused on the future of public health, and refocusing efforts to direct attention at problems that are just beginning, or are growing—new infectious diseases; reemergence of diseases once thought to be controlled, such as drug-resistant TB; prevention and control of birth defects and genetic diseases, such as fetal alcohol syndrome, mental retardation, and spina bifida; identification and control of environmental factors that lead to serious adverse health effects, such as radiation and environmental lead; preventing disability and early death from injury and chronic disease; collecting and analyzing data that help to understand better how to protect and promote health; and refocusing a variety of activities on special health problems of teenagers and women.

I am proud to have supported the work of CDC over many of its 50 years. Congress and the American people have entrusted one of our most precious possessions to this remarkable agency—the public health. Today, CDC employs a small cadre of 6,300 dedicated people with a big and critically important task. CDC has never betrayed our trust, and has lived up to our expectations. I expect no less in the future. I congratulate CDC on this 50th birthday, and wish the agency at least 50 more, equally productive years.

IN HONOR OF REV. DR. ERMINE STEWART

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the outstanding career and 25 years of service to the Reverend Dr. Ermine Stewart. Called into the ministry in May 1956 to pastor a church in Coleyville, Jamaica, West Indies—Reverend Stewart has provided a global vision of missionary work and ministerial commitment that continues to extend itself to the New York area and beyond.

Upon his return to the United States in 1965, Reverend Stewart established a branch of the "Church of the First Born Miracle Tem-

ple, Inc." in the United States. Over the past 31 years Reverend Stewart has witnessed the unfolding prosperity of several churches throughout New York.

Presently, the Church of the First Born has nine churches, three of which are in the United States—New York, New Jersey, and Miami; one in the Province of Canada, and five on the Island of Jamaica. In addition to the established church branches, Reverend Stewart's devoted efforts and ministry have spawned the Television Ministry, which can be seen on J.B.C. Television in Jamaica. Such service exemplifies Reverend Stewart's instrumental work and institutional accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Reverend Ermine Stewart on receiving this impressive honor, and extend to him my best wishes for continued success in the ministry.

KALKASKA COUNTY'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body, and the Nation, the 125th anniversary of the official founding of Kalkaska County, MI. In celebrating this occasion, I would like to take the opportunity to look back upon those years.

In 1855, William Copeland purchased a large tract of land, presently found between Round Lake and M-72 within what is now the Kalkaska County borders. After Mr. Copeland's purchase, a wave of settlers were brought in to clear trees for farms and orchards. This area was first known as Wabasee. Before becoming its own county, Kalkaska was part of Grand Traverse, Antrim and Crawford Counties. It was not until 1843 that the Wabasee area became known as Kalkaska County. In 1871, Kalkaska County residents officially organized themselves. The Village of Kalkaska became the county seat and was incorporated in 1887.

During the late 19th century, Kalkaska County became a magnet for lumberjacks, offering both success and failure to those who sought jobs. While some parts of Kalkaska County enjoyed economic booms, 13 other settlements closed down. A strong timber trade would remain until 1920, when the county's population leveled off at 5,570 people. The timber industry spurred the development of railroads to transport the timber. From farming to timber to railroads, an economic base for Kalkaska's development was established.

Kalkaska County also benefited economically from the spirit of mechanical innovation. Residents, such as Elmer Johnson, tinkered with the internal combustion engine, creating a few automobile prototypes in his day. One of these "Elmers" is currently displayed at the Kalkaska County Historical Museum.

Aviation was also subjected to innovation Kalkaska-style. Around the turn of the century, W.C. Freeman announced that he had built a flying machine and was attempting a trial flight. Unfortunately, no record exists of the success or failure of Mr. Freeman's attempt.

During this period of timber and innovation, Kalkaska encountered several citywide fires which leveled parts of the city. Some of the more destructive and memorable fires occurred in 1908 and 1910. But the most destructive fire in Kalkaska County occurred in 1921, when the central portion of the village of South Boardman burned to the ground. This part of South Boardman has never been rebuilt.

Mr. Speaker, Kalkaska County, MI, has had wonderful and varied experiences throughout its 125-year existence. Its development has mirrored much of northern Michigan's and on behalf of the State of Michigan and its people, I commend both past and present county and community leaders and wish Kalkaska a successful celebration and best wishes for a successful future.

#### 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREES OF MYSTERY

### HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives I am proud to represent the owners of one of the premier attractions in the entire country, the trees of mystery. Nestled among the giant redwoods of California's north coast just north of the town of Klamath, this marvelous environment stands as a testament of how man and nature can coexist as partners.

Last week the trees of mystery celebrated its 50th anniversary. Throughout those 50 years, millions of people have had the pleasure of strolling through nature's shrine. I want to congratulate Marylee Smith and her son, John Thompson, for the foresight to preserve and protect one of the most beautiful spots on Earth.

I hope that all of my colleagues will make an opportunity, as I did last week, to view the cathedral tree, where many marriages take place, or the family tree, with each branch supporting another member of its clan, or the wonderful Native American Museum at the trees of mystery.

Thank you Marylee and John for preserving our history for future generations.

#### CELEBRATING IOWA'S BIRTHDAY

### HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to invite my colleagues and their families to become honorary Iowans for the next few weeks as Iowa and its sons and daughters celebrate our State's 150th birthday. Come to the Smithsonian's annual Folklife Festival on the Mall to see what Iowans with midwestern understatement, are so proud of.

You will discover Iowa is a State of immigrants who have come together to make a singularly diverse community.

Our first citizens immigrated to Iowa across a land bridge joining North America with Asia and eventually became members of the approximately 17 different Indian tribes that resided in the State at various times in its early history. The Indian word meaning "the beautiful land" both describes the State and gave it its name.

Iowa's Sauk and Mesquaki tribes were among the most powerful tribes in the upper Mississippi and legend has it that the famous Sauk chief Black Hawk's courageous and intelligent leadership of his people contributed to Iowa becoming known as the "Hawkeye State."

Although it is thought Spanish explorers may have reached Iowa first from the south, and earliest Europeans known to have visited what would become the State were the French explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. They were followed by immigrants from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Great Britain.

In their turn came people from Ireland, Austria, Italy, and Czechoslovakia.

Iowa entered the Union officially on December 28, 1846, as a free State, and prior to the Civil War African-Americans found the State a haven as part of the Underground Railway carrying them from slavery to freedom. Many African-Americans would settle in southeastern Iowa, most notably in Buxton, a community of almost 5,000 that was over 50 percent African-American. Buxton's social and economic institutions were fully integrated decades before the country would begin to make the effort to become so and many of the town's professionals were African-American.

Although far from the great battles of the Civil War, Iowa contributed disproportionately to the Union cause in the conflict. More than 76,000 Iowans, more per capita than any other State, served in the war. One out of five of the Iowans who enlisted lost their life in the course of the war.

Iowa perennially leads the Nation in literacy, school achievement tests and quality of life polls. Its vigorous economy has a sound basis in agri-business, small to medium manufacturing and a growing financial services sector. But it is the State's people that are Iowa's most important product.

Herbert Hoover was a renowned engineer mining whose Presidency preceded the onset of the great depression. His humanitarian relief efforts, both as Chair of the American Relief Commission and U.S. Food Administrator on the War Trade Council during World War I, as co-founder of CARE and UNICEF, and as a leader of U.S. food relief efforts after World War II, are credited with saving hundreds of millions of lives.

Henry Wallace, an agronomist who helped develop hybrid corn, served as Secretary of Agriculture and then Vice President to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. An exemplar of this country's great liberal political tradition, Wallace ran for President in 1948 as one of the most significant third party candidates in American history.

Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's chief-of-staff and personal emissary to Great Britain at the beginning of the war and later to Stalin at its conclusion was an Iowa native.

So was Mamie Doud Eisenhower. Richard Nixon was stationed at the Naval Air Station at

Ottumwa, IO, hometown of MASH's Radar O'Riley, and Ronald Reagan got his first job as a sportscaster in my hometown of Davenport.

Iowa is justly proud of its accomplishments in scientific research. Norman Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on new types of wheat and in the process did as much to alleviate world hunger as anyone in this century.

George Washington Carver graduated from Iowa's Simpson College and did his graduate work at Iowa State University.

John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry invented the computer at Iowa State University. Grinnell College graduate Robert Noyce, who founded Intel Corp., is considered the coinventor of the computer chip.

James Van Allen, an astrophysicist at the University of Iowa, discovered the radiation belts circling the earth that bear his name. Another pioneer of the final frontier, Captain James Tiberius Kirk of the Starship Enterprise was born in Riverside, IA.

At the University of Iowa's magnificent medical research facility, researchers such as Drs. Antonio Damasio and Nancy Andreasen have looked inward rather than outward, using computer images derived from electron microscopes, instead of the magnified pictures caught through the mirrors of a telescope, to do groundbreaking work in mapping the human brain and studying its complexities. Illnesses from psychotic disorders to Alzheimer's disease can be better controlled and eventually cured because of their efforts.

In the leadership of business and industry, Iowa boasts of such sons as Frederick Maytag, inventor and manufacturer of the appliances that have put so many repairmen on the shelf, and John L. Lewis, the founder of the United Mine Workers who did so much to humanize the conditions in that industry.

In the law, Iowa was the first State in the Union to admit a woman to the practice of law, Arabella Mansfield, in 1869. Iowa University's Law School was the first public law school to graduate a woman, Mary Beth Hickey, in 1873.

As for the environment, Iowans such as J. "Ding" Darling and Frederick Leopold brought early awareness of the planet's fragility.

The arts have always been at the center of Iowa's life. The Czechoslovakian composer Anton Dvorak spent summers in Spillville and wrote his symphony "From the New World" there. Since then, Iowa has given such classical voices as those of Simon Estes, Emmy Award winner Mary Beth Peil, and Dame Margaret Roberti, to the world's stages. Roberti, a.k.a. Margaret Jean Nobis, opened the season at La Scala more times than Maria Callas and sang the lead in more Verdi operas than anyone in operatic history. She is the only American opera singer ever knighted by the Italian Government.

Jazz immortal Bix Beiderbecke also was from Iowa, as was bandleader Glenn Miller, singer Andy Williams, the original music man—Meredit Willson—and, for a time, the Violist, Sir William Primrose.

Grant Wood was born in Iowa and made the people and landscapes of his home State famous as he pioneered American regionalist art. The printmaker Mauricio Lasansky found a



home at the University of Iowa. His haunting depictions of the Holocaust have helped keep alive the memory of the millions lost in Nazi death camps.

Iowans have always loved the written and spoken word. The University of Iowa has long been home to the world famous Creative Writers Workshop, founded by the poet Paul Eagle. The novelists Flannery O'Connor and John Irving among others too numerous to mention chose to live for a time in Iowa City and finished further workshop participation.

Iowa also claims the novelists MacKinlay Kantor and Wallace Stegner, as well as the playwright David Rabe. And two recent Pulitzer Prize winners, Jane Smiley and Jorie Graham, teach at our State universities, the former at Iowa State, the latter at the University of Iowa.

As for the press, journalists like Hugh Sidey, Harry Reasoner, Tom Brokaw, George Mills and Don Kaul have ennobled their profession with common sense, historical perspective, and thoughtful wit.

The actors Cloris Leachman and Marion Morrison—better known as that icon of American manhood John Wayne—are from Iowa, as is Donna Reed and the original Superman, George Reeves.

John Ringling and his brothers ran away from Iowa to found a circus, and Johnny Carson is a lowan familiar to a generation of insomniacs.

Jack Trice, Nile Kinnick, Bob Feller, Roger Craig, Dan Gable, and Gayle Hopkins are just a few of the world class athletes Iowa has produced.

