TRIBUTE TO GERTRUDE ''TRUDY'' HILL ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues assembled to join me in congratulating Gertrude ''Trudy'' Hill, an outstanding American, for her dedication to public service. Trudy has served the city of Whittier as the city clerk-treasurer since 1981.

Her expertise and knowledge of local government earned her election to the executive board of the Southern California Clerks Association for 5 consecutive years. She served as president in 1985 and 1986. As president, she initiated an annual strategic planning session for board members to develop a mission statement, as well as short- and long-term goals. She also helped increase scholarship funds for her State association's annual conference.

Her long list of service includes membership on the board of directors of the city clerks department for the league of California Cities, where she also served as president. For the past 18 years, Trudy served on seven committees of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks and currently chairs the Resource Center Committee.

Trudy proudly credits her mother as her No. 1 role model and mentor. She says her mother bestowed upon her strong determination and the belief that all things are possible. To achieve her goals, Trudy seeks a balance in her life. A love for her work, seeing her staff develop as they are presented new challenges, helping her community through church and the YMCA and spending time with her family. Trudy is a 10-year member of Soroptimist International of Whittier, a charter member of YMCA of Whittier, an annual participant in the Employee Art Show and an active member of Our Saviour Lutheran Church.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday her colleagues at the city of Whittier honored her at a luncheon. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Gertrude ''Trudy'' Hill for her commitment to her community and wishing her a wonderful retirement.

SALUTE TO MRS. RUBY RITTER JENKINS

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. FOLGIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Mrs. Ruby Ritter Jenkins, whose 100th birthday will be celebrated on September 29, 1995.

Mrs. Jenkins, born on September 29, 1895, is a long-time resident of Philadelphia, whose birthday will be celebrated by the Second Macedonia Baptist Church on September 23, 1995. Mrs. Jenkins is the proud mother of the Reverend Thomas J. Ritter, pastor of the Second Macedonia Baptist Church. Throughout her years, Mrs. Jenkins has been an invaluable member of the church in many capacities including the nurses unit, the deaconesses, president of the Missionary Society, a member of the church choir, a teacher of vacation bible school, and as a Sunday School teacher for over 35 years. In addition, Mrs. Jenkins has represented the church as a member and delegate to the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention for over 50 years. Mrs. Jenkins has been an enthusiastic leader for church functions and fund raisers in the Philadelphia community.

In addition to her many church activities, Mrs. Jenkins is a strong advocate for voters rights. She has worked tirelessly at the voting polls for many years and always encouraged and persuaded persons to exercise their right to vote. Her strong civic and family commitments, as well as her determination to help others in the community is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the Rev. Thomas J. Ritter, the congregation of Second Macedonia Baptist Church, and the friends of Mrs. Jenkins in wishing her a very happy 100th birthday.

DEFENDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ON THE PLAYING FIELDS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in condemning the meanspirited and utterly sexist provision in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill which would begin to reverse decades of progress in the march to gender equality in our Nation. The current majority's recent attack on title IX, the landmark law that opened the door to women's participation in school sports, cannot go uncriticized even though it was slipped into the debate just before this August recess. I draw my colleagues' attention to the following excellent and pointed, August 7, 1995, editorial by the San Francisco Chronicle, entitled ''Equal Opportunity On The Playing Fields,'' which, unfortunately, could not be entered into the RECORD before the recess. I offer that editorial now, and urge my colleagues to reconsider the Congress' current path which would reverse hard-won gains in equal opportunity for female athletes.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ON THE PLAYING FIELDS

Tucked in the ugly social spending cuts package approved by the House of Representatives last week is the first salvo in a war against Title IX, the landmark 1972 law that opened a long-closed door to young women who had been denied participation in school sports.

The meanspirited appropriations measure includes restrictions on Medicaid abortions, funding cuts for Head Start, prohibitions on lobbying by nonprofit groups, limits on the authority of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration and the National Labor Relations Board and termination of subsides that help the poor pay their utility bills.

By a voice vote, the House added an amendment calling for a review of Title IX, which bars sex discrimination by schools and colleges receiving federal funds and requires that both sexes have an equal opportunity to participate in school sports.

The law has come under fire from some newly powerful House conservatives who are sympathetic to coaches who say they are forced to cut back on men's programs in order to comply with the law. This transparent effort at scapegoating women's sports and enfeebling gender equity in college athletics should be squelched before it gets lost in the maze of frenetic congressional activity.

