

What message would he give to a starting church? "Focus on meeting people's needs."

What message would he give a starting preacher? "Spend as much time preparing yourself as you do preparing a sermon."

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 191

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce this resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) to provide that long delayed recognition to persons considered to be members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army Veterans and members of the Special Philippine Scouts—by reason of service with the Allied Armed Forces during World War II.

We must correct the grave injustice that has befallen this brave group of veterans, since their valiant service, on behalf of the United States, during the Second World War.

On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued a military order, pursuant to the Philippines Independence Act of 1934, calling members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Forces of the Far East, under the command of Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For almost 4 years, over 100,000 Filipinos, of the Philippine Commonwealth Army fought alongside the Allies to reclaim the Philippine Islands from Japan. Regrettably, in return, Congress enacted the Rescission Act of 1946. This measure denied the members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army the honor of being recognized as veterans of the United States Armed Forces.

A second group, the Special Philippine Scouts called "New Scouts" who enlisted in the United States Armed Forces after October 6, 1945, primarily to perform occupation duty in the Pacific, have also never received official recognition.

I believe it is time to correct this injustice and to provide the official recognition long overdue for members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts that they valiantly earned for their service to the United States and the Allied cause during World War II.

These members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the Special Philippine Scouts served just as courageously and made the same sacrifices as their American counterparts during the Pacific war. Their contribution helped disrupt the initial Japanese offensive timetable in 1942, at a point when the Japanese were expanding almost unchecked throughout the western Pacific.

This delay in the Japanese plans bought valuable time for scattered allied forces to regroup, reorganize, and prepare for checking the Japanese in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

During the next 2 years, Filipino "Scout" units, operating from rural bases, tied down precious Japanese resources and manpower through guerilla warfare tactics.

In 1944, Filipino Forces provided valuable assistance in the liberation of the Philippine Islands which in turn became an important base for taking the war to the Japanese homeland. Without the assistance of Filipino units and guerrilla forces, the liberation of the Philippine

Islands would have taken much longer and been far costlier than it actually was.

I urge my colleagues to carefully review this resolution that corrects this grave injustice and provides recognition to members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army and the members of the Special Philippine Scouts.

The full text of the bill (H. Con. Res. 191) is included at this point in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 191

Whereas the Commonwealth of the Philippines was strategically located and thus vital to the defense of the United States during World War II;

Whereas the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were called into the United States Armed Forces during World War II by Executive order and were put under the command of General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas the participation of the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and in other smaller skirmishes delayed and disrupted the initial Japanese effort to conquer the Western Pacific;

Whereas that delay and disruption allowed the United States the vital time to prepare the forces which were needed to drive the Japanese from the Western Pacific and to defeat Japan;

Whereas after the recovery of the Philippine Islands from Japan, the United States was able to use the strategically located Commonwealth of the Philippines as a base from which to launch the final efforts to defeat Japan;

Whereas every American deserves to know the important contribution that the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines made to the outcome of World War II; and

Whereas the Filipino World War II veterans deserve recognition and honor for their important contribution to the outcome of World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress recognizes and honors the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of democratic ideals and their important contribution to the outcome of World War II.

IN HONOR OF MANUEL AND MARIA
MARIN: AN AMERICAN SUCCESS
STORY

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Manuel and Maria Marin, a classic American success story. Mr. and Mrs. Marin will be honored at a reception this Saturday at the Sheraton Meadowlands in East Rutherford, NJ.

America is a land of immigrants, and this family exemplifies the immigrant success story. Manuel and Maria arrived in the United States with only the clothes on their backs and a few personal possessions in May 1980. They were searching for a better way of life and an escape from the Communist dictatorship of Cuba. Despite their bad fortune, the Marins dedicated themselves to creating a new life in their adopted homeland. Through their sweat and determination, they were able to scrape up enough funds to open up a grocery store in West New York, NJ, in 1986.

In 10 short years, the Marins' one grocery store has blossomed into a chain of supermarkets throughout New Jersey and Florida. Their success has made them role models for the Hispanic community and the community at large.

Manuel's and Maria's fine character is not only evident in their business success, but also in their devotion to their family and community. In addition to raising two children, Yanina and Yaddiel, the Marins have worked to reunite their family by bringing members over from Cuba. Manuel is very active in the Latin American Kiwanis Club and participates in their many charitable activities. He also provides financial support to other businessmen through Banco Uno, which he founded.