Where to put Buffalo Bill Cody on a list of eminent Iowans is unclear, but he certainly belongs there. So do the Friedman twins from Sioux City, who, writing as Abigail Van Buren and Ann Landers, have touched the lives of millions of Americans.

In the final analysis, making lists like this is fun, if dangerous. Invariably many who belong on it are overlooked.

Moreover, Iowans know that such lists are ultimately beside the point. They understand that the important people in all of our lives are the family members, friends, and neighbors who make our communities home. What Iowa is for its citizens who have gathered here in Washington and who will gather throughout the State this year for similar events is a celebration of Mid-American values of home and country.

Our country's greatness resides in no small part in the particular virtues of each of the 50 States that are the pluribus that make our unum. This summer, on the Capitol Mall and in our cities and towns, Iowa is celebrating its unique contribution to our United States. All are welcome to join in.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. CARL F. EIFLER

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FARR, of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has not only served his country as a U.S. Army colonel but

his community, in Monterey County, CA, for the past 75 years. Dr. Carl F. Eifler is a living legend who is today celebrating his 90th birthday.

Dr. Eifler has led a distinguished life. He joined the Army in 1922 at 15, but was honorably discharged 2 years later when his age was discovered. Eifler later reenlisted with the Army Reserves. His service during WWII was unmatched. He was the commander of the first special agents to operate behind enemy lines, and participated in a number of heroic acts. The developer of training techniques still in use to this day, Eifler helped save more than 200 downed airmen, transported the first captured Japanese pilot from enemy territory and led a special team whose mission was to kidnap a prominent German scientist working on development of the atomic bomb for his country—though the plan was abandoned when the United States invented its own atomic bomb. In 1943, Eifler was successful in rescuing nine survivors from a crashed B-24 bomber, after taking over an unarmed patrol boat no less.

Eifler's daring WWII rescues have earned him numerous honors. He was awarded a Purple Heart, inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame, and presented with the William Donovan Award by the Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services, whose previous recipients include Ronald Reagan and George Bush. And most recently, Eifler was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Due to an injury sustained in the line of duty, Eifler retired in 1947. However, his post-war achievements are worthy of praise as well. He went on to earn a bachelor of divinity degree and a doctorate in psychology. Following, Eifler served as chief psychologist for the Monterey Department of Public Health in the mental health division from 1964-73.

The above lists of accomplishments which Dr. Eifler has attained are only part of the reason for this tribute to an exceptional man. His outstanding heroism, leadership, and lifetime dedication are truly admirable and are the main reasons we recognize him today, on his 90th birthday. I know I am speaking for all of my constituents when I say that we are lucky to have benefited from Dr. Eifler's service to his country.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to the largest history museum in the northeast on its 50th anniversary, Old Sturbridge Village. Nestled in the small New England community of Sturbridge, MA, Old Sturbridge Village is an outdoor history museum and recreated village that tells the story of everyday life in a rural New England town during 1830's.

Old Sturbridge Village is a composite New England town displaying the various aspects

of several communities of the 1830's. The museum was founded by Albert, Cheney, and George B. Wells as an outgrowth of the family's extensive collection of antiques. Old Sturbridge Village first opened to the public on June 8, 1946, with 81 visitors touring the village. Today the nonprofit educational institution boasts more than 435,000 visitors yearly and 100,000 pieces in its collection of antiques documenting New England's past.

Mr. Speaker, this year Old Sturbridge Village is celebrating its first half-century as the region's premier living history museum recreating in lively fashion the important period in American history between 1790 to 1850. For nearly 50 years a historically costumed staff has reenacted the daily work activities and community celebrations of a rural 19th-century town for thousands of children and adults alike.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of Old Sturbridge Village in its attempt to provide modern Americans with a deepened understanding of their own times through a personal experience with New England's past. By visualizing what moved the men and women of prior generations, Old Sturbridge Village has for 50 years shed light on Americans as they attempted to act, believe, and build the future of America. Congratulations to Old Sturbridge Village on its 50th anniversary.

#### LEXINGTON AND CANADA: INDEPENDENCE WITH TOGETHERNESS

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare to celebrate July 4th, our Independence Day, it is important to reflect upon the fact that our struggle for independence was not the only one. In fact, our achievement of independence often served as a magnet for those seeking the richness of freedom for which our forefathers selflessly fought.

On Saturday, July 6, Lexington, MI, will be holding its Annual Independence Day Parade. This year, the village of Lexington has declared that July 6th will be recognized as "Canada Day," out of respect for the Canadians that contributed to the development of Lexington. In the 1830's, many Canadians came to the United States, and to Lexington in particular, to escape a political struggle in their old homeland. They contributed to the growth of Lexington, which was originally known as "Greenbush," but was renamed as Lexington in 1842 in honor of the American Revolution.

People of Canadian heritage have been a significant part of Lexington's population. In fact, as early as 1850, one-third of the village's population had actually been born in Canada. That proud heritage continues through the present day with many of Lexington's residents, including the parade's Grand Marshall Philomena Falls, having a chance this year to specifically celebrate their Canadian heritage.

Next week Canada herself will be ably represented at the festivities by The Honorable

Mike Bradley, major of Sarnia, Ontario, Mr. Joe Mills of the Royal Canadian Legion, and a color guard of the Royal Canadian Legion. I want to join all the people of Lexington in extending a very warm welcome to our Canadian friends.

Mr. Speaker, independence is special. The freedom that we have from independence can never be equaled. But our independence provides us with special opportunities for togetherness—togetherness with those who joined in our struggles to gain or maintain our freedom, or who on their own fought for a freedom very similar to our own. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the people of Lexington the very best as they celebrate Independence Day.

**SUPPORT FOR DURHAM CENTER  
ALTERNATIVE BASED LEARNING  
EXPERIENCE**

**HON. ELIZABETH FURSE**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support alternative schools across our nation, and to highlight the Durham Center alternative based learning experience [ABLE] located in Tigard, OR. The ABLE program is offered by the Tigard-Tualatin School District's 21st Century Academy and provides education, support, and job seeking assistance to students like Denise Saavedra who struggled through high school and is the mother of a 2-year-old child. Denise, at age 20 is the first one in their family to graduate from high school and has learned firsthand about the value of an education and the ABLE program. The education and tools she has received through ABLE will better prepare her and open more doors for her as she seeks employment. She will be better qualified to compete in the job market and to financially support herself and her child.

There are many stories like that of Denise Saavedra. Many young people drop out of high school for reasons ranging from teen pregnancy to problems with fitting in. That is why it is so important for us to invest in alternative schools, such as the ABLE program, which provide an option for young people to go back and get their high school diploma in a welcoming environment. Without alternative schools, many young people such as Denise would not have the opportunity to obtain her high school diploma. I urge my colleagues to continue supporting funding for alternative schools.

**CAMPUS SECURITY ACT  
RESOLUTION INTRODUCED**

**HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. GOODLING and I have introduced a House Resolution dealing with the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act.

On June 6, 1996, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning held a hearing with respect to the issue of campus crime. We were particularly interested in hearing about the Department of Education's implementation of Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act, known as the Campus Security Act of 1990.

The Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act signed into law by President Bush required colleges and universities throughout the United States to provide their students information on campus crime statistics and school policies related to campus security. This was a first step in providing students necessary information if they were to protect themselves from becoming victims of campus crime.

During the course of the hearing, some concerns were raised that colleges and universities were not accurately reporting their crime statistics. In addition, several witnesses did not believe that the Department of Education considered the enforcement of the Campus Security Act a priority.

The resolution we have introduced today directs the Department of Education to make the monitoring of compliance and enforcement of the provisions of the Campus Security Act a priority of the Department. It is imperative that colleges and universities comply with the requirements of the Campus Security Act and the Department of Education needs to give priority status to their enforcement responsibilities if we are going to accomplish our goal of protecting students from crime on our Nation's college campuses.

**INTRODUCTION OF CAMPUS  
SECURITY ACT**

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. McKEON and I have introduced a House resolution dealing with the Student Right To Know and Campus Security Act.

During the 101st Congress, we enacted the Student Right To Know and Campus Security Act, which called on colleges and universities throughout the United States to provide their students information on campus crime statistics and school policies related to campus security. This information has been provided to students since September 1, 1992, but too many students continue to fall victim to campus crimes.

As students arrive on campuses across the United States, many for the first time, they will be caught up in the excitement of meeting other students, settling into their classes, and the overall enjoyment of college life. They will give little thought to the possible dangers which exist on college campuses. That's why it is imperative that colleges and universities provide students with accurate and complete data with respect to crime trends on campus and security precautions which will help students from becoming victims.

At a hearing this month before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Train-

ing and Life-Long Learning we heard testimony that called into question compliance with the Campus Security Act by colleges and universities across the country, as well as, its enforcement by the Department of Education.

The resolution we have introduced today directs the Department of Education to give priority to the monitoring of compliance and enforcement of the provisions of the Campus Security Act. Congress enacted this law to protect students, but for that to happen, the law needs to be complied with honestly and completely. The Department of Education has the responsibility for ensuring this compliance, and if we hope to protect our students as envisioned when the law was adopted, the Department needs to give priority status to this responsibility.

**TRIBUTE TO KERRY P. HEIN  
AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 1991**

**HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Kerry P. Hein American Legion Post in Rocky Point, Long Island, NY, founded 5 years ago to honor the memory of CWO Kerry P. Hein, who gave his life in service to America on February 27, 1991, while serving in Operation Desert Storm. Hein was a resident of Sound Beach, on Suffolk County's North Shore, and was the only Long Island resident to die in the Persian Gulf war.

Founded in 1991 as America's first Desert Storm post, the Kerry P. Hein American Legion Post No. 1991 honors the Army medivac helicopter pilot who was shot down over Kuwait just 1 day before the cease-fire was declared in the Persian Gulf war. It was shortly after Hein's death that World War II veteran Fred Denninger of Middle Island was inspired to establish the new American Legion post to honor Hein while serving the many veterans living in the communities surrounding Rocky Point.

With the help of other veterans, including but not limited to Ron Libonati, Mike Cutrone, Harold Cases, Frank Devine, and Tom Peppard, the Kerry P. Hein American Legion Post received its permanent charter from the National American Legion Command on July 27, 1992. It received its New York State charter on August 6 of that same year.

Beginning with 54 charter founders, the Kerry P. Hein Post now boasts 137 members from the North Shore communities of Brookhaven and Riverhead towns. One of those inaugural members is Hein's grandfather, James Coneely, who visits area schools to talk to young students about patriotism and the role of the American Legion. Because of its distinction as the only Desert Storm post, it has also attracted membership from throughout Long Island and America, and from as far away as Puerto Rico and Australia.

The Kerry P. Hein Post was assigned number 1991 to signify three historical acts; it was the year Hein died and when the post was founded, but also to pay tribute to the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor that drew America into World War II.



Kerry Hein was born in Queens, NY, and grew up in Sound Beach. In 1987, he joined the U.S. Army Reserve, completed basic training at Fort Jackson, SC, then received a bachelor of science in aeronautical studies from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Florida. He was assigned to the 348th Medical Detachment in Daytona, where he served until July 1989, and ultimately rose to the rank of sergeant. After completing the Rotor Wing Aviator Course at Fort Rucker, AL, Hein was commissioned a warrant officer and accepted an opportunity to serve on active duty.

Hein served in Operation Desert Storm with the 507th Medical Company, flying air ambulance helicopters that removed wounded soldiers from the battlefield under enemy fire. He was killed in action during the waning moments of Operation Desert Storm while flying a helicopter rescue into the Kuwaiti battlefield. The medivac helicopter pilot was posthumously promoted to Chief Warrant Officer 2 and received numerous battlefield honors, including the Purple Heart, Conspicuous Service Cross, Kuwait Liberation Medal and Army Commendation Medal.

