

key provider of comprehensive primary care. It delivers medical care to approximately 7,000 patients out of a total population of 28,000. It also has the only pharmacy available in Uvalde County. Some patients travel as far as 60 miles to get to this health center for treatment. The Uvalde County Clinic is also vitally important in that it trains medical students, physician assistants, and residents from our medical schools in the State.

For the hardworking people of Laredo, TX, the Gateway Community Health Center, of which Mike Trevino is the executive director, is a source of health care for the indigent population in the area. It serves approximately 12,000 patients, 83 percent of whom are uninsured. This center, with its focus on patient-centered care, reaches out with special programs for diabetes, hypertension and other chronic diseases, while promoting wellness and prevention.

My friend, Ventura Gonzales, operates the Vida y Salud Health Systems, Inc. in Crystal City. This is an area where unemployment is high and health needs are growing. This center serves nearly 12,000 patients, providing service to approximately 70 percent of the uninsured in that area. Remarkably, in an area where there is no other provider, this center has achieved a 93.3 percent immunization rate for children. It is a major employer in the area, and next to the school board, represents the second largest industry in my congressional district.

Today, in improving this reauthorization, we are helping the communities of my district and communities across this Nation protect public health and expand access to health care. It is also important to emphasize that health centers are built by community initiative. A limited Federal grant program provides seed money to empower communities themselves to find partners and resources to develop centers, to hire doctors and needed health professionals, and to build their own points of entry into the Nation's health care delivery system.

For these reasons I support America's health centers. It is a cost-effective way to do a job that needs doing. This is why I have consistently fought very hard in the appropriations process to provide funding for these health centers.

America's health centers meet today's rigid fiscal demands for cost effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability. They do a tremendous job reaching out to energize communities and their people to meet critical health needs and promote greater personal responsibility for good health. They work because they are partnerships—partnerships of people, Government, businesses and communities working together to improve health.

Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of S. 1044.

PROVIDING FOR RELOCATION OF PORTRAIT MONUMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday September 26, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, but I would like to express my reservations about this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, today as we end the 104th Congress we will vote on a resolution to move the statue of Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton from the Capitol Crypt to the Capitol Rotunda.

The struggle over this statute of the leaders of our suffrage movement has a long and tumultuous history. More than 75 years ago, Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party commissioned sculptor Adlaide Johnson to create a statute to commemorate the passage of the 19th amendment and to celebrate those remarkable women whose lives were devoted to gaining for women the right to vote and the opportunity to participate fully in American life.

On February 15, 1921, Susan B. Anthony's 101st birthday, the statue was welcomed into the Rotunda—6 months after American women won the right to vote. Yet 2 days later, it was moved into storage in the Capitol Crypt. That same year, Congress ordered workers to scrape off the statute's blasphemous feminist inscription, which in gold gilt had read: "Woman, first denied a soul, then called mindless, now arisen declared herself an entity to be reckoned."

Since 1921, many resolutions to move the statue have failed, including ones in 1928, in 1932 and 1950, when Congress refused to approve bills that would have let the suffragists out of the basement.

In 1963, when the crypt was renovated and opened to the public, the statute was open for viewing. Still, treatment of the statute did not improve. Placed a few feet from a souvenir stand, the statute does not even carry a sign identifying the women by name. And the memorial's name has been changed from "The Woman Movement" to "The Portrait Monument."

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage, a bipartisan group was established in 1995 to move the statute to the Capitol Rotunda. On July 14, 1995, Senator TED STEVENS introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, which called on the Architect of the Capitol to restore the Portrait Monument to its original state and place it in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It also sought to make arrangements for the rededication ceremony of such statute in the Rotunda and procession in cooperation with the 75th anniversary of Woman Suffrage Task Force. Senate Concurrent Resolution 21 unanimously passed the Senate on July 17, 1995.

Unfortunately, Republican House Members objected to passage of the same authorizing resolution because they objected to using \$75,000 in Federal funds to move the statue. Since then the Woman Suffrage Statute Campaign, a project of the National Museum of Women's History, has raised the \$75,000. The group raised \$40,000 on their own. A pledge of \$25,000 came from Abbott Laboratories, and a \$10,000 pledge came from a woman in Connecticut.

As I wrote in my letters to Speaker Gingrich asking him to act on moving the Portrait Monument, "American women ask as they asked President Wilson for the right to vote. How long must we wait?"

This resolution before us today, House Concurrent Resolution 216, places the 9-ton statue in the Capitol's most prestigious hall, and finally breaks the all-male lock on the statues in the Rotunda. It is a victory for all American women who believe that it is important to honor our American female heroes, in the

same manner that we honor our American male heroes.

I would like to acknowledge the fine work of my colleague Connie Morella for bringing this resolution to the floor today. I salute Karen Staser of the National Woman's Suffrage Statue Campaign and all of the women's organizations that have worked tirelessly to bring this initiative to fruition. It is to their credit that we are here today acting on this resolution.

Although the resolution at hand will finally move the statue, it is flawed. It would place the statue alongside statues of our male American heroes in the Capitol Rotunda—but only for 1 year.

At that time, a commission will be established of 11 interested parties that will make recommendations about the final resting place for the statue. Apparently, there are differing views as to what should happen to the statue. Why? Perhaps because half the population gaining the right to vote was not historically significant enough to merit the statue's full-time display in the Rotunda alongside statues of our great male leaders.

The Republican leadership initially opposed the move on the grounds that it would cost the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars. They said that if money could be raised privately, the statue could be moved to the Rotunda. They then came forward with a compromise resolution that creates a Commission to decide what should be done with the Portrait Monument.

We now have secured private funding to move the statue this year. When then would a compromise resolution call for possibly moving it twice? The bottom line is that taxpayer expense was never the real issue.

If this Congress was 90 percent female and 10 percent male—not 90 percent male and 10 percent female as it is today—I believe that there would not be a 1-year clause and that the women's suffrage statue would become a permanent fixture in the Rotunda.

Furthermore, statues are about history. And in historical context, moving the statue in this particular congress is incredibly ironic since many of our hard fought victories of the past were eroded and threatened in the past 2 years.

Moving this statue of these three heroines of the women's suffrage movement is a significant step in recognizing the rich history of the America's women's rights movement. Fortunately Mr. Speaker, the 104th Congress will soon be history, too.

ACCOUNTABLE PIPELINE SAFETY AND PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1505, the Accountable Pipeline Safety and Partnership Act of 1995.

Mr. Speaker, over 2 years ago a 36-inch interstate natural gas pipeline, operated by Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Co., exploded in Edison, NJ. For the residents of the nearby Durham Woods Apartment Complex, March 23, 1994 was a night of sheer terrors. Men,