

CELEBRATING THE FORTIETH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE MONTGOM-
ERY COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Montgomery County Humane Society as they celebrate their 40th anniversary. As an animal lover and member of the Congressional Friends of Animals Caucus, I am so proud that this organization has provided compassionate animal welfare services to my district in Montgomery County, Maryland for so many years.

The Montgomery County Humane Society offers many critically important services to the county. Every year, the organization shelters over 10,500 animals and provides other assistance to 100,000 local citizens. The adoption program is nationally recognized with an impressive 69% adoption rate. The Montgomery County Humane Society also provides rescue services, low- and no-cost spaying and neutering, veterinary care, and critical humane education programs.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer congratulations and my warmest wishes to the Montgomery County Humane Society as they celebrate this important milestone. May they continue to grow and prosper.

WOMEN'S HEALTH RESEARCH

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1998

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of legislation that was introduced by Congressman BILIRAKIS. This legislation is a necessary step to ensure that the most promising research receives the attention it deserves and that women receive the best screening and prevention methods available.

The Women's Health Research & Prevention Amendments of 1998 includes a section that will renew the CDC National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). More than 1 million women in this country who otherwise would not have the benefit of early cancer detection have been screened by this excellent program. Since the inception of the NBCCEDP, over 3,400 women have been diagnosed with cancer.

Breast and cervical cancer is devastating. One in eight women will develop breast cancer. Today, 2.6 million women are living with breast cancer. Every three minutes a woman is diagnosed and every 11 minutes a woman dies of breast cancer. Additionally, 13,700 women will be diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer. Deaths related to cervical cancer will total 3,900 this year. These startling statistics prove the importance of education, screening, early detection, and treatment.

In collaboration with Congressman BILIRAKIS, I drafted language to expand the services provided under this program. Women diagnosed with cancer through this program will now be able to rely on case managers to help them obtain the care they need and the care they deserve.

Case management in this CDC screening program is a critical component in most states' programs. My language would ensure that all women who are diagnosed case managers. Women need expert advice as they face the challenges posed by breast and cervical cancer. We are ensuring that today every woman has as much knowledge as possible to take control of her own life and obtain the care she needs to fight her cancer.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that I am pleased to be an original sponsor of Congressman BILIRAKIS' legislation. I thank him for accommodating my concerns and taking this important first step in addressing a critical problem facing underserved women in this nation.

There are thousands of medically underserved women who need access to critical health care. We must continue to look for long term solutions to the challenge of ensuring treatment for women served under this CDC-funded program. Case management is vitally important, however, as more women are screened and more cancers are diagnosed through this program, ensuring care for all who need it will place increasing stress on fragile and overburdened treatment systems.

Earlier this year, I introduced legislation that solves this problem for women screened through the CDC program. My bill, The Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act, H.R. 3779, will strengthen an already strong program by allowing case managers to serve those women diagnosed with cancer in a more timely manner. Currently, program managers must rely on outside funding sources for treatment—a process that requires time, labor, and resources. My bill gives states the option to help these women find the appropriate care through Medicaid. Additionally, my bill would free up resources, especially time and money, so that case managers can focus efforts on bringing more women into the program to take advantage of early cancer screening. My legislation will make the CDC screening program a complete success and should be enacted as well.

I am hopeful that Congress will take the necessary steps to make the program stronger through the passage of The Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments of 1998. Not only does this legislation reauthorize the NBCCEDP, but it also addresses many other quality programs in women's health at the NIH and the CDC. The legislation reauthorizes research on osteoporosis, cancer, heart attack, stroke, and aging at the NIH. Under the CDC, this bill also reauthorizes the National Center for Health Statistics, National Program of Cancer Registries, and the Centers for Research and Demonstrations of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

I urge all my colleagues to cosponsor Mr. BILIRAKIS' legislation and do our share to ensure that women can be screened, treated, and cured of breast and cervical cancer.

INDIAN PARLIAMENT MEMBER
SAYS INDIA MAY SUFFER SAME
FATE AS SOVIET UNION

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on August 7, India-West reported that Sharad Pawar, the

leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament, "expressed fear that the country might go the erstwhile Soviet Union way." Speaking at a function for the release of a book, Pawar said that although the Soviet Union was a nuclear power, it fell apart. He said that India's missile tests should not make it overconfident about keeping the country together.

The decline of India is inevitable, Mr. Speaker, for many of the same reasons that doomed the Soviet Union. The fact that a leader of the Indian Parliament is now taking note of it is a significant development.