Hein is survived by his wife, Laura, daughter Melissa, and son Christopher, who was born 2 months after his father's death. Hein was buried in Calverton National Cemetery on Long Island, near his hometown, with full military honors.

Along with the American Legion post in Rocky Point, the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command [ARCOM] located on route 25A in Rocky Point was named in Hein's memory. During Operation Desert Storm, 3,400 soldiers from the 77th ARCOM served in the Persian Gulf. Also renamed in Hein's memory was New York Avenue, the main thoroughfare in Sound Beach. Other memorials include a walkway at Armed Forces Plaza in Hauppauge, Suffolk County's seat, and a helipad at Fort Hood in Mexia, TX.

These eponymous tribes are just a modest recognition of the sacrifice and service that Kerry P. Hein offered America, a small measure of the gratitude we owe these men and women who gave their lives for this country. For generations to come, these tributes will serve to remind all Americans that freedom does not come without cost, that the liberty we all enjoy was paid for with blood of men and women like Kerry P. Hein.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER JANET A.  
FITZGERALD

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of Long Island's most dedicated and accomplished educators, Sister Janet A. Fitzgerald, O.P., Ph.D. After serving as president of Molloy College in Rockville Centre, NY since 1972, Sister Janet has announced her resignation. Sister Janet's tenure of almost 24 years was longer than that of any other Molloy president. Nearly 85 percent of Molloy's 8,500 graduates earned their degrees during Sister Janet's term in office.

Coming to Molloy 27 years ago, Sister Janet taught in the philosophy department. She became president in 1972 and served in that capacity until this year. Following the completion of a well-deserved sabbatical, Sister Janet will return to Molloy to once again teach philosophy.

Under Sister Janet's leadership, Molloy College grew dramatically. Enrollment has more than doubled and the number of faculty has increased from 73 full-time and 27 part-time in 1972 to 136 full-time and 142 part-time for the 1995-96 academic year. As president, Sister Janet oversaw the construction of three new campus buildings: The Wilbur Arts Center, the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, and the William J. Casey Center. During her presidency, extensive renovation and modernization were done to both Kellenberg and Quealy Halls.

Molloy College also expanded its academic offerings during Sister Janet's administration. Twenty-one majors were created and in 1989, Molloy offered its first graduate program, the M.S. in Nursing. Molloy has also added three additional M.S. programs in nursing.

On a personal level Sister Janet and I both grew up in the Sunnyside/Woodside neighborhood in Queens, NY. Sister Janet certainly epitomizes the qualities which were prized in our neighborhood—courage and strength of purpose.

Sister Janet Fitzgerald is truly one of Long Island's greatest assets and one of our Nation's greatest educators. She compiled an outstanding record as president of Molloy College and deserves a debt of gratitude from all of us. I wish Sister Janet all the best and hope that she enjoys her sabbatical, but I know that she will be eager to get back to the classroom.

COLLEGE COSTS SKYROCKET

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, 122 years ago, the great English leader Benjamin Disraeli spoke to the British House of Commons proclaiming the virtues of education. His words, "Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends", manifested his realization that a knowledgeable population represented a key to continued national success.

Today, with the cost of higher education skyrocketing out of control and threatening soon to move beyond the reach of the average American family, Disraeli's statement is one that we should remember.

In the 14 years ending in 1993, colleges boosted tuitions over 200 percent. Private school tuitions rose an astonishing 220 percent and public school tuitions increased 218 percent during that same period. The rates of increase represent growth that has outstripped that of medical care by more than 40 percent and the Consumer Price Index [CPI] by over 150 percent, according to a 1993 Business Week magazine article.

Correspondingly, family median income rose only 54 percent during that same 14-year pe-

riod. What the aforementioned figures indicate, simply, is that the current cost explosion of higher education is quickly threatening to make one of the major institutions that promotes American economic and social strength unaffordable for the average American family.

There are several apparent factors behind the rise in the cost of higher education at a 4-year university or college. Competition for students and faculty alike has jumped considerably, and schools have struggled to keep their campuses in top condition. To remain attractive, colleges and universities are forced to add "quality of life" services to their campuses, such as new athletic equipment or facilities. Colleges are often judged, unfairly or not, on whether there is new construction on campus.

This competition has not, as might have been expected, reduced prices all around, but actually served to sustain them, as universities spent millions trying to upgrade their facilities to be state of the art in order to attract the best.

Tuitions stayed high as the institutions expanded, yet in the opinion of many pundits, the value of the resulting educations declined. Perceptions about the decreased value of higher education are also relevant due to what Dean Breneman of the University of Virginia terms the "Chivas Regal effect". Breneman's theory asserts that many college applicants feel that a high price tag on an education reflects its quality. Consequently, families agreed to pay the exponentially increasing fees for what they believed to be a better education, and what truly amounted to one of decreasing quality.

While the universities were busy hiking prices, the Federal Government was reducing its financial aid to families. The number of Federal grants has been cut, in many cases replaced by loans.

Over half of the \$47 billion in financial aid made available by the Federal Government in 1994-1995 came in the form of loans. In 1994, our Government recorded over \$23 billion in loan and grant requests. Clearly this astronomical amount of requests represented a cry for help from an American people fearful that their chance at the American dream is passing them by.

Most students graduating from college in the latter years of the nineties expect to carry a personal debt burden of between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Such large amounts of debt hinders and discourages workers entering the workforce. Businesses have traditionally offered only nominal and insignificant support for such debt repayment, and thus have encouraged low employee commitment and high employee turnaround.

For example, Nellie Mae, a non-profit student loan organization, promotes cooperation between businesses and students. The group has developed a Federal bill that seeks to expand so-called "cafeteria-type" benefits plans. Under the plan, students would be able to choose student-loan repayment as an option on their company benefits plan.

I strongly urge Congress to look at the daunting predicament in which America's higher education system now finds itself, realize its responsibility to preserve the education and status of the Nation, and recognize Disraeli's lasting reminder as an urgent call to action.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH S.  
O'KEEFE

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge Elizabeth S. O'Keefe of Whitfield School, one of the winners of the 1996 Toyota Tapestry program.

The Toyota Tapestry program, which is administered by the National Science Teachers Association, began 5 years ago and has awarded more than \$1.6 million in grants to teachers in the United States. Each year, 40 outstanding K-12 grade teachers are given grants of up to \$10,000 to implement innovative 1-year programs to enhance science education in their schools. The winning teachers have developed projects that demonstrate creativity, involve risk-taking, possesses visionary qualities, and model a unique way of presenting science.

Ms. O'Keefe's winning project was to develop a unique study on ground water in caves. Because caves are void of photosynthetic organisms and litter, the water contains dissolved nutrients as well as herbicides and pesticides that percolate through rock and soil layers into cave streams. Rivers and springs are tested for pollutants; however, there is no systematic evaluation of pollution in cave water. O'Keefe's seventh grade classes will collect and evaluate water samples from 10 cave sites that were tested over 20 years ago, and determine what environmental and geological changes have occurred over this period.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to pay tribute to Elizabeth O'Keefe, and commend her upon her efforts in ensuring the next generation a quality foundation from where they can pursue their ambitions. I join the National Science Teachers's Association in honoring the excellent work that she has been able to accomplish.

IMPROVE THE SAFETY OF OUR  
FEDERAL WORKERS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern regarding the safety of our Nation's Government workers and urge the Congress to move forward in taking steps to protect these individuals as well as the integrity of our Federal facilities. Government workers, in our Nation's Capital and beyond, are vulnerable to acts of terrorism, both domestic and international as was tragically illustrated by the bombings that occurred in Oklahoma City last year, and Saudi Arabia earlier this week.

On June 28, 1995, immediately following the Oklahoma City bombing, President Clinton issued a memorandum directing the General Services Administration [GSA] to upgrade all Federal facilities with minimum security stand-

ards outlined in a Department of Justice study entitled "Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities." One of the minimum security standards highlighted in the study is the retrofitting of security window film in all Federal facilities. I remember all too well, as I am sure we all do, the horrible pictures and film clips on the evening news of the victims in the bombing bloodied by the shards of glass that were propelled like bullets toward them when the widows of the building were blown out buy the blast. Even more devastating were the images of the babies and small children in the Federal day care facility who were severely injured and killed by the impact of the explosion.

This technology will help us to avoid additional injuries or deaths in the future. Almost all of our Embassies, both here and abroad utilize security window film. The White House has it, the Pentagon has it, FEMA has it, and many of the museums in the Smithsonian have it. I concur with the President that before another tragedy occurs, all Government buildings should have it.

It is my hope that we may move forward with improving the safety of our Federal workers who are disproportionately at risk of being victim to a terrorist act. I am aware that the GSA commissioned a study regarding the effectiveness of security window film and that the Department of Justice, Department of State and the Department of the Army have already conducted research that supported the use of window film for the purposes outlined in the President's memorandum. I urge GSA to promptly develop and implement a plan and budget for the upgrade of Federal facilities. The safety of our Government workers and their children hang in the balance.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity before my fellow Members of the House of Representatives to congratulate the pastor and congregation of the Emmanuel Baptist Church as it celebrates its 100th anniversary on July 5 through July 7, 1996. This small but high-impact community institution deserves national recognition for its century of dedication to the simple but essential American values of faith, family and community.

Throughout the years as Johnstown has endured hardship and tragedy of various types, from floods to the Great Depression, the Nation's wars, as well as more recent economic hard times and crippling unemployment, the Emmanuel Baptist Church has been a source of support and sustenance, spiritually and otherwise, to generations.

Emmanuel Baptist was organized on July 15, 1896 in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall in downtown Johnstown, PA.

For 10 years, the congregation met in the Hall until a new church was built on Poplar Street. In 1959, the church relocated to its present site at 425 Luther Road in Richland

Township. The congregation has been served by one pastor, the Reverend Ray Streets, Sr., for the past 42 years. His son, the Reverend Ray Streets, Jr., currently serves with him as associate pastor.

The church teaches 19 Sunday School classes, of which 5 are for adults. It also provides other educational programs for children. One is for kids ages 3 through 12, and another, Impact Ministry, is geared toward junior- and senior-high students and encompasses such activities as drama, music and gymnastics. I congratulate church members Chris Taylor, Pam and Jeff Weaver, and Bill Kagey for their dedication to these programs and to the children of their community.

Several members of the Emmanuel Baptist church also serve as full-time missionaries. Yet another vital community service provided by the church is its Elijah's Pantry. Run by members Rita and John Marsden, it ministers to needy families.

I am honored to know many of the members of this congregation, and to be able to congratulate Emmanuel Baptist Church on this day. May the church grow and prosper for another 100 years.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL  
HISTORY DESERVES FEDERAL  
SUPPORT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about yesterday's decision during consideration of the VA-HUD independent agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997 to remove funding for the National Center for Science Literacy, Education, and Technology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

With more than 200 professional scientists and unbeatable resources and capabilities, the museum is positioned to provide the highest level of return on our country's investment in NASA's mission to planet Earth, in translating and extending scientific findings to the general public. This project is not local but national in scope. The museum and its Hayden Planetarium interact with more than 3 million visitors annually from every State in the country. It already welcomes more than 500,000 children each year and its laudable goal is to reach schools and families throughout the Nation using the most advanced 21st century technology.

There is little doubt that we must do a better job to ensure that our children have the highest available level of scientific understanding as it relates to our own planet. This project will do precisely that.

Mr. Speaker, we will still have an opportunity to restore the funds in the House-Senate conference on this bill. And, I would urge the House conferees to support a \$13 million investment by the Federal Government in this \$135 million center, which has already raised more than \$70 million from a number of host State, host city, and private sources.



