

Grove, IL, who has been selected to be a recipient of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics teaching. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize her outstanding service to her community and the children whose lives she has touched.

This award represents the Nation's highest honor for teachers of mathematics and science in grades K-12. It was established by President Ronald Reagan and the Congress in 1983. Recipients are chosen on the basis of the excellence of their teaching performance. Only two teachers from each State are chosen each year.

Ms. Sussman has taught sixth grade science at Ivy Hall Middle School in Buffalo Grove for the last 17 years. It is her dedication to her students that first led to her nomination for this award. It is my understanding that it is this dedication that has made her the first sixth grade science teacher ever to receive this honor.

I need not remind my colleagues of the importance of educating our children. It is with them that the future of our country lies. We must constantly demand excellence from those charged with the responsibility of educating our children and honor those who have dedicated their lives to this cause. The Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics honors those who do excel. Ms. Sussman is no exception.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Beverly Sussman for receiving this prestigious award. Once again, I congratulate her and offer her my best wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO LEON DAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened today to inform my colleagues of the passing of Leon Day. Mr. Day, a veteran baseball player, died on Monday, March 13, at the age of 78.

Mr. Speaker, Leon Day was a man of great poise and dignity. Over the years he patiently waited for his election into the Baseball Hall of Fame. On March 7, 1995, he was elected to that place.

Leon Day played in the Negro Leagues in the 1930's and 1940's. I am proud to let my colleagues know that Mr. Day played for the Newark Eagles, a team from my hometown, for 9 years between 1936 and 1949. He was one of the most dedicated and versatile players known to the game of baseball. Considered one of the league's best pitchers, known for his no-windup delivery, he also played outfield and second base. During one game, he was starting pitcher, relieved the regular center fielder and replaced an injured in-fielder.

During his years with the Negro League he appeared in a record seven all-star games and once struck out 18 batters in a single game. In the 1950's, Mr. Day played in the Latin American Leagues and the Canadian Leagues.

Physically, he won't be with us in October during the 1995 Baseball Hall of Fame induction ceremonies but I am sure his spirit will be front and center. Leon Day's immense con-

tribution to baseball history will live forever. His enthusiasm for the game and his appreciation of life have left an indelible mark on all of his fans.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will join me in celebrating the memory of this remarkable sportsman.

HONORING RAYMOND AND FRANCES ROJEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the longtime contributions the Rojek family has made in my district. Fran and Ray Rojek founded Rojek's Catering over 40 years ago in North Toledo. My family and I, along with many generations, have enjoyed Rojek's famous coffee cakes and other Polish specialties. It is a tradition that will be greatly missed as they close their doors.

When the Rojeks began their business in the mid 1950s, the catering business involved lugging heavy trays and dishes of food into homes and facilities that didn't have kitchens to accommodate serving large groups of guests. Currently, most catering businesses own their own halls, and serve to groups at these halls. The Rojeks' energy and spirit have been an inspiration to those who utilized their quality service for their special events. With a staff of 7 full-time employees and another 25 on-call employees, it was not uncommon to cater a complete wedding dinner for 500 guests.

I know my colleagues join me in saluting one of America's most industrious families, as they cater to themselves by taking time to enjoy their golden years. I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize the Rojek family's efforts as they move on to retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GREENS CREEK LAND EXCHANGE AMEND- MENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation which will ratify a land exchange agreement in Alaska between the U.S. Forest Service and the Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Co. [KGCMC]. This land exchange is a novel and public-spirited agreement which will provide jobs in Alaska for my constituents, promote sound economic and environmentally responsible resource development, and further the interests of land consolidation on conservation system units in the Tongass National Forest without any cost to the Federal Government. This land exchange is a true partnership between the private sector, KGCMC, and the Federal Government. In fact, the Secretary of Agriculture approved the land exchange agreement on October 26, 1994. I look forward to working with all interested parties toward the successful enactment of this legislation.

The Greens Creek Mine is located on Admiralty Island near Juneau, Alaska's capital. The

mine was located under the general mining law while the area was within multiple-use lands in the Tongass National Forest. Subsequently, the area became part of the Admiralty Island National Monument through the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] in 1980. Because this mine had world class potential, Congress included a special provision in ANILCA to ensure that the mine could go forward. It provided a special management regime and specific provisions to permit perfection of the mine's claims. Under this special regime, the managers of the claims were able to perfect and patent 17 claims in the Greens Creek Mine which began operation in 1989.

