

compassionate organization, which has provided exceptional care for terminally ill patients and their families.

Inspired by the work of Dr. Cecily Saunders, founder of the first modern-day hospice program in London, a group of local residents established the Hospice of Northern Virginia after recognizing the need for appropriate care for the terminally ill. Among the Northern Virginia founders are Dr. Josefina Magno, a physician practicing oncology at Georgetown University Hospital; Dorothy N. Garrett, a local nonprofit organization administrator; and Pat Pastore, R.N., a local nurse. The nonprofit hospice they founded immediately drew widespread community support and attention; in 1980, the Hospice was one of 26 hospices across the country that became part of a 3-year Medicare and Medicaid demonstration. This demonstration induced the enactment of the new Hospice Medicare Benefit in 1984.

Hospice of Northern Virginia distinguishes itself as an extraordinary achievement because of its compassion and cost-effectiveness. A year after the Hospice's incorporation, its leaders decided to pursue the use of a surplus public school building in Arlington for conversion into a treatment and care facility. The Arlington County Board generously agreed to a 50-year lease and contributed public funds to start the renovation of the Woodlawn Elementary School. The renovation was instigated in June 1978, when Hospice of Northern Virginia received a Certificate of Need for the Commonwealth of Virginia. The resourcefulness of the founding members paved the way for the largest hospice program in the Commonwealth of Virginia and Washington metropolitan areas. The founders' ingenuity and courage is commendable and directly correlates to their continued success.

Hospice care is delivered by an interdisciplinary team consisting of a physician, registered nurse, social worker, chaplain, dietitian, certified nursing assistants, and trained volunteers. As Hospice president and CEO David English pointed out, this team of professionals focuses on eliminating the physical pain and symptoms associated with terminal illness while providing necessary psychological, spiritual, and emotional support that enables patients and families to concentrate on the quality of remaining life. Ninety percent of the care provided is in the home setting, saving patients thousands of dollars, though hospice care can also be delivered in nursing homes, contracted hospitals, and the Hospice Center's acute care unit. Hospice of Northern Virginia nurses are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The Hospice's contributions to the local community are prominent. Over the past two decades, the organization has served more than 17,000 patients and families through its Greater Arlington, Fairfax, Loudon, and Prince William regional offices and the Hospice Center. Hospice of Northern Virginia prides itself in the fact that it accepts patients who seek care, regardless of their financial situations. In 1996, it provided over \$2 million in care beyond reimbursed costs.

Mr. Speaker, we know our colleagues will join us in saluting Hospice of Northern Virginia as it celebrates 20 years of outstanding medical care to the community.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF  
WARREN

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 31, 1997*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the city of Warren, MI whose citizens are celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Evolving from wilderness territory 180 years ago the largest city in the 12th Congressional District and third largest in the State of Michigan, the city of Warren is now known as the City of Progress. While sparsely populated early this century, Warren's growth began in the 1940's with the onset of World War II. Utilizing the nearby steel mills and automotive base in the city of Detroit, Warren became the home of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant. Employing thousands of people, the "Arsenal of Democracy" produced Sherman tanks for the war effort and provided an economic base to encourage tremendous growth after the war, continuing through the 1950's and 1960's.

In 1952, General Motors Corporation began construction on the General Motors Tech Center, occupying over 1,000 acres in the city. It is the nucleus of GM's technical, creative, and innovative operations. GM continues to serve as the largest employer in Warren with over 23,000 employees. Prompted by the presence of a world class facility in their midst, the township of Warren incorporated as a city on October 27, 1956, and began operating as such on January 1, 1957.

The citizens of Warren enjoy a rich ethnic heritage which continues to be celebrated today. Joining German immigrants already established, Polish families moved in large numbers from the east side of Detroit and Hamtramck to the city of Warren. They were followed by Italian, Ukrainian and Irish, and more recently, Albanian, Lebanese, and Chaldean families.

Warren's history, steeped in technology, innovation, and industry, has generated support for six public school districts and three colleges. Macomb Community College, Detroit College of Business, and an extension of Central Michigan University serve over 25,000 students seeking advanced degrees.

Mr. Speaker, ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Warren's 40th anniversary. On this occasion, I extend my sincere wishes for continued progress, growth and prosperity to the citizens and leadership of the city of Warren.

FEDERAL JUDGE NORMAN W.  
BLACK

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 31, 1997*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House today to duly recognize the lifelong service and contribution of a great American, the Honorable Norman W. Black. Judge Black will be remembered as one of the few magistrates that ever graced the Federal bench to be as revered for his humanistic concern for his fellow man as he was for his legal acumen. It is this kind of exem-

plary strength of character that reminds us of how amazing we human beings can truly be at our very best. For all of you who did not ever have the pleasure of sharing his company, studying his work, or admiring his brilliance, I want to assure you that Norman Black was one of our very best.