**CROATIA CELEBRATES ANTI-FASCIST STRUGGLE COMMEMORATION DAY**

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, just last Saturday on June 22, Croatia celebrated its participation in the World War II antifascist movement. The Anti-Fascist Struggle Commemoration Day, a national holiday in Croatia, has been a tremendous success and courageous recognition of that ever-important victory over international tyranny some 50 years ago. I would like to formally recognize this event here in the United States House of Representatives, and commend Croatia for her gracious and dedicated efforts to securing and preserving world peace.

**THE ANTI-FASCIST MOVEMENT IN CROATIA**

Every June 22nd since independence, Croatia has celebrated its participation in the World War II anti-fascist movement. The national holiday, Anti-Fascist Struggle Commemoration Day, marks the day on which in 1941 Vlado Janic led forty Croatian anti-fascists from the town of Sisak to fight against fascism, marking the beginning of the anti-fascist struggle in Croatia.

The President of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, one of the few European statesmen who is a veteran of the World War II anti-fascist movement, has said on many occasions that the anti-fascist struggle greatly contributed to establishing the foundations of a modern, democratic Croatia.

The following factors should be considered when examining Croatia's role in the anti-fascist struggle:

The Croatian anti-fascist movement was among the strongest, not only in former Yugoslavia, but also Europe;

Croatian resistance forces, as part of the democratic coalition of anti-fascist powers, participated in the victory over fascism;

Croatians led the Croatian and South Slav anti-fascist movement;

The resistance led to the creation of the Federal State of Croatia by ZAVNOH (Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Croatia), constitutional foundations of federalism, and the constitutional and legal basis for Croats independence today; and

The guiding principles of the anti-fascist movement form an integral part of the preamble of the Croatian Constitution.

Croatia takes pride in the fact that one of the first organized resistance units occupied Europe was Croatian. The Sisak resistance unit engaged in several diversions on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway, and by mid-September of 1941 had grown to 77 fighters. By the end of 1941, 7,000 Croatian anti-fascists had joined the armed partisan movement, rising to 25,000 a year later, and to 100,000 following the capitulation of Italy. By the end of the Second World War the number reached 150,000. The overall number of Croatian citizens that participated in the anti-fascist struggle is estimated at 471,836, of which two-thirds were Croats.

Last year, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist coalition in Europe, the Croatian Parliament published a report that records the history of the anti-fascist movement in Croatia from the 1920s onwards.

The recognition of Croatia's participation in the anti-fascist movement is one of the

pillars of a strategy aimed at national reconciliation. Towards this end, President Tudjman laid a wreath at the memorial site in Jasenovac on June 15, 1996 to pay homage to the victims at the Jasenovac camp, a camp which has come to symbolize the evils of fascism and communism. President Tudjman said: "I have laid the wreath as Croatia's President in memory of all victims of Jasenovac; for the victims of fascism and the NDH (Independent State of Croatia), but also for those who were executed by the communist regime".

**CIVIL RIGHTS PROCEDURES PROTECTION ACT**

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I and my colleague, Representative MARKEY, are introducing the Civil Rights Procedures Protection Act, which reasserts the rights of employees to take their employers to court for unlawful discrimination.

This legislation would prevent employers from requiring employees to check their rights as American citizens at the front door and agree to submit, sometimes unknowingly, to binding mandatory arbitration as a term or condition of hiring, continued employment, or promotion.

What started as a practice mainly in the securities industry has now spread to a significant number of Fortune 500 companies. The General Accounting Office estimates that in 5 years, over half of all employees in the United States may be bound by mandatory arbitration contracts.

Mandatory arbitration forces employees to choose between their employment and their civil and constitutional rights, such as trial by jury and due process. Employees are forced to submit to arbitration boards that are often set up in a discriminatory fashion. For example, in the securities industry, boards are handpicked by the executives from the industry, who choose from a pool dominated by their peers. They are hardly neutral. Employees also face difficulties in obtaining injunctions, bringing class action suits, and conducting meaningful pretrial factfinding because employers hold most files and information.

My bill would amend seven Federal civil rights and workplace fairness statutes to make it clear that the powers and procedures available under those laws are the exclusive ones that apply to a claim that arises. It does not condemn alternative dispute resolution; it makes it clear that an employee can voluntarily choose to submit a case to arbitration after the claim arises.

Since my first introduction of this bill, a number of women have brought stories to my attention about their own dealings with mandatory arbitration, which highlight the need for change. One such case involved a woman who attempted to bring a charge of age discrimination. She had worked at a clerical position with a company for 13 years and was 58 years of age when her job was terminated. She applied for another job within the company for which she was well-qualified. The job

went to a younger woman who had been with the company for only 3 years and had no training or experience. She initiated a complaint under the company's internal appeals process. After enduring three rounds of appeals, the woman was dissatisfied with what she felt were the appeal boards inaccurate and inconsistent conclusions. But she cannot seek appeal outside of the company because she signed a waiver, revoking her right to trial by jury.

Mr. Speaker, when voluntary, arbitration and mediation can be an efficient and effective method of resolving differences and reducing the courtloads of civil and criminal courts. But the key word is voluntary. No one should be forced to choose between their job and their civil rights. This bill restores integrity to employee-employer relationships.

**LEGISLATIVE PAY EQUITY STUDY**

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as cochair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, I am introducing legislation to institute a Legislative Pay Equity Study. As part of the Economic Equity Act, this bill will be one of a package of bills to promote economic equity for women to be introduced by the Caucus in July.

Fifty years have passed since women were found to earn 65 percent of men's wages in 1946. Neither time nor legislation was dramatically improved this inequity: In 1991, women were still found to earn 70 cents for every dollar men earned. During the nearly five decades that passed between those two studies, many women have moved into traditionally male-dominated professions in the work force. Yet their salaries remain significantly lower than those of men—even though women often do the same work as their male counterparts.

The Equal Pay Act was passed in 1963 in order to prevent just such discrimination toward women. Calling for equal pay for equal work, this law made it illegal for women to earn less than men for the same labor. Unfortunately, pay inequity persists. One reason is that women often do different work than men, making it possible for employers to pay unequal salaries for theoretically unequal work. Even the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which promised to end discrimination based on gender, race, or ethnicity, failed to bring an end to wage discrimination. It is evident that our laws have not achieved equality in the work force.

I am introducing this bill today in order to end wage discrimination within the legislative branch and to better understand why women remain consistently underpaid in comparison to men. With this information, recommendations could be made as to how workers within the legislative branch could be more equitably paid. This bill is identical to the legislation introduced in earlier Congresses by Senator OLYMPIA SNOWE.

My proposed legislation would create a bipartisan commission to determine if the salaries of the employees of the legislative branch

correspond to the actual work they do. Having studied the compensation within and between job classifications as well as personnel policies, an independent consultant could determine whether they comply with title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VII states that equal work as well as work of equal value should be equally compensated. With this information, recommendations could be made by the commission to apply title VII to the entire legislative branch. It is my hope that the changes made in the legislative branch would inspire and instigate changes to be made in the entire nation's work force.

At a time when there is a continuing concern over the small number of women employed in the fields of math, science, and athletics, it is imperative that it not be forgotten that women's wages still remain below those of men. When women are confident that their salaries will correspond to their work, they will no longer be hesitant to enter professions traditionally dominated men. I invite you to join me in supporting this legislation so that women will have the freedom to choose their career knowing that they will bring home the wage that they deserve.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent during roll call votes 207 through 210 and 222 through 224. If present, I would have voted 'aye' on roll call 207, 'aye' on roll call 208, 'aye' on roll call 209, 'no' on roll call 210, 'aye' on roll call 222, 'aye' on roll call 223, and 'aye' on roll call 224.

#### WESTSIDE LIGHT RAIL AND H.R. 3675

##### HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman WOLF and members of the subcommittee for excellent work in crafting a bipartisan fiscal year 1997 transportation bill. On behalf of the board coalition in Oregon which enthusiastically endorses Westside Light Rail, my thanks to the entire subcommittee for including \$90 million for this important project in H.R. 3675.

Earlier this year, as I have for 4 years in a row, I organized a diverse group to testify in Congress in support of the Westside/Hillsboro project. Representatives of private sector groups, local officials, and public organizations continue to strongly support Westside Light Rail in Oregon. As I have noted for a number of years, Westside Light Rail's record of support from Oregonians themselves speaks for itself: in the 1990's, Oregon taxpayers have voted to put their own money into light rail by margins of 65 percent and 74 percent. It is clear that Westside Light Rail's impressive

local support was key to the subcommittee's decision to keep this project on track.

Work is progressing on Westside Light Rail throughout my district. Earlier this year, I attended the holing-through of one of the two 3 mile tunnels through Portland's West Hills—a major milestone in the construction of the Westside project. In fact, all the benefits of Westside Light Rail which I have touted in Congress for 4 years—the reduced congestion, the economic development, the tie-in with local and State land use laws—are closer to reality with each passing day.

Mr. Chairman, let me add that light rail in Oregon enjoys bipartisan support. Regardless of who has controlled the House of Representatives, I have secured record funding for Westside Light Rail for 4 straight years. My colleague from Oregon, Mr. BUNN, has worked very diligently on including language in H.R. 3675 for the South/North light rail line. I look forward to working with all members of the Oregon delegation during the reauthorization of ISTEA to help secure authorizing language for the South/North light rail project in 1997.

Again, Chairman WOLF, members of the subcommittee, thank you for your past support of the Westside/Hillsboro project. I urge all Members of the House to support H.R. 3675.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY B. HENRY

##### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

##### HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

##### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to Mary B. Henry, a distinguished Californian and friend, who has served the Los Angeles community with distinction for over 30 years. Currently executive director of the Avalon-Carver Community Center, where she began her career in 1963, Mary B. Henry has worked diligently to enhance the quality of life in the community and enrich the educational lives of our young people. Ms. Henry's commitment to and accomplishments in the field of education, and her tireless work with various community and civic organizations remind us of just how much of a difference one person can make in the lives of others.

Ms. Henry has spent over three decades expanding her knowledge and imparting her wisdom in a variety of venues. She was elected to the Compton Unified School District Board, serving an unprecedented three terms as president of the Board. As an educational training consultant she has been affiliated with a number of universities. She has trained and conducted seminars in community relations at the University of California at Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara; the University of Southern California; and Pacific Oaks College, among others. She has also lent her expertise to organizations such as Operation Head Start.

Over the years, Ms. Henry has been affiliated with numerous educational, service, and

professional organizations, including the California Center for Community Development; Legislative Committee to the State Department of Social Welfare; Women's Job Core Advisory Board; Citizen's Committee for Community Action; EYOA Head Start Task Force; and the California Committee on Regional Medical Programs. She has served as a commissioner of the Southeast General Hospital Authority and as a board member of the Los Angeles Urban Coalition. She is currently affiliated with the California Department of Health and Welfare Committee on Minority Incarceration and the Lutheran World Federation Community Development Committee among others.

Mary Henry's outstanding career has not been unnoticed. She is the recipient of numerous awards and honors. Among them: the Los Angeles Times Woman of the Year Award, 1967; Parent-Teacher Association Outstanding Achievement in Community Service Award; Doctorate of Humanities from Windsor University, Los Angeles; and Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa, from the University of Santa Clara, California. At the State level, she has been honored by the California State Assembly, Governor Jerry Brown, and the California State Senate. At the national level her contributions have been recognized over the years by Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, and Members of Congress.

On Saturday, July 13, 1996, friends and colleagues of Ms. Mary B. Henry will gather at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles to pay tribute to this outstanding public servant for her untiring commitment to our community. Her life serves as an inspiration to us all. We are honored to share this brief glimpse of a very remarkable individual, and to ask our colleagues to join us and our fellow Los Angelenos in saluting Mary Henry.