India is a country made of many nations. It has 18 official languages. While it maintains a democratic form of government, the principles of democracy do not seem to apply where the minority nations are concerned. Tens of thousands of Sikhs, Christian Nagas, Kashmiri Muslims, Dalits, Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, and others have been murdered by the government, with no apparent difference no matter which party is in power. Currently, there are 17 freedom movements within India's borders. It looks like Mr. Pawar is on to something.

India's breakup is inevitable. I think I speak for most of us here when I say that I hope it happens in the peaceful way that the Soviet breakup did. Otherwise, there is the risk of another Yugoslavia in South Asia.

It has been American policy to preserve the current artificial stability in South Asia, but let us remember that we pursued a similar policy with regard to the Soviet empire and it collapsed anyway. The best way to preserve stability, democracy, prosperity, freedom, and peace in South Asia is to get on the side of the peaceful, democratic, nonviolent freedom movements in Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and the other nations living under Indian rule.

I call on my colleagues to support an internationally supervised plebiscite to settle the future of Punjab, Khalistan by votes, the way that democracies decide issues. I also call on India to fulfill its obligation to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir as it promised the United Nations it would in 1948. By these steps, India will signal its commitment to a democratic solution rather than a Yugoslavian-style ethnic war. If it will not commit itself to take these steps, my colleagues can draw their own conclusions—and so can the people of the world. India must not try to settle this issue with more bullets, more genocide, and more nuclear warheads. The time has come to shine the light of freedom on all the people and nations of South Asia.

I thank Dr. Aulakh for bringing this very informative article to my attention and I am placing the article into the RECORD.

[From India-West, Aug. 7, 1998]

INDIA MAY SUFFER SOVIET FATE: PAWAR

PUNE (PTI).—The leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha Sharad Pawar Aug. 2 expressed the fear that the country might go the erstwhile Soviet Union way unless concerted efforts are taken to strengthen its economy in the wake of international reaction to its carrying out nuclear tests.

Pawar was speaking at a function to release a book, "Hiroshima," by noted Marathi writer D.B. Kher on the after effects of bomb explosion in Japan Aug. 6, 1945.

Pawar said though the erstwhile USSR was a nuclear power it collapsed, and added that India should not become over-confident after the Pokhran-II tests.

He said India should also be very vigilant as the economy of Pakistan was in the doldrums. It might take any dangerous step out of frustration. "We should not forget the fact that Pakistan had a history of aggression against India and hence we should be on guard," he said.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 20
YEARS OF SERVICE OF "A SAFE
PLACE"

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1998

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with you the exemplary work of a community service organization that addressed the need for a battered woman's program in the East Bay. "A Safe Place" was founded by four women who began providing crisis counseling, referral, and information services from an office in the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Oakland. Under the leadership of the Executive Director, Ms. Carolyn Russell, the agency has grown with expanded programs and services. A Safe Place continues to be the only shelter exclusively for women and children who are homeless due to domestic violence.

A Safe Place exists to provide battered women and their children with transitional and supportive services to enable them to break the cycle of violence and regain a sense of self-esteem and personal power.

A Safe Place is a comprehensive and holistic approach to service the needs of battered women and children under the Domestic Violence Assistance program. This program consists of Emergency Shelter, Community Counseling, Community Education and Outreach. A Safe Place provides urgent safe shelter with counseling and support services; a community counseling and support group, and education on domestic violence. A special therapeutic service is directed to children who have witnessed domestic violence. The most recent program, and one of its greatest accomplishments, is a partnership with the Oakland Police Department in its implementation of a Domestic Violence Unit located in the police department with family violence coordinators.

Recognizing that domestic violence is a health issue and battered women are seen by medical providers, A Safe Place has developed partnerships with local hospitals to develop a Domestic Violence Medical Response Project, where staff can respond to battered women who are seen in local emergency rooms and clinics.

Domestic violence in teen relationships has increased. "Young People Taking Action" is a comprehensive teen violence prevention educational program, providing education on teen relationship violence, resources and alternatives for battered teens and criteria for establishing healthy relationships. This program is successfully implemented in the Oakland Unified School District.

A Safe Place has developed partnerships and joined forces with local agencies including law enforcement, the criminal justice system, medical community, social service agencies and with families and friends of battered women. The goal is to decrease domestic violence in our community to make it a safe place for our children to have a quality of life without fear and violence.

In 1996, California law enforcement agencies fielded nearly 228,000 domestic violence related calls. National crime surveys show that domestic violence directly affects our communities and families. A Safe Place provides a refuge and an important bridge for victims of domestic abuse to move to a position where they are better able to protect themselves. Part of this process draws in members of the larger community in forums to learn more about this epidemic.

