

A further, important consideration: the proposal's adoption would deal a severe, long-term blow to the environment because it would undermine the ability of the international community to agree to, and enforce, new and improved noise standards in the future.

Banning Concorde flights to and from the United States will have positive environmental benefits. According to a preliminary analysis from the FAA, such a prohibition will reduce the noise footprint around New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport by at least 20 percent. The Concorde aircraft has enjoyed a waiver from noise standards for over 20 years even though it does not meet Stage 2 noise standards. We in the U.S. have been very tolerant of and cooperative with the Concorde. I am willing to continue cooperating and allow continuation of this waiver, but only if the EU drops this outrageous proposal.

The Administration has seen through this thinly-veiled attempt to give a competitive advantage to EU aircraft and engine manufacturers. Transportation Secretary Slater, Undersecretary for International Trade Aaron, and U.S. Trade Representative Barshesky have already tried to persuade the EU Commission to defer action on this issue, and instead refer it to the proper forum—ICAO. These requests have been rejected. We must now make it clear to the EU that their initiative cannot proceed without severe consequences. Banning the Concorde is only the first step. I am committed to additional actions, including discussing the issue directly with the EU Parliament or Commission, if necessary.

The EU proposal is bad environmental policy and bad for American businesses. If we are to deal seriously with noise and air quality standards in the future, we must ensure that the process is fair and based on scientific and technical evidence. The EU proposal fails on both accounts. By taking a strong stand against the EU action, we will help stop this current policy as well as lay the foundation for future, constructive action on aviation environmental issues. I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort, by cosponsoring this legislation.

---

#### THE SITUATION IN KOSOVA

### HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, peace and security for the Kosovan people will never become a reality unless NATO brings military pressure to bear on Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic, and unless the ongoing peace negotiations include a guaranteed right to self-determination for the ethnic Albanian majority in Kosova.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, NATO should have intervened a year ago when widespread violence against the Kosovan people was first initiated by Mr. Milosevic. Thousands are dead, tens of thousands are homeless, and many more have fled the country. Thousands of refugees now live in camps and settlements in neighboring countries, too afraid to return out of fear of reprisals. These countries are bear-

ing the burden of the lack of peace in this region.

Sadly, we have seen this spectacle before. Once again Milosevic carries out a genocidal campaign of ethnic cleansing, once again the international community is slow to react, and once again it is innocent civilians who must pay the terrible price that world indifference imposes.

The renewed violence in Kosova is but the latest example of the manner in which Milosevic attempts to use terror and murder to hold together the republics which made up the former Yugoslavia. His policies of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, policies which shocked the world and eventually led to international intervention, are now being carried out with renewed vigor in Kosova. Sadly, the very same lack of resolve on the part of the international community which allowed Milosevic to kill thousands in Bosnia is allowing him to carry out a new campaign of terror against the ethnic Albanian majority in Kosova, which makes up 90% of the population.

Perhaps no event better illustrates Milosevic's brutal policies than the recent massacre in the village of Racak, where 45 ethnic Albanians, many of whom were women and children, were found murdered by Serb military and police units. As in the past, it took a tragic event to finally focus the world's attention to the plight of the Kosovan people, and to move governments to act to stop the violence.

Mr. Speaker, unless we wish to see more massacres, more fighting, and more misery in Kosova, the peace negotiations currently underway in France must include a military commitment to enforce the peace. Despots such as Milosevic and Saddam Hussein do not respect international law. They do not respond to impassioned appeals for peace and human rights. They do, however, recognize and respond to the very real threat of overwhelming military force. The world community was slow to learn this fact in Bosnia, and we continue to inch along painfully slow toward understanding this fact in Kosova.

The Kosovan people are running out of time, however. Humanity cannot stand idly by and witness further atrocities such as those committed in Racak. Milosevic enforces his policies from the point of a gun, and I fear that time has long past for NATO to confront him by doing the same.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, any peace settlement must also include an iron-clad commitment that the Kosovan people will have the opportunity that we often take for granted—the right of self-determination. Anything less is a recipe for renewed violence and death in the future.

---

#### HONORING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF LEOTTA GITTENS HOWELL

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Leotta Gittens Howell, who on February 14, 1999 will be 100 years old. She is a woman whose passion filled life serves as an example to us all.