#### SISTER KATHERINE MURPHY—50 YEARS OF SERVICE

##### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed, an honor for me to bring to the attention of the U.S. House of Representatives and this Nation the celebration of 50 years of devotion to the Sisters of Mercy of Sister Katherine Murphy. The parishioners of St. Francis Catholic Church in Traverse City, MI, the community, her religious order, and the Church, as a whole, have been blessed by her long and dedicated service. This Sunday, June 30, 1996, Sister Katherine will be the guest of honor at a parish dinner.

Born in Detroit, MI, on March 8, 1930, Sister Katherine was the only child of Mae Florence (Henry) and Daniel Murphy. As Sister Katherine's life demonstrates, the Irish heritage is strong in faith and family.

Not long after Sister Katherine's birth, the family moved to Dearborn, MI, where she was enrolled at the Sacred Heart School through the ninth grade. Sacred Heart School was staffed by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and in the eighth grade she was first



exposed to the idea of serving and living her Catholic faith. Even at this young age, Katherine was confident of what she wanted to do with her life and entered Our Lady of Mercy Academy, on September 8, 1946.

After completing her studies at the academy, Katherine Murphy was received into the Order of Sisters of Mercy on March 12, 1947, at the age of 17. Sister Katherine accepted the name of Sister Mary Brendan in honor of the patron saint of her father's hometown of Killorglin, County Kerry, Ireland. She professed her final vows on August 16, 1952, and continued her education by completing her bachelor's of arts degree from Mercy College in Detroit; then a masters of arts degree from Cardinal Stritch College in Milwaukee, WI; and finally a degree in pastoral ministry from Seattle University in Seattle, WA.

Although not known to possess a strong desire to teach, Sister Mary Brendan accepted her first teaching assignment at the second grade class in Berkley, MI and discovered that she truly had a great love for teaching young children. For the next 31 years, Sister Katherine taught in the primary grades from 1949 until 1980. During that period, Sister Katherine's assignments included the Immaculate Conception School in Traverse City in 1955, 1968, and again in 1971.

As changes occurred in the religious orders, in 1969, Sister Mary Brendan took back her own name and has since been known as Sister Katherine. On August 1, 1981, she began her ministry at St. Francis Parish in Traverse City with Father Thomas Neis. As Sister Katherine's ministry continues at St. Francis, she has served with Father Ron Gronowski and with Father Jim Gardiner. Father Gardiner recently bestowed upon Sister Katherine the title of Pastoral Associate at St. Francis Parish.

As an active and integral member of the St. Francis Parish staff, Sister Katherine's current duties include directing the OCIA formation program, overseeing the altar servers, lectors, and Eucharistic ministers for the parish and for nursing homes. She is also chairperson of the liturgy commission, a member of the evangelical team and serves on the Diocesan Pastoral Council.

In addition to her official duties, Sister Katherine has also found time to travel, visiting Ireland, the Holy Land, Manila, and traveling throughout Europe and several cities across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Katherine has devoted her life to the Catholic Church through her order, the Sisters of Mercy for half a century. She has provided education, counsel, comfort, and spiritual guidance to so many who have had the privilege of knowing her.

There is a special bond between Sister Katherine, the Traverse City community and St. Francis Parish. When Jesus told Sister Katherine to "Come, follow Me," 50 years ago, scripture promised:

And everyone who has left house, . . . father or mother . . . for my name's sake shall receive a hundredfold, and shall possess life everlasting." Matt 19:20

All of us in the Traverse City community and especially here at St. Francis Parish, wish to be among the hundredfold who count as part of Sister Katherine's family and ministry. Sister

Katherine's devotion, faith, and life serves as an everlasting example to us all.

On behalf of the Traverse City community, Michigan's First Congressional District, and the State of Michigan, I congratulate and extend best wishes to Sister Katherine Murphy on her lifetime of accomplishments, devotion and faith.

BART STUPAK  
Member of Congress

THE 1996 JC PENNY GOLDEN RULE  
AWARD

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the outstanding philanthropic efforts of the 17 semifinalists for the 1996 JC Penny Golden Rule Award. I am proud to represent these people and organizations in Congress, for their commitment and devotion to the central Ohio community is truly exemplary.

The Golden Rule Award ceremony publicly honors local volunteer efforts, and is presented in more than 200 markets in 45 States. The 1996 semifinalists have proven themselves to be clearly deserving of this recognition, having demonstrated continued, selfless sacrifice to the Columbus, OH, area. They serve as a model to us all.

America's generosity both at home and abroad is unsurpassed on this planet. Regrettably, however, the day-to-day volunteer efforts of so many Americans go regularly unnoticed. We take for granted their generous work with the poor, the elderly, the sick, and the neglected. But their unheralded and noble deeds are duly noted by those they help, often providing a bit of hope during times of great distress.

At a time when our Nation demands that government become smaller and spend less, the importance of voluntarism and community service grows profoundly. These semifinalists prove once again that the most important work done in our country is not done within the beltway, but within the shelters, pantries, and soup kitchens of our local communities. We must never lose sight of the fact that Americans' innate sense of sacrifice continues regardless of what may transpire in Washington.

I proudly salute the following people and organizations for their inspiring work, and join with my colleagues in congratulating them for this most deserving recognition.

Ms. Julie Rose Cook, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Franklin County Volunteer Guardian Program, Hyatt Force on Capitol Square, Bob Merideth/Skip Teaford—Christmas in April.

Parents of Murdered Children and Other Survivors of Homicide, Capital University Circle Kiwanis, Residential Care Team, Teen Parent Connection Volunteers.

Kaleidoscope Youth Coalition, L.E.A.D.E.R. Institute, Jean "Rambo Granny" Smith, Rick Baumann, Dorothy Burchfield, Dianne Glaser, Dora Browne.

FLORIDA CRUSHED STONE WINNER  
OF THE SENTINELS OF SAFETY  
AWARD

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to a great achievement registered by one of the leading companies in the 5th Congressional District of Florida.

Florida Crushed Stone of Brooksville has earned the reputation for being one of the safest rock mining companies in America. This distinction did not come about by accident. It took an enormous amount of dedication, determination and attention to detail to make steady improvements in safety year after year.

Mr. Speaker, recently, one mine owned by Florida Crushed Stone, the Gregg Mine, was honored with the Sentinels of Safety Award. The Gregg Mine garnered this award three other times, in 1986, 1990 and 1994.

The Sentinels of Safety Award is a national award for outstanding safety in the mining industry and is presented by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Mining Association.

Mr. Speaker, to qualify for the award, a mine has to have accumulated 30,000 man hours of work with no accidents or deaths. Mr. Speaker, the Gregg Mine went far beyond this level, accumulating a staggering 198,050 man hours of work without a serious injury or loss of life.

My congratulations go out to Mr. F. Browne Gregg, chief executive officer; Carl Lunderstadt, president; Joe Piermatteo, senior vice president; Billy Lee the general manager; and Bryan Adkins, Gregg mine safety manager.

These company officials have obviously made safety a very high company priority and have instilled the goal of safety in the minds of every one of their employees.

CONGRATULATIONS MARGARET  
ANGELA BAKER ON HER 100th  
BIRTHDAY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Margaret Angela Baker of South Amboy, NJ, a valued and cherished member of our community, on her 100th birthday.

Margaret Baker was born in South Amboy on July 11, 1896. Her father passed away when she was 3 years old and her mother, Catherine Ketzner, remarried when she was 9, to the owner and operator of a saloon, named Jacob Baker. Margaret Baker left school after the ninth grade and began working in a factory piecing together clothing. She then worked in a playing card factory and then went on to work in a factory that manufactured military uniforms, where she worked her way up to full-time inspector, while doing part-time clerical work.

Margaret met Mr. John Joseph Dooling on a bus when she was in her 20's. John and Margaret were married March 23, 1924, in Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church in South Amboy. The couple had a daughter, Rita Catherine Dooling who was born on September 8, 1929, in South Amboy Hospital. John passed away in 1959 at the age of 70. Margaret has three grandchildren: Jamie C. Smith, Karen H. Brent and Amy S. Moore. In addition, she has five great grandchildren: Emily, Christopher, Meghan, Tyler, and Kaitlin, ranging from age 5 years to 2 months.

Mr. Speaker, as she reaches the century mark Mrs. Baker can look back on a 20th century that has seen America and the world transformed in ways that could scarcely have been imagined in her childhood. For example, during her lifetime, Mrs. Baker witnessed many inventions and technological breakthroughs, including automobiles, electricity, and telephones.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed honored to join in congratulating Margaret Angela Baker on this remarkable milestone.

#### 1996 ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, every year, the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations honors Americans from all ethnic backgrounds with its Ellis Island Medal of Honor. This year, I was deeply honored to be one of the recipients of this prestigious award.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all of this year's honorees. It is a distinguished group of Americans, including my colleagues, Senator SPENCER ABRAHAM, Congressmen BEN GILMAN, RAY LAHOOD, TOM MANTON and CHARLIE RANGEL.

The Ethnic Coalition of Organizations is dedicated to pursuing harmony between all ethnic groups. This is a goal which I applaud. I would like to enter into the RECORD a press release announcing these awards, and a list of these distinguished award recipients.

#### ELLIS ISLAND MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDS GALA

THE 10TH ANNUAL ELLIS ISLAND MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDS CEREMONY—NECO CHAIRMAN WILLIAM DENIS FUGAZY LEADS DRAMATIC CEREMONY DEDICATED TO LATE MEDAL RECIPIENT, CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA JORDAN

ELLIS ISLAND, NY, MAY 19.—Standing on the hallowed grounds of Ellis Island—the portal through which 17 million immigrants entered the United States—a cast of ethnic Americans who have made significant contributions to the life of this nation, among them Gov. George E. Pataki, U.S. Rep. Charles B. Rangel, NYC Police Commissioner Howard Safir, and "street singer" Arthur Tracy, today were presented with the coveted Ellis Island Medal of Honor at an emotionally uplifting ceremony.

NECO's annual medal ceremony and reception on Ellis Island in New York Harbor is the Nation's largest celebration of ethnic pride. This year's 10th annual event was dedicated to the memory of U.S. Rep. Bar-

bara Jordan, a 1990 Ellis Island Medal recipient, who recently passed away.

Representing a rainbow of ethnic origins, Pataki, Rangel, Safir, Tracy, and other Ellis Island Medal of Honor recipients, including Baltimore Orioles baseball team owner Peter Angelos, entertainer Jerry Vale and NAACP President Hazel Dukes, among others, received their awards in the shadow of the historic Great Hall, where the first footsteps were taken by the millions of immigrants who entered the U.S. in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

"Today we honor great ethnic Americans who, through their achievements and contributions, and in the spirit of their ethnic origins, have enriched this country and have become role models for future generations," said NECO Chairman William Denis Fugazy. "In addition, we honor the immigrant experience—those who passed through this Great Hall decades ago, and the new immigrants who arrive on American soil seeking opportunity. Everyone came here with little more than the clothes on their backs. But all they needed was hope and opportunity."

Mr. Fugazy added, "It doesn't matter how you got here or if you already were here. Ellis Island is a symbol of the freedom, diversity and opportunity—ingredients inherent in the fabric of this nation. Although many recipients have no familial ties to Ellis Island, their ancestors share similar histories of struggle and hope for a better life here."

One of the emotional high points of the day came when the words spoken at the 1990 event by the late Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, one of the first African-Americans to accept the Ellis Island medal, were replayed over the public address system after this year's ceremony was dedicated to her memory. Mr. Fugazy recalled how the ailing Jordan flew to New York, dramatically arriving in a wheelchair with a team of medical personnel.