More than just a judge, Norman Black was a caring husband, an attentive and doting father, the best friend of his loving granddaughter, and the model of the noble adjudicator, who treated all persons to stand before his court with unfailing civility and unconditional respect. It is this ability, to separate the case and its facts from the humanity of the people entangled within it that to me is most remarkable. In life, it is often difficult to not allow circumstances to predetermine our disposition on a myriad of issues, but Judge Black always allowed justice to have the final say. One of Judge Black's associate judges on the Southern District of Texas' bench said that he was "one of the most well-liked jurists on the Federal bench, always even-tempered and courteous to all attorneys."

This ability to maintain a consistent posture of fairness, publicly recognized by both his peers and Presidents alike, seems to be the clear reason why President Carter appointed Judge Black to the Federal bench in the Southern District of Texas in 1979. Judge Black was regularly given the highest ratings in local bar association evaluations, was amazingly as popular as he was effective. Judge Black, who served as chief judge of the southern district until his recent mandatory retirement, remained to the very day of his passing an active judicial advocate for the rights of the citizens to enter the doors of his court, and Americans everywhere.

So on behalf of the entire 18th Congressional District, the city of Houston, and our Nation, I want to give our deepest condolences to Judge Black's loving wife, Berne, his two daughters, Elizabeth and Diane, and his very special granddaughter. I am deeply saddened by this loss, and know that we will surely not be privileged enough to see his like again.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON  
H.R. 1119, NATIONAL DEFENSE  
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FIS-  
CAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. MAX SANDLIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 25, 1997*

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the motion to instruct the conferees on the limitation on payments for the cost of NATO expansion. Our country has for too long assumed the lion share of the cost of defending our allies. I support a strong national defense and I have voted to fund many of our weapons programs so we can be assured of our own military preparedness. However, our allies must begin to show their commitment to military preparedness.

As we move to expand NATO, we must be ever-mindful of the potential cost of that expansion. Our cost estimates for that expansion range from \$1 billion to \$125 billion over 10 years. With such a wide range of estimates, it

is important that the Congress take action to limit those costs. By taking this action, we not only prevent unanticipated increases in future budgets, we also strengthen the hand of the President in negotiations with our allies.

Burden sharing proposals of recent years have proven to be an effective way of encouraging wealthy foreign countries to begin to pay their fair share for their own defense. Legislation in 1989 called upon Japan to increase its share of the cost of stationing U.S. troops there. This legislation has led to billions of dollars in savings for the U.S. taxpayer and Japan now contributes 78 percent of the non-personnel cost of stationing U.S. troops there.

The budget agreement will adopt demands that we severely curtail both domestic and military spending over the next 5 years. We must take care of the folks at home first. We should first use American taxpayer dollars to benefit people at home who earned them, not people overseas who didn't. At a time when some in government are seriously considering cutting Medicare benefits to our seniors in order to balance the budget, how can we turn back the clock on the progress we have made in getting our allies to pay for their defense? Our parents worked a lifetime for those benefits. These are some of the most vulnerable in our society and their health care needs must come first. We ought to make good on our commitment to them and our commitment to the education and well-being of our children, instead of sending billions to nations that can defend themselves.

We have only recently begun to increase the amount some of our allies pay for their defense. They still do not pay their fair share. At a time when we are struggling to keep open bases like the Red River Army Depot in my district, balance our Federal budget, protect Medicare, and increase education funding, we cannot run the risk of turning back the clock and increasing the percentage we pay for allies' defense.

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT'S ADDRESS  
IN PRAGUE ON THE ADMISSION  
TO NATO OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 31, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I have consistently and strongly supported the addition of new members to the North Atlantic Alliance. I welcome enthusiastically the decision of NATO to invite Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to join the alliance. In this regard, I want to pay particular tribute to our Secretary of State Madeleine Albright for her intense efforts and effective leadership in bringing about this very positive result.

Mr. Speaker, the visit of Secretary Albright to Prague was significant and emotional. It was her first since she became our Secretary of State at the beginning of the year. As my colleagues know, Secretary Albright was born in Czechoslovakia, and her father, Joseph Korb, was a distinguished member of that country's diplomatic service. In 1948 he and his family, including Madeleine, were forced to flee their homeland when the Communist

Party assumed complete control of the country. To the great benefit of our country, they chose to come to the United States, and at that time our Nation was farsighted enough to welcome such political refugees.

