

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 nor-

mal 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.

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

• 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.

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, last night I was present for roll vote No. 279, amendment 37 to H.R. 3666, the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies appropriations bill. I slipped my voting card into the electronic voter tallying device and voted no. However, due to an electronic error I was recorded as not voting. I regret that my no vote was not recorded. As a result, my vote was paired with the minority leader.

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, congressional 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 Representative, 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.¹ 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 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

¹To date, FDA has received only one synonym petition.

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 facility 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.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 3604, the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This bill will assure the safety of our drinking water. The American public will no longer have to worry that the water they drink might contain harmful contaminants.

H.R. 3604 will provide State and local water systems with the resources they will need to ensure the safety of our drinking water. The bill creates a \$7.6 billion State revolving fund. This fund will provide direct loans and grants that will allow water systems to make the improvements needed to ensure safe drinking water.

Under the provisions of the bill water, systems will have to comply with standards that will ensure that our drinking water is free of the most dangerous contaminants, like cryptosporidium, a microbe that killed over 100 people in Milwaukee in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3604 will ensure that every community in the country has clean and safe drinking water. I encourage my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

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 re-

source 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to the need to attend the funeral of a close personal friend and campaign advisor in Los Angeles, I was absent for the House Session held on Wednesday, June 26, 1996. As a result, I missed a number of recorded floor votes including amendments and final passage to H.R. 3666, the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

My constituents have the right to know how I would have voted on the various amendments, bills, and rules considered during this time. For the RECORD, I would like to indicate my position on each missed vote:

Motion to Adjourn, rollcall 271—"no".

Lazio amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 272—"yes".

Shays/Lowey amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 273—"yes".

Sanders amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 274—"yes".

Hefley amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 275—"no".

Hostettler amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 276—"no".—This recorded vote was later withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Gutknecht amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 277—"no".

Walker amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 278—"no".

Markey amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 279—"no".

Roemer amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 280—"yes".

On the Motion to Recommit with Instructions, rollcall 281—"yes".

On Final Passage of H.R. 3666, rollcall 282—"no".

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 unflinching 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 jam to 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 legend.

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 elect-

ed 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.