Established in 1986 by NECO, the Ellis Island Medals of Honor pay tribute to the ancestry groups that comprise America's unique cultural mosaic. To date, some 500 ethnic American citizens and native Americans have received medals.

NECO is the largest organization of its kind in the U.S., serving as an umbrella group for 75 ethnic organizations and whose mandate is to preserve ethnic diversity, promote ethnic and religious equality, tolerance and harmony, and combat injustice, hatred and bigotry.

Ellis Island Medal of Honor recipients are selected each year through a national nomination process. Screening committees from NECO's member organizations select the final nominees, who are then considered by the Board of Directors.

Among this year's recipients were Michigan Senator Spencer Abraham; members of the U.S. Congress Thomas Manton, Benjamin Gilman, Danny L. Burton, and Ray LaHood; Justices Anthony Celebrezze and Damon J. Keith; Sam DiPiazza (Vice Chairman, Coopers & Lybrand); Rabbi Marc Schneider; ASPCA President Roger Caras; WCBS News executive Jerry Nachman; Christopher Komisarjevsky (Burson-Marsteller USA President); Air Force Major General Marcelite J. Harris, and Air Force Lieutenant Colonel William Gregory (astronaut); and former New York Mets Manager Jeff Torborg. (Please refer to media kit insert for a complete list of 1996 honorees and previous recipients.)

Past Ellis Island Medal of Honor recipients have included several U.S. Presidents, enter-

tainers, athletes, entrepreneurs, religious leaders and business executive such as Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford, George Bush, Richard Nixon, Mario Cuomo, Christine Todd Whitman, Bob Hope, Frank Sinatra, Michael Douglas, Gloria Estefan, Coretta Scott King, Rosa Parks, Elie Wiesel, Muhammad Ali, Mickey Mantle, General Norman Schwarzkopf, Barbara Walters, Terry Anderson and Dr. Michael DeBakey.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 1996 ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

Hon. Spencer Abraham, Lebanese, United States Senator; Sarkis Acopian, Armenian, Conservationist; Hon. Wendell R. Anderson, Swedish, Community Leader; Peter Angelos, Esq., Hellenic, Attorney; Robert Annunziata, Italian, Business Leader; Nicola M. Antaki, Syrian, Business Leader; Carl J. Bazarian, Armenian, Community Leader; Martin S. Begun, Russian, Educator/Community Leader; Bruce Bendell, Eastern European, Business Leader; James M. Benson, Swe/Eng/Ire/Scot/Ger/Fr, Business Leader; Kenneth Berg, Russian, Business Leader; A. Steve Betzelos, Hellenic, Business/Community Leader; Lena Biorck Kaplan, Swedish, Community Leader; W. Paul Brogowski, Polish, Business Leader; Hon. Dan Burton, Welch, Member of Congress; John J. Cali, Italian, Business Leader; Roger A. Caras, Eastern European, Author; John A. Cavanagh, Irish, Business Leader; Hon. Anthony Celebrezze, Italian, U.S. Circuit Court Judge; Andreas D. Comodromos, Cypriot, Business/Community Leader; Anthony D. Dalesandro, Italian, Business Leader; Tarik S. Daoud, Arabic, Business/Community Leader; Ruda B. Dauphin, Polish, Media Director; Bettie Dawood, Lebanese, Business/Community Leader; Countess Nadia de Navarro-Farber, Bulgarian, Real Estate Developer; Jean-Jacques de Saint Andrieu, French, Business Leader; Hon. Dennis DeConcini, Italian/English, United States Senator (Ret); Ramon Abi-Rashed DeSage, Lebanese, Industry Leader; Fernando M. DeSousa, Portuguese, Community Leader; Frederick W. Devine, Irish, Labor Leader; Richard "Bo" Dietl, German/Italian, Business Leader/Author; Nicholas P. DiPaolo, Italian, Business Leader.

Samuel A. DiPiazza, Jr., Italian, Business Leader; Hazel N. Dukes, African, Community Leader; Most Rev. John A. Elya, Lebanese, Religious Leader; Hon. Albert J. Emanuel, Italian, Justice, New York State; Michael D. Francis, Esq., Austrian/Russian, Business Leader; Mario J. Gabelli, Italian, Business Leader; Hon. Benjamin Gilman, Member of Congress; Joseph J. Grano, Jr., Italian, Business Leader; George L. Graziadio, Italian, Business Leader; Lt. Col. William Gregory Albanian, Astronaut; Eugene P. Grisanti, Polish/Italian, Business Leader; Nahum Guzik, Russian, Business Leader; John Kaare Hagen, Norwegian, Business Leader; Antoine C. Harovas, M.D., Hellenic, Physician; Maj. Gen. Marcelite J. Harris, African, Government Leader (Military); John E. Herzog, Hungarian, Business Leader; Arthur E. Imperatore, Italian, Business Leader; Joseph P. Jarjura, Lebanese, Business/Community Leader; Norman Katz, German, Business Leader; Joseph Kazickas, Lithuanian, Business Leader; Hon. Damon J. Keith, African, Circuit Judge; John J. Kelly, Irish, Business Leader; Christopher Komisarjevsky, Russian, Business Leader; Murray Koppelman, Polish/Russian, Community Leader; Leo Paul Koulos, Hellenic, Business Leader; Hon. Ray LaHood, Lebanese, Member of Congress; Carmella La Spada, Italian, Humanitarian; Bennett S. LeBow, Eastern European, Business Leader; Daok Lee, Korean, Educator/



Community Leader; Anthony Lomangino, Italian, Business Leader; Hon. Thomas J. Manton, Irish, Member of Congress; Scrafin U. Mariel, Puerto Rican, Business/Community Leader.

Charles H. McCabe, Jr., Irish, Business Leader; Paschal McGuinness, Irish, Labor Leader; Brian McLauhlin, Irish, Labor Community Leader; Dennis McSpedon, Irish, Labor Leader; Haroutine Mekhjian, M.D., Armenian, Cardiac Surgeon/Community Leader; Spiros Milonas, Hellenic, Business Leader; Luis A. Miranda, Jr., Puerto Rican/Latino, Educator/Community Leader; Hugo M. Morales, M.D., Hispanic, Educator/Community Leader; Thomas J. Moran, Irish/Italian, Business Leader; Bruce A. Morrison, Irish, Government/Community Leader; James H. Moshovitis, Hellenic, Business Leader; Jerome A. Nachman, Rumanian/Russian, Journalist; Dr. Julius R. Nasso, Italian, Business Leader; Ricahrd T. Nasti, Italian, Business Leader; Vincent Natrella, Italian, Community/Political Leader; Paul Nussbaum, German, Business/Community Leader; Harry L. Pappas, Hellenic, Business Leader; Hon. George E. Pataki, Hungarian/Irish/Italian, Governor—State of New York; Ludovit Pavlo, M.D., Slovak, Physicial/Community Leader; John A. Payiavlas, Hellenic, Business Leader; Maryanne K. Peneachio, Polish, Hoemaker; Fammioe Petalides-Holiday, Cypriot, Business/Community Leader; Joseph, M. Pizza, Italian, Business Leader; William F. Plunkett, Jr., Esq., Irish, Attorney; Hon. Charles B. Ragnel, African, Member of Congress; Kiewoong Walter Rhee, Korean, Community Leader; Nicholas L. Ribis, Italian, Business Leader; Joe E. Rodriguez, Puerto Rican, Business Leader; Mauro C. Romita, Italian, Business Leader; Jack Rosen, Easter European, Business Leader.

Rustum Roy, Asian Indian (East), Educator/Researcher/Author; Hon. Howard Safer, Russian, New York City Police Commissioner; Louis P. Salvatore, Italian, Business leader; S. Gary Schiller, Austrian/German, Community Leader; Rabbi Marc Schneider, Viennese, Religious/Community Leader; Martin E. Segal, Russian, Business Leader/Patron of the Arts; John T. Sharkey, Irish, Business Leader; Steven H. Shepsman, Eastern European, Business Leader; Rolland G. Smith, Genglish/Irish, Journalist; John L. Soldini, Italian/Irish, Educator/Labor Leader; Hon. Nicholas A. Spano, Italian, New York State Senator; Sonja B. Stefanadis, Hellenic, Community Leader; Robert M. Stutman, Russian Business Leader; Philip Suarez, Puerto Rican, Business Leader; Lou Switzer, African, Business Leader; Rosemarie Taglione, Danish/Italian, Business Leader; Joseph H. Talfour, Sr., Slovak, Attorney, Business/Community Leader; Marilyn Jordan Taylor, Scottish, Architect; Raymond C. Teatum, Irish, Public Official; Fred S. Teng, Chinese, Business/Community Leader; Dr. Nick John Topetztes, Hellenic, Educator/Community Leader; Jeffrey A. Torborg, Swedish/German/English, Major League Baseball Plaoyer, Coach, Manager, Broadcaster; Arthur Tracy, Russian, Entertainer "The Street Singer"; Pauline Trigere, French, Business Leader; Jerry Vale, Italian, Singer/Entertainer; Dennis R. Washington, Norwegian, Business Leader; John S. Wilcha, Czechoslovakian, Business Leader; Dr. John D. Young, Chinese, Business Leader; Brad Zackson, Rumanian/Russian, Business Leader.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### STATECRAFT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, on April 11, 1996, Secretary of State Warren Christopher delivered a major policy address at Stanford University regarding efforts to couple environmental objectives with out Nation's diplomatic efforts and set forth our priorities for the future.

During the House of Representatives recent debates on bills providing funds for environmental protection, I was reminded of Secretary Christopher's timely message that in order to defend our Nation, we must protect and defend our collective environment. As the United States seeks to be a global leader in promoting peace and prosperity, as Secretary Christopher points out, " \* \* \* we must also lead in safeguarding the global environment on which that prosperity and peace ultimately depend."

The United States has a responsibility to address global environmental concerns because pollution respects no boundaries. The greenhouse gases emitted by our powerplants and automobiles affect the health and climate of billions of people around the world. We are affected by the actions of other countries that create ozone depleting substances, overfish and dump low-level radioactive waste in the world's oceans, deplete our world's rainforests, and stress our Earth's ecosystem through overpopulation.

Secretary Christopher pointed out that the needs of the American people are not well served if our foreign policy does not address these global concerns—we may be "Americans," but we live on a planet that does not recognize geopolitical boundaries.

In his speech, Secretary Christopher pointed out that environmental forces not only "transcend borders and oceans to threaten directly the health, prosperity and jobs of American citizens," but that "addressing natural resource issues is frequently critical to achieving political and economic stability and to pursuing our strategic goals around the world." He then outlined a series of initiatives the State Department will undertake to advance America's global environmental goals.

Through the State Department and Secretary Christopher's leadership, the United States is working to reform and strengthen the U.N.'s key environmental and sustainable development programs. We have joined forces with the World Bank to incorporate sound environmental policies in lending programs, and to fund projects through the global environmental facility that directly benefit our health and prosperity. In addition, we are striving through the new World Trade Organization to reconcile the complex tensions between promoting trade and protecting the environment.

We can look forward to a cleaner and healthier global environment in 1997. The State Department has begun negotiating global agreements to make further cuts in greenhouse gases, to address problems caused by migrating toxic chemicals, to promote sustain-

able management of our world's forests, to preserve biodiversity, and to safeguard ocean resources. The State Department is also taking steps to address scarce resource and overpopulation issues that are putting further stress on our environment and the environment our children will inherit.