I am very grateful for the Marin family's contributions to the Hispanic community, New Jersey, and our Nation. Their success is proof that, indeed, we are a land of great opportunity for all those willing to seize it. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this great family.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN P. CLARK

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Stephen P. Clark, a man who dedicated his life to serving the public for more than four decades. He served as mayor of the city of Miami from 1967 to 1970 and again from 1993 to 1996. In between he served as mayor of metropolitan Dade County.

In 1970, he resigned as mayor of Miami to win the office of mayor of Dade County. With the exception of 2 years, he held that post until 1993. Once in office he helped transform Dade County from a sleepy tourist oriented county into the growing metropolis it is today. Under his guidance Dade County has become an initial center for banking, business, and the arts in the United States.

As mayor of Dade County, Mr. Clark spurred county improvement projects such as a modern transit system, a cultural center, and a main library. He was instrumental in establishing community wide, public-private efforts, to create jobs and economic assistance. He initiated the Housing Finance Authority, which provides low-cost mortgages for new homeowners. Furthermore, he constantly worked to improve living conditions, create job-training programs for the youth, and facilitate effective community relations amongst Miami's depressed areas.

In 1993, 23 years after resigning from office, Stephen Clark was again elected to serve Miami as their mayor. He initiated measures to save the city millions of dollars while improving and expanding public services such as the fire and police. He worked to improve communication and enhance ties with the community. Under his direction, the city joined forces with Fannie Mae to create an affordable housing plan which provides nearly 70,000 Miami-Dade families with housing opportunities. In 1994, he hosted the Pan American Summit of Hemispheric Presidents, which was attended by 34 heads of state from democratic countries of the Western Hemisphere.

In a time when cities across this Nation have seen shrinking budgets while ever increasing challenges mounted, Stephen Clark

was there for metropolitan Dade County. In meeting those challenges head on and conquering them, he touched and improved the lives of millions of Florida residents. Mr. Speaker, Stephen Clark is an example for us all as to what an elected official should strive to become. I thank and praise him for his lifetime of service and dedication.

LINDSEY SEDLACK WRITES A
POEM FOR PEACE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to a beautiful poem, "Helping the World," that was sent to me by an eight-year-old girl from my district. The author Lindsey Sedlack, is the great-granddaughter of Ben Swig, a great humanitarian of the San Francisco Bay area and a longtime friend. Mr. Swig was a benefactor of my cause that needed help, including the Salvation Army and the Jewish Community Federation. This poem by his granddaughter embodies his humanitarian spirit.

Lindsey's awareness of the social problems of our times, the love and sensitivity she brings to these issues and her dedication to make this world a better place for all of us gives us hope for the future. It is a young generation of multitalented individuals like Lindsey who will comprise the next generation of leaders. Mr. Speaker, I ask that her poem be included in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to encourage young leadership like Lindsey's.

HELPING THE WORLD
(By Lindsey Sedlack)

If I were wind,
I would blow free.
Wishing the world
was as happy as me.
I would carry seeds
across the world,
making flowers and plants
for boys and girls.
On hot summer days,
I would make a cool breeze
that would cool people down
and rattle through the leaves.
I would blow all the war and fighting away
wishing that only peace would stay.
I wish that the homeless could have their
own town.
I wish that people would stop cutting trees
down.
I wish people would stop making animals ext-
inct
and would draw more pictures on paper with
ink.
If I were the wind I would blow free
wishing the world
was a happy as me.

PROVIDING COLORECTAL CANCER
SCREENING COVERAGE FOR ALL
AMERICANS

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when I first became involved in the issue of

colorectal cancer screening, I did so not because I am an African-American, but because providing colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit funded the Medicare Program has the potential to save thousands of lives each year in this country. The statistics on colorectal cancer cannot be ignored. There are about 150,000 new cases of colorectal cancer each year in the United States, and about 60,000 people will die in the United States from that disease each year. Colorectal cancer is the second leading killer of all the cancers. It also is an equal opportunity disease whose victims include Americans of all races, creeds, and ethnic groups.

I recently became aware, however, of a number of medical studies that make me realize that, as an African-American, I have a special reason to be concerned about this issue. These studies have found that colorectal cancer strikes African-Americans differently than it does the general population in the United States. Moreover, these differences are critical with regard to screening to detect this disease. The data in these studies make clear that sigmoidoscopy is not an effective screening procedure for African-Americans. Rather, a barium enema or other procedure that views the full colon is clearly preferred for this population, and perhaps for other groups as well.