I remember the pride of all Alaskans when the Greens Creek Mine was opened. Unfortunately, low metal prices caused the temporary closure of the mine a year and a half ago. Since then, KGCMC has been working diligently to revise its mining development plan so that the mine can reopen in the near future. I hope that this reopening will occur soon.

The land exchange agreement is the product of a nearly 10 year effort by KGCMC to deal with one of the problems created by the special management regime in ANILCA. Although that regime permitted the perfection and patenting of 17 claims, it did not provide an adequate time for exploration of all the area with mineral potential surrounding the Greens Creeks Mine. KGCMC estimates that approximately 8,000 acres surrounding the existing mining claims are of interest geologically. This area is now closed to mineral exploration and development because it is located in the National Monument. Under normal circumstances, in an operating mining district on general Forest Service or public domain lands, KGCMC would be able to explore any such areas.

Since this area of interest has been off-limits to mineral exploration under ANILCA, KGCMC has been searching for a way to explore these areas. It has engaged in a multiyear negotiation with the Forest Service to develop a land exchange which would permit access to the area in a manner which is compatible with the monument designation provided by Congress.

The management regime provided for in ANILCA permitted the development of the Greens Creek Mine under special circumstances. The mine is an underground mine and its footprint on the surface is quite small. There is a development area with a series of buildings and surface facilities such as tailings ponds, but generally the mine is located in a manner to minimize its effect on the area. For example, there is no permanent camp or town at the mine. All workers commute by boat daily from Juneau. The terms of the land exchange require KGCMC to utilize its existing facilities to the maximum extent possible to ensure minimal change to the existing footprint. Additionally, mining in any new areas would be under the same management regime by which KGCMC developed the existing Greens Creek Mine.

Future exploration and development at Greens Creek will have minimal impact on the surface area and the mine will remain an underground operation. No open pit mining is permitted under the terms of the agreement, and the Forest Service will continue to administer the surface area just as it does now.

This land exchange also provides other major benefits to the Government, the community and the environment:

First, upon completion of mining, KGCMC's existing patented claims and any other claims which it holds on Admiralty Island will revert to the Federal Government. Although these claims cover a small area, the Forest Service considers this reversion very important to its overall general management plan within the monument.

Second, KGCMC will also fund the acquisition of 1 million dollars' worth of landholdings within the Admiralty Island National Monument and on other conservation system units in Alaska. This land acquisition process will take the form of either an exchange or the formation of a special land acquisition escrow account which would permit the Forest Service to make the acquisitions. In any case, none of these lands can be acquired except on a willing seller/ willing buyer basis.

Third, the lands to which KGCMC will acquire subsurface title also reverts to the Federal Government when mining ceases.

Fourth, finally, and most important to me, the exchange will improve chances that 250 jobs created by the mine will continue for a longer period of time once the mine reopens. While there is never any certainty in mining, KGCMC is hopeful that new ore will be discovered and mined. This would lengthen the life of the Greens Creek Mine and keep jobs generated by the mine in Juneau longer.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I introduce today simply ratifies the land exchange agreement. It cannot be implemented without this legislation because the parties agreed that this matter should be approved by Congress. I believe that this land exchange is good for all parties involved. It helps the environment; it promotes mining in Alaska; and it encourages a good corporate citizen to continue to work toward full development of the mining area in which its claims were located under very strict and rigorous environmental requirements. I look forward to pursuing this matter in the Resources Committee and reporting this bill to the House for consideration. This is an issue which should be quickly agreed upon by all parties.

**DUTY-FREE TREATMENT FOR
TAMOXIFEN CITRATE**

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring legislation I introduced to your attention. The legislation would provide for duty free treatment for tamoxifen citrate for the year of 1994. Tamoxifen is one of the most effective drugs to treat women with breast cancer and to prevent its reoccurrence.

Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women. Each year thousands of women are diagnosed with breast cancer, and too often the results are fatal. While the incidence of many deadly cancers has decreased dramatically over the years, the incidence for breast cancer has increased. In 1960, 1 in 20 women were diagnosed with breast cancer, and currently it is 1 in 8. Despite an increase in early detection and advances in medical

care, the death rate for women with breast cancer has remained the same. We need to learn much more about the causes and cures for breast cancer.