Through the State Department the United States is recognizing the importance of working bilaterally with key private, government, and nongovernment partners around the world to jointly address environmental concerns. In India, we are investing in environmental technologies and controlling pesticides. In Brazil, we are working to improve the management of forest resources. In Russia, we are promoting the safe operation of nuclear reactors and safe storage of nuclear waste. In fact, we are even using satellite imagery once used to spot missiles and tanks to help clean up military bases and track ocean pollution.

As Secretary Christopher so eloquently stated:

Our strength as a nation has always been to harness our democracy to meet new threats to our security and prosperity. Our creed as a people has always been to make tomorrow better for ourselves and for our children.

For the sake of future generations, we must meet the challenge of making global environmental issues a vital part of our foreign policy. By advancing these environmental goals, we have the opportunity to protect our Nation and make it truly free. The policies set forth by Secretary Christopher are far reaching. They are the necessary mission for the United States to carry forward. I rise in recognition and with deep respect for what Secretary Christopher has set forth. It is environmental statecraft.

### THE BARTON CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

#### HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, H.R. 3519 was introduced to amend the Clean Air Act. Its sponsor characterized his bill as "minor," saying it in no way changes compliance timetables or standards, but "simply provides more flexibility in doing so."

I disagree. In short, the bill repeals the most fundamental aspect of Federal clean air standards—protection of public health. This bill is a polluter's dream.

The congressional majority's vision statement for the 104th Congress states that Republicans support air and water that is clean and safe. But if you read the fine print, the majority's agenda says that they support clean water and clean air as long as achieving it can be accomplished cheaply.

Everyone supports the bill's emphasis on the use of innovative technologies to achieve clean air standards. The problem with H.R. 3519 is that it eliminates pollution monitoring and turns off pollution controls except when the air is at its dirtiest.

Under H.R. 3519, major sources of pollution would no longer be subject to regulation. The

Federal Government would no longer enforce healthy air requirements for States and localities. In addition, the bill would give polluters 10 years to clean up pollution that is causing health hazards, including cancer, today.

The fact is that this bill substantially repeals key provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments signed by President Bush, and the fundamental principles of the original Clean Air Act signed by President Nixon.

The American public believes that the air should be clean enough to breathe safely. The American public also believes that the Government has a responsibility to set clean air standard which guarantee health protection. And the American public does not believe that the science of health should be compromised by cost alone.

For 25 years, clean air health standards have been based solely on the best scientific evidence available as to the impact of air pollution on the health of people. Congress has provided that cost considerations are appropriate when determining how quickly those standards should be achieved.

But now H.R. 3519 says that the health of people should no longer be the driving force behind our clean air programs. If the air is unhealthy but there is a cost of clean up, the health standards—not the pollution levels—should be modified.

For 25 years, no serious legislation proposed compromised health science on the basis of economics. For 25 years, no legislation proposed that basic scientific data on health effects be ignored. Yet this Congress is likely to vote on a bill that changes the rules so polluters won't have to protect health.

Americans need to send Congress the message that their health is not for sale to special interest groups. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Texas Observer article "It's the Environment, Stupid," be printed in the RECORD so Americans know how important their response to this bill is to protect their environment and health. Thank you.

[From the Texas Observer, June 14 1996]

IT'S THE ENVIRONMENT, STUPID

(By Louis DuBose)

Phil Gramm got the message in January when his pollster advised him that Republican voters don't trust their own party on environmental issues. Pollsters now trying to determine what will drive November's elections are discovering that environmental issues are a real public concern. Even Newt Gingrich is beginning to get it. The Speaker crossed the Potomac to salute environmental corps kid volunteers working on Roosevelt Island, and traveled to New York to embrace a panic-stricken wild pig on the "Tonight Show." All of this to convince the public that Republicans are not enemies of the environment. And in Congress, the party is backing away from its assault on environmental protections—at least until after November's elections.

But Congressman Joe Barton—two years ago Phil Gramm's choice to replace Texas Republican Party Chair Fred Meyer, after fundamentalist Christians declared Meyer unworthy—is an exception. Barton recently filed the "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1996," perhaps thinking that a bill filed so late in the session would not attract too much attention. He got caught. Frank O'Donnell of the Clean Air Trust got wind of Barton's bad air bill and began faxing it to

media outlets around the country. "It is very unlikely that the bill will get anywhere this late in the session," O'Donnell said. He added that he suspects that Barton is staking out a position for 1997, when the law will be reauthorized. But even O'Donnell admits he is surprised by Barton's timing, which could create problems for Republicans in November.

Perhaps Barton is determined, O'Donnell said, "to complete the 'Texas Toxic Trilogy.' First congressman Tom DeLay proposed repealing the entire 1990 clean air law. Then Congressman Steve Stockman tried to pretend dirty air doesn't exist. And now Congressman Barton wants to repeal the heart of the 1970 Clean Air Act."

Barton's legislation is aimed right at the heart of the 1970 law, a milestone in environmental legislation that established clean air "standards" that states are required to meet. Barton's bill replaces specific standards with vague "goals"—a small semantic change that completely undermines the philosophy of the country's most basic clean air law.

But this is not merely an ideologue's philosophical assault on a law that passed with broad public and congressional consensus—after protracted negotiations that included environmentalists and representatives of industry. Barton has put together a technical bill, loaded with the same minutiae lobbyists wrote into Tom DeLay's bills—while they set up shop in his House office at the beginning of this congressional session.

Consider, for example, the following verbiage:

"If, based on photochemical grid modeling demonstrations of any other analytical method determined by the Administrator to be as effective, the Administrator determines that the area is a down-wind non-attainment area receiving ozone or ozone precursor transport from outside the area and control of ozone concentrations or beyond the ability of the area to control because volatile organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen from sources within such do not make a significant contribution to ozone concentrations in such area (or in any other nonattainment area), the Administrator may redesignate the area as in attainment or having a lower classification.

Which, if properly punctuated, would mean: if it can be established that most of the pollution in a region comes from elsewhere—for example, chemical plants and refineries on the other side Galveston Bay—the air in that region could be declared clean.

Predictably enough, such a declaration would make the air dirtier, because declaring an area "in attainment" means lifting environmental restrictions and allowing more local contamination of air already badly polluted by upwind sources. Barton's Bad Air Bill is filled with provisions like this one—in which "attainment" of clean-air standards is achieved by cleaning up the language of the law, rather than cleaning up the environment.

When (to cite another example of Barton's peculiar logic) the EPA establishes air quality goals for a region, "infrequent episodic variations in air pollution levels that are caused by weather" must be excluded from any clean-air calculus. So in Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso that will mean the elimination of protections against dangerously high summer ozone levels—rather than the elimination of dangerously high ozone levels. "To create ozone," O'Donnell, "you do need sunlight, which cooks the stuff, but you also need a

source of pollution." Barton's bill ignores those sources of pollution and assumes that, like the weather, man-made pollution cannot be controlled. The result of such twisted logic can only be more air pollution.

More illogic? "The [EPA] Administrator may not require that emissions of oxides of nitrogen from baseline vehicles using the reformulated gasoline be less than emissions from such vehicles when using baseline gasoline." Leave it to an EPA reg-writer to parse this sentence, which establishes that the quality of emissions are the same—when they aren't. It's just one small part of the bill's broad assault on reformulated gasoline requirements—a two stage program designed to lower tailpipe emissions. The first phase was put in place last year and regulations for implementation of phase two are not yet complete, and might not be if Barton, who once worked as a consultant for Atlantic Richfield, has his way. "This will roll back a program already on the books that hasn't kicked in yet," O'Donnell said.

Perhaps the loopest provision—it's tough to pick one—allows pollution control devices voluntarily installed "prior to the designation of the area as a non-attainment area to be credited as additional reductions. \* \* \* But if air pollution in a region is too high, how does a pollution-control device already in place and working reduce it any further? Or is "to be credited as" what this is all about?

To be fair, not every provision in the bill is as circumspect as those already cited. A straightforward, two-line change extends from five to ten years the time in which a plant can operate without being subject to permit revisions; some revisions simply change must to may—for sanctions or requirements. And no bill like this one would be complete without the standard "cost-benefit-analysis" provision. Barton would "require" regulators to prove that "the incremental costs of attaining [a] standard do not exceed the incremental benefits of attaining the standard." These provisions always provide an advantage to industry, which can provide exact figures of retrofitting a refinery with pollution control devices, then challenge whoever represents the public interest these days to predict and calculate long-term savings in public health, and quality of life—which has no dollar-equivalent market value.

What's driving Joe Barton's attempt to dismantle the Clean Air Act? The odd configuration of his Central Texas district provides him a completely safe seat, which he won by seventy-six percent in the last election; he's a true believer in the conservative agenda, and he's an engineer who understands this stuff better than, say, the average consumer of air. Yet it seems impolitic for someone who ran as the Washington candidate for the state Republican Party chair in 1994 to burden his party with another bad environmental bill—just as the 1996 election campaigns get underway. Maybe Tom Pauken, the fundamentalist Christian (charismatic Catholic variety) who defeated Barton two years ago, was correct when he argued that Barton was too much a Washington insider—too influenced by "inside the Beltway culture."

Pauken got it almost right during his fervent three-day state convention campaign. But the Washington culture he derided as the culture "of big government" is really the culture of big corporations. After twelve years in Congress Joe Barton understands that culture. And he has engaged in a bit of cost-and-benefit analysis that reads something like this: It costs him nothing to carry



a bad environmental bill. The benefits, in contributions from the polluters PACs listed below, simply outweigh what his legislation will cost his party—and the breathing public.

*Selected polluter PAC supporters of Congressman Joe Barton, 1995-1996*

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc .....	\$1,000
Alabama Power Company/Southern Company .....	250
American Electric Power Company ...	500
American Portland Cement Alliance, Inc .....	1,000
American Trucking Association .....	2,000
Amoco Corporation .....	1,000
Arizona Public Service Company .....	500
Ash Grove Cement Company .....	500
Atlantic Richfield Company .....	2,000
American Gas Association .....	1,000
Baltimore Gas and Electric Company	1,000
BP America .....	1,000
Burlington Resources/Meridian Oil ...	1,500
Carolina Power & Light Company .....	1,000
Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition .....	1,000
Centerior Energy Corporation .....	250
Chrysler Corporation .....	1,000
COALPAC/National Mining Association .....	1,000
Columbia Hydrocarbon Corporation ..	1,500
Commonwealth Edison Company .....	1,500
Consolidated Natural Gas Service Company, Inc .....	1,000
Consumers Power Company .....	1,000
Dominion Resources Inc./Virginia Power Company .....	500
Detroit Edison .....	1,000
Duquesne Light Company .....	1,000
Edison Electric Institute .....	500
E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company .....	2,500
El Paso Natural Gas Company .....	1,000
Elf Atochem North America, Inc .....	2,000
Entergy Corporation .....	500
Entergy Operations, Inc .....	500
Enron Corporation .....	2,012
Exxon Corporation .....	1,000
Fina Oil and Chemical Company .....	500
Ford Motor Corporation .....	1,000
Florida Power Corporation .....	500
Florida Power & Light Company .....	2,000
Flour Corporation .....	4,000
General Public Utilities Corporation	500
Hoechst Celanese Corporation .....	1,000
Houston Industries, Inc .....	4,759
Intel Corporation .....	250
Interstate Natural Gas Association of America .....	1,000
Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc	500
Kerr-McGee Corporation .....	500
LaFarge Corporation .....	100
Marathon Oil Company/USX Corporation .....	1,500
Mobil Oil Corporation .....	500
National Automobile Dealers Association .....	4,000
New England Power Service Company .....	500
North American Coal Corporation .....	250
Northeast Utilities Service Corporation .....	500
Occidental Petroleum Corporation .....	1,000
Ohio Edison Company .....	500
Pacific Gas and Electric Company .....	1,000
Panhandle Eastern Corporation .....	2,000
PECO Energy Company .....	500
Pennzoil Company .....	500
Phillips Petroleum Company .....	1,000
PSI Energy Inc./Cinergy Corporation	500
Public Service Electric and Gas Company .....	200
Shell Oil Company .....	1,500
Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America .....	1,000
Southdown Inc .....	1,000
Southern California Edison Company	2,000

Southern Company .....	750
Southwestern Public Service Company .....	500
Tenneco Inc .....	1,000
Texaco Inc .....	1,000
Texas Utilities Company .....	500
Texas-New Mexico Power Company ...	500
USX Corporation .....	500
Valero Energy Corporation .....	3,000
Westinghouse Electric Corporation ...	1,500
Weyerhaeuser Company .....	1,000

Source: Federal Election Commission.

participate in church activities, teaching all of us time and again the virtues of involvement and activism. He is a proud man who has served his community well, and Rio Grande City is a better place for having had Basillio Villarreal as its mayor.