In the opening weeks of this Congress, I introduced a bill, H.R. 1046, that would expand the Medicare Program to provide coverage of periodic colorectal cancer screening services. Because this bill provides coverage for all of the currently available screening procedures, it would allow all Medicare recipients at average-risk for colorectal cancer, including African-Americans, to decide to be screened with the more comprehensive barium enema procedure or, if they prefer, sigmoidoscopy. As of last week, the Colorectal Cancer Screening Act has 30 cosponsors in the House of Representatives, from both sides of the aisle, and the key provisions of the bill were included as part of the comprehensive reform of the Medicare Program in President Clinton's most recent budget proposals.

H.R. 1046 is distinguished from other colorectal cancer screening legislation by the fundamental belief that the decision on how to screen each patient should be left to the patient and his or her physician—not the Federal Government. For this reason, H.R. 1046 authorizes Medicare coverage for colorectal cancer screening for individuals at average-risk for colorectal cancer that includes an annual fecal occult blood test [FOBT] and direct screening every 5 years with either a barium enema procedure or sigmoidoscopy. For individuals at high-risk for colorectal cancer, the bill provides an annual FOBT and direct screening every 2 years with either a barium enema procedure or colonoscopy. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] to authorize coverage for new screening procedures as they become available. Unlike other colorectal cancer screening bills that would provide Medicare reimbursement for only some of the currently available screening procedures, H.R. 1046 recognizes that different screening procedures may be appropriate for different individuals. The bill, therefore, provides a range of options and leaves the choice to patients and their physicians.

The validity of this approach is confirmed by the medical studies on colorectal cancer in Af-

rican-Americans. The studies were unanimous in their conclusions—that "the entire colon of * * * black patients is at greater risk than that of white patients to develop cancer of the colon." They found that colon cancer tends to strike African-Americans more commonly on the right side of the colon than the general population in the United States.

These studies raise serious questions about the approach taken by other colorectal cancer screening bills, which provide coverage only for sigmoidoscopy and not the barium enema. While the barium procedure allows for screening the whole colon, the flexible sigmoidoscopy screens only about one-half of the colon. Sigmoidoscopy does not screen the right side of the colon where African-Americans more frequently develop colon cancer. Thus, providing coverage only for sigmoidoscopy puts African-Americans and possible other unidentified ethnic groups at risk. Let me cite the conclusions of several of these studies:

"Current screening recommendations [sigmoidoscopy] may not be effective enough for preventing colon cancer in this population." "Distribution of Adenomatous Polyps in African-Americans," Lisa A. Ozick, MD, Leslie Jacob, MD, Shirley S. Donelson, MD, Sudhir K. Agarwal, MD, and Harold P. Freeman, MD, *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*, May 1995, p. 758.

"This study points out the potentially discrepant sensitivity and value of this instrument [sigmoidoscopy] between black and white patients, suggesting that colonoscopy and/or air contrast barium enema examinations are the screening methodologies of choice in black patients." "Anatomical Distribution of Colonic Carcinomas Interracial Differences in a Community Hospital Population," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD and Rita Carstens, RN, *Cancer*, 1986, p. 999.

"This study challenges this recommendation [sigmoidoscopy every three to five years] as unsatisfactory for blacks since 50 percent of neoplasms could be missed in blacks compared to only 20 percent in whites." "Site-Specific Distribution of Large Bowel Adenomatous Polyps: Emphasis on Ethnic Differences," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD, Irving Margolis, MD, Leslie Wise, MD, *Dis. Colon Rectum*, April 1988, p. 260.

"Data support the clinical impression that blacks have relatively more proximal colonic tumors than the general population. They also suggest that early full study of the colon, including barium enema with air contrast or colonoscopy (opposed to flexible sigmoidoscopy), is highly indicated in screening or work up for earlier diagnosis in patients, especially blacks suspected of polyps or carcinoma of the colon." "Anatomic Distribution of Colonic Cancers in Middle Class Black Americans," John W.V. Cordice, Jr. MD, Houston Johnson, Jr. MD, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991, p. 730.

"Unless barium enema studies or colonoscopic studies are employed, significant numbers of premalignant lesions or early cancers could be missed in a black population if the distribution of lesions found in this study is generally applicable to black populations." "Untreated Colorectal Cancer in a Community Hospital," Dr. Houston Johnson, Jr., *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, July 3, 1984, p. 198.

These medical studies have caused me to redouble my efforts on this legislation. We need to enact a colorectal cancer screening bill that serves all Americans, and that provides an equal opportunity for all Americans to have a screening procedure that is effective