Secretary Albright has been appropriately recognized by the Government of the Czech Republic for her effective and farsighted leadership as our Secretary of State. When she was in Prague 2 weeks ago following the NATO summit at Madrid, the President of the Czech Republic, Vaclav Havel, awarded her the Order of the White Lion, the highest honor that the Republic can bestow upon a non-Czech citizen. This was a most fitting and appropriate award, and one that I am sure was especially meaningful to Secretary Albright because of her background.

During her visit to Prague, Secretary Albright addressed a meeting of the leaders of the Czech Government convened by President Havel. The speech was held in the Obecní Dum, the historic hall where the Republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed in 1918, with the support and assistance of American President Woodrow Wilson and the United States. Secretary Albright in her speech struck a most fitting historic tone that was appropriate to the place and the significance of the historic decision to invite the Czech Republic to become a member of NATO. She made most appropriate references to the abandonment of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany by Britain and France in 1938 at the Munich Conference, the Communist takeover of the country in 1948, and the Velvet Revolution in November 1989.

Secretary Albright's speech on this occasion was an outstanding statement of the historic and strategic significance of the admission of the Czech Republic to NATO. Not only did she focus upon the importance of this step for the Czech Republic, but she also discussed its significance for other nations in the future. In particular, she challenged the Czechs to play a positive leadership role in the future expansion of NATO to still other countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Secretary Albright's address be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read and give it thoughtful attention:

A MOMENT OF CELEBRATION AND OF DEDICATION: ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT TO THE PEOPLE OF PRAGUE

July 14, 1997

President Havel, Prime Minister Klaus, Senators and Parliamentarians, Excellencies, distinguished guests, thank you so much for your warm and unforgettable welcome. Let me begin by expressing my sadness at the devastation that has been caused by the flooding over the last week. Our thoughts and prayers today are with those who have lost their loved ones and their homes. I know that there are many mayors here from regions affected by the flood. The solidarity and dedication that you and the Czech people have shown in this tragedy is inspiring.

This week, as I traveled from Madrid to central Europe, I could not help but think about the three journeys that have framed my life, and my life's work:

I have been thinking about the memories and the meaning of my own family's journey through the war and the turbulence of post-war Europe to the freedom and security of the United States.

I have been thinking as well about Europe's journey from total war to absolute division to the promise of enduring unity and peace.

And of course, I have been thinking about the journey of the Czech nation from the day in 1918 when its independence was proclaimed on this very spot, to the day in 1948 when its liberty was extinguished, to this day, when you take your rightful place in the family of European democracies—fully, finally and forever.

T.S. Eliot wrote:

We shall not cease from exploration  
And the end of all our exploring

Will be to arrive where we started

And know the place for the first time.

Today, you know me in a new way, in my new role. And I see you in a new way as well—not only as the friend of the United States, but also as our next ally. Truth does conquer, after all. President Havel: Truth and love do conquer after all.

I have been here many times since the Velvet Revolution. And I am filled with pride every time I hear the playing of my country's national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and yours, "Where is my Home." But nothing compares to the feeling of coming to my original home, Prague, as the Secretary of State of the United States, for the purpose of saying to you: Welcome home.

For with the news from Madrid this week, you are coming home in fact to the community of freedom that you never left in spirit.

From Munich to Madrid, from tragedy to triumph, it has been a long and painful journey. But you have arrived at your destination.

You have arrived at a moment of injustice undone, of promises kept, of a unified Europe begun. Now, a new journey begins; and at last, we can travel it together.

We stand at one of those great turning points in history. For the third time in this century, the politics of Europe are changing fundamentally. And this time, we pray, for good.

Almost 80 years ago, our parents and grandparents were full of the hope that Woodrow Wilson's dream of universal democracy inspired across the lands of central and eastern Europe. That dream was shattered by the illusion that the people of Paris and London and New York could simply go on with their lives while the people of Vilnius and Krakow and Prague were robbed of their independence, sent away in box cars, and machine-gunned in forests.

After World War II, it was Stalin's armies that shattered our dream. And for the next 50 years, one half of Europe was consigned to subjugation, the other half to fear. We were separated by concrete and barbed wire, by radio jammers and minefields, by lies that might seem ridiculous today had they not ruined so many lives.

The amazing thing is that all those years of propaganda, terror, and isolation utterly failed to flatten Europe's moral landscape. The communist authorities kept from you the truth, and still you spoke the truth. They fed you a vacuous culture and still you gave us works of art that fill our lives with intelligence, humor and warmth. They tried to smother your allegiances, your faith and your initiative, and still you taught the world the meaning of solidarity and civil society. They banished your finest leaders, and still you gave us Vaclav Havel.

This is what we must remember as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland join NATO. As President Clinton has said, we are not just new allies. In the ways that truly matter, we are old allies. We are and always have been and always will be part of the same community.

NATO membership will bring many benefits to the Czech Republic and to others who