HONORING THE CAREER OF MR. LESTER M. BORNSTEIN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge and honor the retirement of Mr. Lester Bornstein who ends 38 years of service to the Newark Beth Israel Medical Center. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Bornstein on his incredible accomplishments as president of the Newark Beth Israel Medical Center.

Mr. Bornstein began dedicating his time and energy to the Newark Beth Israel Medical Center in 1957, serving as assistant director. His role changed in later years and he supported the Beth Israel Medical Center as acting executive director, executive director and as a member of the board of trustees.

I had the opportunity to work closely with Mr. Bornstein when I was a member of the Newark Municipal Council and when he served on my 10th Congressional District health care task force. Mr. Bornstein is an incredibly skilled man who is dedicated to serving his community. He took initiative and helped to ensure that the Beth Israel Medical Center remained in the community at a time when many other city hospitals were leaving. I admire this commitment that has always been an integral part of this fine man's persona.

As reporter Angela Stewart of The Star-Ledger noted in her June 21 article, "Those who have watched him work over the years say Bornstein has managed to strike an almost perfect balance between civility and his driving ambition to make the inner-city hospital a respected institution." His goal has been and continues to be realized. In 1968, Mr. Bornstein also helped secure a \$10 million loan to construct a patient care pavilion. Recently, the Lester M. Bornstein Center for Emergency Services officially opened to patients. It is clear that Mr. Bornstein has been an important driving force for the Newark Beth Israel Medical Center.

It is an honor for me to have the opportunity to thank Mr. Bornstein for being a strong leader of the Newark Beth Israel Medical Center and for keeping his promise to the community and the people of Newark. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in applauding his career and wishing him the best in all his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF BASILLIO VILLARREAL, FORMER MAYOR OF RIO GRANDE CITY, TX

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to honor an outstanding individual from Rio Grande City, TX, who in words and deed exemplifies strong leadership and an uncompromising dedication to positive values. Basillio Villarreal, who recently retired as mayor of Rio Grande City, is a hard-working businessman who dedicated his life to his business, family, and community. I take this opportunity to acknowledge his many accomplishments and thank him for his efforts.

Mayor Villarreal was the first mayor in Rio Grande City in more than 60 years. He fought hard for the reincorporation of Rio Grande City, after decades without a city charter. As the first mayor of this newly re-incorporated city, Mayor Villarreal combined his vision for the city with the courage necessary to make real progress for the community. As mayor, Basillio Villarreal took on the difficult task of organizing the structure of city government in Rio Grande City, and he proposed establishing effective police and fire departments. He knew the value and importance of public safety and made it a priority within his public agenda. He established and then required strict adherence to new ethics standards for city employees. He expected no less of himself, always proud to uphold a strong personal code of honor.

Mayor Villarreal did what a good politician should do: He listened to the wants and needs of the citizens who reside within his jurisdiction. When the citizens of Rio Grande City told him that they did not want property taxes to finance city expenses, he worked hard to make this a reality. He fought to establish a government that was born efficient. He is a visionary who pursued the benefits of the empowerment zone and brought direction to its mission.

Basillio Villarreal's popularity and support have made him a symbol of success and a role model in the community of Rio Grande City. His modest beginnings only make this proud man's life more compelling. His successful business is a tribute to the same admirable qualities that he instilled in the city government.

When called to service by the community, Basillio Villarreal served honorably. His example inspires others to become involved in politics, pursue educational opportunities, and

REGARDING H.R. 3663, THE D.C. WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY ACT OF 1996

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, D.C. Subcommittee Chairman TOM DAVIS and the subcommittee's ranking member, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, are to be commended for once again having collaborated in a bipartisan manner to produce legislation to aid the District of Columbia. I commend them for their efforts.

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Act of 1996 will permit the issuance of revenue bonds necessary to finance much needed capital improvements at the District's Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant and within the District's drinking water distribution system.

I understand that on April 5, 1996, the District government and the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] reached an agreement which requires the District to engage in a 2-year, \$20 million capital improvement program designed to halt the further deterioration of the Blue Plains facility and to make significant improvements in the maintenance and treatment procedures at the plant.

In addition, I understand that the District has had persistent problems with bacteria turning up in its drinking water distribution system. Several violations were documented between September 1993 and November 1995. This overall situation led EPA to issue an administrative order on November 14, 1995 which directed the District to submit a comprehensive plan and schedule for remedial actions such as making repairs to its drinking water storage facilities.

I urge Members to support this very important legislation. Its enactment will ensure that the Nation's Capital will continue to have environmentally secure water and sewer systems to meet the needs of its residents and visitors into the 21st Century.

COMMENDING FEMA FOR EXEMPLARY WORK

**HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which won the 1996 Public Employees Roundtable Public Service Excellence Award in the Federal Category. FEMA's Disaster Assistance Program faced stiff competition as one of 300 entries considered by the Public Employees Roundtable.

After watching FEMA at work following January flooding in my district, it comes as no surprise to me that FEMA won. When eight of the nine counties of my district in New York State were devastated by winter flooding, FEMA staff rallied to our aid. James Lee Witt, FEMA administrator, and New York Governor

George Pataki personally accompanied me on a tour of flood ravaged areas, to see and experience the problem and commit themselves to being part of the solution. FEMA was magnificent. Flooding occurred on a Friday and Saturday. FEMA Region II, under Director Lynn Canton, was providing technical assistance to New York State officials on Friday, monitoring the situation and laying the groundwork for the communications, organization and logistics so necessary for an effective recovery effort. And within 10 days of the flood, families who applied for aid were receiving checks. This timely response was invaluable as communities with limited resources struggled to cope with overwhelming devastation.

Equally invaluable is the continuing support FEMA provides. Four months after the flood, FEMA is still on the job and my office is in daily contact with the Disaster Field Office in our State capital. This office performs follow-up work on projects and provides guidance to State and local governments as well as to citizens who are still rebuilding.

In addition to my personal experience working with FEMA, as chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over Stafford Disaster Assistance programs, I know from a broader perspective how well FEMA does in the field. From earthquakes to floods to hurricanes, this is a Federal agency that prides itself on responding quickly and efficiently. Apart from natural disasters, FEMA also is on hand when man-made disasters strike. The bombing in Oklahoma City is a case in point. In the midst of grief and horror, FEMA staff helped the victims and residents of that shocked city in their recovery efforts.

The human spirit is capable of amazing things in times of trouble. With FEMA at the helm, that also can be said of the U.S. Government. In an era when government bashing is a popular sport in some quarters, FEMA shows us the importance of coordinated Federal efforts to overcome adversity. They do us proud.

THE RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996—ENSURING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR AMERICA'S RURAL CITIZENS

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the House and Senate have made great strides toward producing a bill to bring about affordable health care. While Mr. POSHARD and I applaud the Congress for working on the issues of affordability and portability of health insurance, the problem in rural areas is not only affordability and portability but also accessibility.

Rural hospitals are closing throughout the country because Medicare payments are inadequate to cover costs. The current Medicare structure does not provide sufficient flexibility to allow hospitals to network or merge, vital steps which rural hospitals must take to ensure survival. While the 1995 Balanced Budget Act contained several provisions that would have accomplished many of our goals, those

provisions were felled by President Clinton's veto pen.

During floor consideration of H.R. 3103, the Health Care Availability and Affordability Act, I tried to offer an amendment that would have addressed many rural concerns. Although my amendment was not allowed, I received a personal assurance from the House leadership that rural health would be dealt with yet this year.

In mid-May, I gave a speech before the National Rural Health Association in which I outlined the primary needs of rural health care as I saw it. Following that speech, we held several meetings with the core membership of the Rural Health Care Coalition and our constituent health associations.

The result is a comprehensive consensus bill that reflects a broad view of how to better provide access to health care for rural America.

This bill seeks to increase access to health care for rural citizens in four areas:

First, it reduces the wide variation existing between urban and rural areas in the Medicare adjusted average per capita cost [AAPCC] payment made to health maintenance organizations (HMOs). While HMOs serving some urban areas are receiving upwards of \$650, the AAPCC payment in 1995 for Vernon County, WI, was \$211. This kind of disparity results in HMOs falling over themselves to serve urban areas while shunning rural Americans who have paid the same Medicare tax all of their lives.

Improving the payment formula will actually allow for greater health care options and competition in rural America. This bill will help to make HMOs and PSOs an option for Medicare beneficiaries in western Wisconsin, an option that does not currently exist.

Second, it encourages rural providers to form networks to reduce costs, share services, and provide more efficient services. It does so by providing grant money for communities to create rural health networks, creating two new categories of hospitals under Medicare, and encouraging community health centers to expand into areas not presently served.

This bill also provides to States and private entities (1) grants to develop comprehensive plans to increase access to health care for rural communities, and (2) technical assistance and development grants to assist hospitals in creating provider networks.

At a time when we are trying to balance the budget, the Federal Government can no longer carry under-utilized facilities. However, rural communities cannot afford to go without essential emergency and primary care services. To address these needs, we create two new categories of limited-service hospitals under Medicare. Rural Emergency Access Care Hospitals provide only 24 hour emergency care to communities in need of an emergency facility, but not a full-service hospital. Rural primary care hospitals may provide a broader range of services and for a period of up to 4 days.

Further, in order to bolster an expansion of community health centers, our bill directs the Secretary of DHHS, when making new grants under the Public Health Service Act, to give priority to areas not presently served by community health centers [CHCs] and to CHCs located in or adjacent to community hospitals.



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## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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This bill also expresses the sense of the Congress that the Federal Trade Commission should promptly complete its review of the anti-trust standard to be applied to provider networks. Rural providers need anti-trust relief that will allow them the flexibility necessary to provide adequate care with limited resources, and to ensure that network arrangements do not violate current laws and regulations. A thorough review will reveal whether there is a need for further legislation in this sensitive area.

Third, this bill provides incentives to physicians and other health care professionals to

locate and provide services in rural areas. We exempt National Health Service Corps loan repayments and scholarships from federal income taxes and direct the Secretary of DHHS to give priority placement to areas that have created community rural health networks.

In addition, this bill increases the Medicare incentive payment already paid to providers in health professional shortage areas [HPSAs] from 10 to 20 percent. However, we limit the payment to primary care providers in rural HPSAs, where recruitment efforts are more difficult.

Finally, it provides a good first step toward recognition of tele-medicine as an emerging technology with enormous potential in rural medicine. Our bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a payment methodology under Medicare for tele-medicine services provided in rural areas.

Mr. POSHARD and I, as well as key coalition members, realize that the introduction of this bill represents the first step in the legislative process. We are committed to working with the chairmen on the committees of jurisdiction to ensure that essential rural health access provisions are enacted into law this year.