Millions of American women can attest to the difference the '70s law has made in their lives. Contrast the existence of pre-Title IX mothers left out of organized sports in their high school and college years to their daughters, whose lives were immeasurably changed and enriched because they were offered more athletic opportunities.

The same development of confidence, fitness, perseverance and social skills that boys enjoyed for so many decades through sports programs was finally accessible—even if on a much smaller scale—to girls. In addition, like boys who play sports, girls who play sports are more likely to graduate from high school.

Title IX clearly has opened doors. In the years since the gender equity law was enacted, women's participation in college athletics has ballooned. Participation in young women's high school and college competitive sports has increased from about 300,000 to more than 2 million.

But even after 23 years, equity is far from having been achieved. Compared with men, women in Division 1—big-time sports colleges—receive less than one-third of athletic scholarship dollars, one-sixth of recruitment dollars and one-fifth of overall athletic budgets, even though they represent more than half of the student body.

Too many important rights are being surrendered in the name of congressional vigor. Hard-won equal opportunity for female athletes should not be one of them.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLOTTE F. LEONARD, POETESS OF ROSEMEAD, CA

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Miss Charlotte Leonard, a resident of Rose Manor, California Christian Home in Rosemead, CA. Mrs. Leonard is the author of one of the most inspiring pieces of poetry that I have ever read. I commend to you, Mr. Speaker, and all of my fellow Members of Congress, both in this House and in the other body, her words:

THE CHAPEL IN THE DOME

(By Charlotte F. Leonard)

High in the dome of our Capitol
Is the national altar of prayer
By the light of a stained glass window
A statesman is kneeling there

Inspired by the Holy Bible
Open to the twenty-third Psalm
High in the dome of this chapel
Our statesman finds peace and calm.

In the center of the window
In this room of blue and gold
Kneels the figure of George Washington
With seals above and below,
And all around the ruby red glass
The stars of our states, aglow.

The seven-branch candelabra
Each side of the altar stand,
With the flag of our country to the right,
The flag of our own dear land.

And the flowers so fair by the Bible there
Speak of the Almighty's hand.

Men of our state and our destiny

Withdraw from your rush of life
To this peaceful chapel in the dome,
Away from all stress and strife.

Renew your faith by the altar there
Look to God for strength and wisdom,
In the wonderful power of prayer.

While I understand that this poem, which Mrs. Leonard penned some years ago, may have been included in the RECORD on an earlier day—during the Nation's bicentennial—it is my firm belief that we need this kind of reminder every now and then. I commend Mrs. Leonard's words to my colleagues and I thank Mrs. Leonard both for writing them and for agreeing to share them with the Nation.

INNOVATIVE, COST-SAVING LEAD POISONING PROGRAM

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to share information on a new, innovative treatment and prevention system for lead poisoning, conceived in Baltimore, that is achieving far better results for greater numbers of children, at a dramatically lower cost than traditional treatments. Approximately 15 percent of the children in the United States, that is one in every six under 6 years of age, have high levels of lead in their blood. I urge my colleagues, whose constituents face this problem, to take note of this treatment model and consider endorsing the approach in their own districts.

The sad truth is that, even though lead poisoning is entirely preventable, it is the No. 1 environmental disease that threatens children in our country. The long term effects of lead can cause learning disabilities, hyperactivity, impaired hearing and speech, even brain damage.

Most children are treated for lead poisoning on an outpatient basis and receive chelation therapy. Children with dangerously high levels of lead in their bodies are treated on an inpatient basis. The good news is that traditional treatments are usually reimbursed by insurance companies and provide necessary relief to the children. The bad news is that traditional treatment has not focused on the root cause of lead poisoning: the child's environment. This often leads to multiple poisonings and very costly medical care for each child. This revolving door syndrome is traumatic for the child and family, frustrating for care provides and costly to the payors.

An exciting new model, called the Community Lead Poisoning Prevention and Treatment Center, created by the Kennedy Kreiger Institute, a leading speciality pediatric facility located in Baltimore, MD, offers a leap forward in lead poisoning treatment and a significant reduction in costs to State and Federal Government.

The key elements to the model are:

Kennedy Kreiger Institute provides a community-based setting for chelation therapy, a renovated rowhouse conveniently located near the outpatient clinic. This is important because it allows children to be treated in a home-like setting, ensures that they live in a lead-free environment—thus avoiding repeated poisoning—and it costs much less than in-hospital treatment.