On October 23, 1998, A Safe Place will celebrate its 20th year of providing quality services to families in the East Bay in conjunction with Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

I would like to extend my congratulations to A Safe Place for 20 years of community service and to the five women being honored for their longstanding work: Liz Hendrickson, Kim Kline, Cheri Pies, Nancy Brester, and civil rights attorney, Eva Jefferson-Paterson, for her legal work on behalf of A Safe Place with the Oakland Police Department. Together with A Safe Place and other partners to decrease domestic violence, I am proud to join with A Safe Place and other partners to decrease domestic violence by encouraging the continuation of similar programs of community service to improve the quality of life of all our citizens.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN A. ELROD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the contributions of a great public servant, Marilyn Elrod, on the occasion of her retirement from the staff of the House of Representatives. On August 31st, after more than 29 years on the Hill, Marilyn retired from her position as the minority staff director of the House National Security Committee. She will be greatly missed.

Marilyn, a native of Indiana, started her tenure on the Hill working for Representative Alard Lowenstein in June of 1969 after doing graduate work at American University. In November of 1970, Ronald V. Dellums of California was elected to Congress and before beginning his first term in the 91st Congress, Ron hired Marilyn as a military caseworker and legislative aide. From there she moved up to become the Legislative Director for Mr. Dellums, a position she held until 1983.

In 1983, Ron Dellums assumed the chair of the Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee of the then Armed Services Committee. He quickly had Ms. Elrod appointed to the staff of the Subcommittee where she worked for the next six years. There, she helped him shift the focus of the Subcommittee toward quality of life issues for military personnel. Increased attention to housing, child development centers, and bringing installations into line with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines were all part of the new emphasis in military construction funding. Appropriately, this focus continues today.

Marilyn was assigned to be Mr. Dellums' staff person on the Research and Development Subcommittee in 1989 when he became chair of that Subcommittee. There she was a leader in the effort to have the Subcommittee make policy decisions about the military and

economic viability of future weapon systems early in the process—during the research and development phase—rather than in the procurement phase where such decisions had so often been made in the past. Earlier scrutiny where a wasteful or ineffective program could be stopped or realigned means greater savings to the taxpayer. In the same vein, she worked with Mr. Dellums to lead the fight against the wastefulness of "concurrent" research, development and procurement.

After ten years as Mr. Dellums' most trusted committee staff person, she made a bit of history. Ron Dellums was chosen by the Democratic Caucus to Chair the House Armed Services Committee—the first African American ever to do so—in January of 1993, and he immediately tapped Marilyn to be the first female staff director in the history of the Congress' four defense committees. He often told his colleagues how proud he was to have Marilyn with him to "break the glass ceiling." Two years later, Marilyn continued as staff director to the minority of the National Security Committee when the Republican party took control of the House. For the past several months, I have been proud to have her stay on as my staff director subsequent to the retirement of my good friend and colleague Ron Dellums. Though she was eligible to leave when Mr. Dellums did, I consider it a personal favor that she stayed on and helped ease the transition to a new staff director with her valuable advice and by sharing the benefit of her institutional memory.

As my colleagues and I know, having a staff person who is able to develop expertise quickly and thoroughly on a range of issues is extremely valuable. Ron Dellums knew that when Marilyn briefed him on any subject, he was getting the information and advice he needed to make competent legislative and political decisions. During her twelve years in his personal office, she was always the defense expert, but also became exceptionally knowledgeable on a variety of other subjects, especially health care legislation.

But being an expert is not enough. Working with elected officials, a staff person has to have the confidence and capability to take the policy initiatives of the Representatives and work them without straying from the electoral mandate. Marilyn, though fully capable in her own right, never crossed the line by supplanting the rights of the Members to make the decisions.

Marilyn Elrod was able to carve out a most impressive career on Capitol Hill. She started out on the bottom rung of the ladder as an entry-level administrative staff person in 1969 and, with all of the downward pressures that women have as they rise through an institution, advanced to become the staff director of the House Armed Services Committee. Being the first to accomplish such an achievement, she has set an example for others to emulate.

When staff director of the Armed Services Committee and minority staff director of the National Security Committee, Marilyn displayed her incredible strength as an administrator and her mastery of the legislative process. She brought a management style to the Committee which was a combination of openness, fairness and consultation. It is part of the Dellums-Elrod legacy that a progressive, liberal ascended to be the head of the Armed Services Committee and led it with intelligence, vision and fairness. They rose to the