Born on February 13, 1899, Leotta Gittens was the first of four children born to Alberta and Thomas Gittens on the sunny island of Barbados, West Indies. Leotta was educated in Barbados and at an early age showed an affinity to the sewing craft. She created garments for her family, and beautiful and imaginative party dresses and gowns for special occasions.

Leotta Gittens immigrated to the United States in 1922. She met and married Edgar Howell in 1924 and from this union, a daughter Marilyn Alleyne, was born. Leotta exhibited a true entrepreneurial spirit by continuing her seamstress business, while working full time during the day. After the death of her husband, Ms. Howell continued her success as a seamstress. When her daughter, a professional musician, performed she was adorned in her mother's creations.

Ms. Howell retired in 1970 and true to her spirit became active in the Fort Greene Senior Citizens Center. She became and remains an active member today. Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join me in a standing ovation for Ms. Leotta Howell Gittens.

---

#### RICHARD GOLDBERG TO RECEIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring the accomplishments of my very good friend, Attorney Richard M. Goldberg, to the attention of my colleagues. This month, Dick will receive the prestigious S.J. Strauss Lodge of the B'nai B'rith Community Service Award at the group's 55th Annual Lincoln Day Dinner. I am pleased and proud to have been asked to participate in this event.

The Community Service Award is presented each year to an outstanding citizen who has made a valuable contribution to the fabric of community life through courageous leadership and dedication to humanity. Dick Goldberg is a shining example of such leadership.

Those of us who know Dick know of his extreme love of country and his pride in having served for thirty years in the United States Army Reserve. Prior to his retirement, Colonel Goldberg was Chief of Staff for the 79th Army Reserve Command at the Willow Grove Air Station in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. He was awarded the Legion of Merit, Army Achievement Medal, Humanitarian Services Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Pennsylvania Meritorious Service Medal, Pennsylvania Commendation Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, two Armed Forces Reserve Medals, and five Army Reserve Components Achievement Medals.

Dick Goldberg has had an equally outstanding legal career. A member of the prestigious local law firm of Hourigan, Kluger, and Quinn, Dick has also served as Luzerne County Solicitor since 1984. A native of Wilkes-Barre, Dick received his bachelor of arts degree from Dickinson College and law degrees from the Dickinson, Pennsylvania

State University, and Temple University. He was cited as an Outstanding Young Man of America in 1972 and has been honored with the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation Award twice. He has served as chairman of the Young Lawyers Section of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, membership chairman of the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association, chairman of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Unauthorized Practices Committee, and chairman of the American Bar Association Standing Committee of the Unauthorized Practice of Law. Dick served as president of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association and currently serves on the Board of Governors of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Dick Goldberg's dedicated service to his community is well documented by a long list of memberships and board seats. He presently is a member of the Board of Trustees of Wyoming Seminary and is a director of the Jewish Home of Eastern Pennsylvania, the United Way of Wyoming Valley, and Jewish Family Services. An Eagle Scout himself, he is active with the local Boy Scouts of America.

Dick is a past president of Temple Israel and the Jewish Community Center. He chaired the Jewish National Fund, Temple Israel School Board, Luzerne County Heart Fund Drive and the Osterhout Library Society Campaign. He has served as president of the Reserve Officers Association.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my legal career and my tenure in the House of Representatives, I have been privileged to work with Attorney Dick Goldberg many times. I consider him to be a good friend and an outstanding community leader. I am proud to join with his wife, Rosemary, his family, his friends, and the community in congratulating Dick on this prestigious honor. I extend my very best wishes on this momentous occasion and for continued good health and happiness in the years to come.

DOUG BELL AND MARILYN  
STAPLETON SET EXAMPLES FOR  
YOUNG ATHLETES

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 10, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two fine people and world class athletes from Greeley, Colorado. Mr. Doug Bell and Ms. Marilyn Stapleton were both ranked third among America's best runners by age group in the Running Times. I commend them for their hard work, commitment and dedication. Year round, despite the elements, fatigue and adversity, these fine athletes constantly train and strive to better themselves. Doug Bell, owner of Bell's Running, and Marilyn Stapleton set fine examples for young athletes, and for everyone seeking to achieve such admirable goals.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION OF ADD BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR PULMONARY CARCINOMA TO SERVICE-CONNECTED LIST OF CANCERS FOR VETERANS

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 10, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation that would add a rare form of cancer, bronchiolo-alveolar pulmonary carcinoma, to the list of cancers that are presumed to be service-connected for veterans who were exposed to radiation, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 100-321.