Kennedy Krieger Institute uses a comprehensive case management approach, addressing not only treatment but also correction of the child's home environment. The institute will facilitate the family's relocation to a lead-free environment or abatement of lead in the family's current dwelling. This crucial, commonsense component in treating a wholly environmental disease has been absent from traditional treatment. Kennedy Kreiger Institute's comprehensive approach also includes community outreach and education regarding sources and negative effects of lead poisoning, abatement, nutrition, and proper household cleaning techniques.

Kennedy Krieger created a partnership with the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene [DHMH] to secure a waiver from Medicaid. DHMH pays a years capitated rate to Kennedy Krieger, a fixed amount well below normal inpatient costs. DHMH does not limit its authorization of dollars to medical treatment only. Recognizing the institute's expertise in treating lead poisoning, the department allows these experts flexibility to prescribe a mix of services appropriate to the individual child and family. The department frees the experts to do what is right for the child, focusing on prevention and reducing the revolving door syndrome. Isn't it refreshing to see a government agency act sensibly, removing constraints for real, lasting results for these children?

The results have been striking. Since the program's inception in the summer of 1994, 150 children from 133 families have been enrolled; 95 percent of the children have lower blood lead levels at the second visit than at the enrollment visit and continue to have lower blood lead levels; 84 percent of the families who brought their children to the Kennedy Krieger Institute for their second visit now live in lead safe environments; and 60 families have participated in educational programs, and a team of six individuals is being trained in the first Lead Patrol class to educate their communities about lead poisoning issues.

Substantially improved results are only the beginning. When the historical costs of treating children with lead poisoning are applied to the current group of children enrolled in the program and compared with the current costs to payors, the program costs represent 37 percent of the historical costs. During its first year of operation, the total cost savings will reach $2 million, of which the State of Maryland will save between $500,000 and $1 million. Not only has Kennedy Krieger reduced the costs of treating lead poisoned children, it has also improved upon the quality of care given.

I have simplified my explanation of the program in the interest of time. There is so much more to this exciting program, and I urge you to encourage your local pediatric hospitals and health departments to contact the Kennedy Krieger Institute. In the interest of children across the Nation, the institute will be happy to share information and work with local organizations to replicate the model in towns and cities where lead poisoning is such a tragic, yet preventable problem.

THE TENTH AMENDMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 16, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE TENTH AMENDMENT

This year has witnessed a remarkable revival of the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It was until recently perhaps the least known, and least understood, of the ten amendments contained in the Bill of Rights, but now it comes up regularly in my meetings with constituents and public officials. It is invoked most commonly in support of arguments to protect states' rights and return more power from the federal government to the states.

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution states: ''The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'' What precisely the amendment means has been the subject of debate for over two hundred years.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Founding Fathers were divided on the significance of the Tenth Amendment. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention did not include such language in the original Constitution because they thought it was not necessary. According to this view, the Constitution gave the new federal government specific powers, such as the powers to tax and regulate interstate commerce; and powers not granted to the federal government could not be exercised by it, and were therefore reserved to the states.

But fear of central authority was widespread and there emerged strong support, during the ratification process, for an explicit guarantee that the states should retain control over their internal affairs. Hence, the Tenth Amendment was included in the Bill of Rights. Some Founding Fathers, such as James Madison, viewed the Tenth Amendment as merely rhetorical—a provision intended to allay public fears about new federal powers, without limiting those powers in any substantive way. Others, like Thomas Jefferson and other states' rights advocates, viewed it as the bulwark against abuse of federal powers.

The Supreme Court has over the years changed its approach to the Tenth Amendment. Early on the Court paid little heed to it. Subsequent Courts, however, invoked the Tenth Amendment to curtail powers expressly granted to Congress, particularly the powers to tax and regulate interstate commerce. But then the tide turned again. During the Great Depression, in the face of mounting public opposition and a hostile President Roosevelt, the Court retreated, affirming the Social Security Act and other New Deal laws. The Court thereafter tended to defer to Congress in the exercise of its constitutional powers.

REVIVED INTEREST

The Tenth Amendment has made a striking comeback in the last year. The Supreme Court invoked the amendment in the course of striking down a federal law banning gun possession near a school on the ground that Congress had overstepped its constitutional authority to regulate interstate commerce. Members of Congress have also acted in the name of the Tenth Amendment to rein in federal powers and return more responsibilities to the states.