Tamoxifen citrate is the first successful anticancer drug to treat and prevent breast cancer. The drug has been marketed in the United States since 1978, and is proven to significantly delay the reoccurrence of breast cancer in women in its early stages. Legislative efforts are essential to ensure that thousands of breast cancer patients can continue to receive this product.

The company that produces this drug has a long history of helping breast cancer patients. They provide this product free of charge to women who cannot afford the treatment. Since, 1978, the company has given more than \$35 million worth of tamoxifen citrate to over 32,000 poor women.

That company also provides education programs for the early detection of cancer. Early detection is to best chance of increasing an individual's chances of survival. The survival rate for cancer that is detected in the earliest stages is 90 percent. Programs that promote early detection are invaluable to making progress in curing cancer.

This same company is also committed to research in the area of breast cancer. It provides considerable funding for clinical and basic research through its patients assistance program. Additionally, the company has provided millions of tablets, free of charge, for a clinical study conducted by the National Cancer Institute.

Furthermore, there is no other comparable drug marketed in the United States. The company that produces this drug does not compete in manufacturing this product with any other U.S. company. Thus, this bill does not create an unfair playing field.

I strongly support extending duty-free status in 1994 for citrate. Thousands of women will benefit from this legislation.

**HONORING VFW DISTRICT
COMMANDER DALE PEASE**

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio, Dale Pease. Dale is currently serving a 1-year term as district one commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Ohio.

This district includes eight counties in northwest Ohio, with a membership of over 9,000 members. Dale was elected to this position in June 1994, having previously served district one as chaplain, junior vice-commander and senior vice-commander, as well as three terms as membership chairman.

Dale joined the U.S. Army in July 1962 and earned his eligibility to the Veterans of Foreign Wars through his service with Company B 86th Engineers Battalion in Vietnam from February 1969 to January 1970. He joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1966, transferring to Grover Hill Post 2873 in 1980. Since that time Dale has been an extremely active member, serving two terms as post commander and earning All-State Commander award in 1989-90.

Dale has also been an active member of the Defiance County Council, serving through the office chairs and being elected council commander for the 1992-93 year, at which time he was named an All-State and All-American County Council Commander. He also received the first John Buck Memorial Award for his promotion of VFW membership that year.

Mr. Speaker, Dale Pease is without question an American patriot willing to make a difference. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to his record of personal accomplishments and wishing him all the best in the future.

**TRIBUTE TO ALAN SHAWN
FEINSTEIN**

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, It gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated his life to the battle against hunger. Mr. Alan Shawn Feinstein is a businessman, philanthropist, and humanitarian. Mr. Feinstein is the founder of World Hunger Program at Brown University, the first university center for research and education addressing the issue of world hunger. He also found 10 community food banks throughout Providence and is a contributor to 30 other food banks across Rhode Island.

However, his efforts go far beyond simply providing contributions and food to battle hunger. Mr. Feinstein has been instrumental in elevating the plight to end hunger to statewide and national attention. His belief that on one should go hungry has been his motivation to get other people involved, in particular our Nation's youth. In 1990, he established the Youth Hunger Brigade in Rhode Island—a statewide initiative to involve eighth-grade students in the study of the causes and effects of hunger and the development of programs. The Congressional Hunger Center, of which Mr. Feinstein is the honorary chairman, is now working to establish this program in schools nationwide.

As a former public school teacher, Mr. Feinstein has always recognized that our children are one of our most important assets, and he has continually worked to improve the lives of many Rhode Island students by establishing community service projects, scholarships, and grants for self-developed programs. He has committed over \$1 million to high schools throughout Rhode Island in order to start public service programs and to give students the chance to put their ideas to work. His support has enabled students to design, develop, and implement their own programs to fight hunger. Mr. Feinstein has also committed \$1 million to teach community service and its rewards to children in elementary schools across Rhode Island.

Author of one of the most widely circulated financial newsletters with over 350,000 subscribers world-wide, Mr. Feinstein has also authored several best-selling financial guides, a novel, and several children's books. He has been the recipient of numerous awards and citations for his dedication to the cause of world hunger. With all of these achievements under his belt, Mr. Feinstein continues to strive to