The merits of adding bronchiolo-alveolar pulmonary carcinoma to the list of cancers that are presumed to be service-connected for veterans who were exposed to radiation during their military service were pointed out to me in 1986 when I became acquainted with Joan McCarthy, a constituent from New Jersey. Mrs. McCarthy has worked tirelessly for many years to locate other "atomic veterans" and their windows and she founded the New Jersey Association of Atomic Veterans.

Joan's husband, Tom McCarthy, was a participant in Operation Wigwam, a nuclear test in May of 1995 which involved an underwater detonation of a 30-kiloton plutonium bomb in the Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles southwest of San Diego.

Tom served as a navigator on the U.S.S. *McKinley*, one of the ships assigned to observe the Operation Wigwam test. The detonation of the nuclear weapon broke the surface of the water, creating a giant wave and bathing the area with a radioactive mist. Government reports indicate that the entire test area was awash with the airborne products of the detonation. The spray from the explosion was described in the official government reports as an "insidious hazard which turned into an invisible radioactive aerosol." Tom spent 4 days in this environment while serving aboard the U.S.S. *McKinley*.

In April of 1981, at the age of 44, Tom McCarthy died of a rare form of lung cancer, bronchiolo-alveolar pulmonary carcinoma. This illness is a nonsmoking related lung cancer which is remarkable given the fact that nearly 97 percent of all lung cancers are related to smoking. On his deathbed, Tom told Joan, his wife, about his involvement in Operation Wigwam and wondered about the fate of the other men who were also stationed on the U.S.S. *McKinley* and on other ships.

Mr. Speaker, it has been well documented in medical literature that exposure to ionizing radiation can cause this particular type of lethal cancer. The National Research Council cited Department of Energy studies in the BEIR V (Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation) reports, stating that "Bronchiolo-Alveolar Carcinoma is the most common cause of delayed death from inhaled plutonium 239." The BEIR V report notes that this cancer is caused by the inhalation and deposition of alpha-emitting plutonium particles in the lungs.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Veterans Affairs has also acknowledged the clear link-

age between this ailment and radiation exposure. In May of 1994, Secretary Jesse Brown wrote to then Chairman Sonny Montgomery of the Veterans' Affairs Committee regarding this issue. Secretary Brown stated as follows:

The Veterans' Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards considered the issue of the radiogenicity of bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma and advised me that, in their opinion, this form of lung cancer may be associated with exposure to ionizing radiation. They commented that the association with exposure to ionizing radiation and lung cancer has been strengthened by such evidence as the 1988 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the 1990 report of the National Academy of Sciences' Committee the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (the BEIR V Report), and the 1991 report of the International Committee on Radiation Protection. The Advisory Committee went on to state that when it had recommended that lung cancer be accepted as a radiogenic cancer, it was intended to include most forms of lung cancer, including bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma.

Back in 1995, I met with former Secretary Brown and he assured me that the VA would not oppose Congress taking action to add this disease to the presumptive list. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the VA has repeatedly denied Joan McCarthy's claims for survivor's benefits.

The VA has claimed in the past that adjudication on a case-by-case basis is the appropriate means of resolving these claims. Unfortunately, the practical experiences of claimants reveal deep flaws in the process used by the VA.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the widows of our servicemen who participated in these nuclear tests deserve better than this. They should not be required to meet an impossible standard of proof in order to receive DIC benefits, which CBO estimates will cost the government, on average, a mere \$10 thousand a year for each affected widow.

As many of my colleagues will remember, this legislation was passed on the floor of the House on October 14, 1998 by a vote of 400 to 0. Unfortunately, our colleagues in the Senate failed to take up this legislation before Congress' adjournment. During the 104th Congress, the House passed H.R. 368, identical legislation to the bill we are considering today. It too added bronchiolo-alveolar pulmonary carcinoma to the list of cancers that are presumed to be service-connected for veterans who were exposed to radiation. H.R. 368 was later included as part of H.R. 3673, an omnibus veterans' package which passed the House on July 16, 1996. Unfortunately, this provision was dropped from the final conference report.

They say that the third time is the charm so I remain hopeful and determined that my introduction of this legislation today will result in its speedy consideration in the House and approval in the Senate. I would also like to thank my colleague, Congressman LANE EVANS from Illinois, the ranking democrat on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, who is joining me today as an original cosponsor of this legislation. His tireless work on behalf of "atomic veterans," and those who have suffered as a result of exposure to radiation while serving our