

over 50,000, who came in caravans from Florida to California to attend the funeral of this national giant which was held near the United Farm Workers headquarters in Delano, California.

We in Congress must join them in their reverence and must make certain that the movement Cesar Chavez began and the timeless lessons of justice and fairness he taught be preserved and honored in our national conscience. To make sure these fundamental principles are never forgotten, I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 22, which would declare March 31 a Federal holiday in honor of Cesar Chavez. In his words, in the words of the United Farm Workers, *si, se puede*, yes, we can.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Cesar Chavez not only because he was one of the great leaders of our country, but also because he was my friend. He was a man of courage, faith and love who shared his great strength with thousands and inspired millions of Americans.

To know Cesar was to stand in awe of the enormous task he set for himself and the great moral leadership he gave to the campaign to challenge injustice and achieve peaceful change.

His struggle for oppressed farmworkers fired our conscience. He insisted that this nation acknowledge that every human being, regardless of origin, is of worth and is entitled to reach for a better tomorrow.

What made Cesar Chavez larger than life was that he lived the principles of truth and courage he preached. He knew what it was like to be treated without respect, to work all day, everyday, with little to show for it. A lesser man might have burned up with anger. But what burned inside Cesar Chavez was a love of justice.

Cesar's struggle for justice is far from over and we must continue to help others help themselves.

In Congress, still today, there are bills that would bring foreign guestworkers into our fields. The growers still want cheap labor from foreign workers without those pesky rights won by the sweat and tears of Cesar and Dolores Huerta and Arturo Rodriguez and hundreds of others.

Cesar helped us see through the eyes of farmworkers—and what they saw was a dark and hopeless world. But under his leadership, farmworkers began to see a new world, one of strength and hope, united against poverty and exploitation. Under UFW contracts, they won higher pay and for the first time—health coverage and pension benefits.

This is how the legacy of Cesar Chavez was born—and we will never let it die!

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING KIDNEY DONORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced a resolution to rec-

ognize the generous contribution made by each living kidney donor to save a life and to acknowledge the advances in medical technology that have enabled living kidney transplantation to become a viable treatment option for an increasing number of individuals needing kidney transplant.

Since 1989, over 250,000 Americans have lost their lives to kidney failure. In 1996, some 250,000 patients were treated for end stage renal disease. An additional 73,000 began treatment for the first time. Of those new patients, nearly half were persons with diabetes. Also in 1996, over 12,000 kidneys were transplanted in the United States. Thirty percent of these organs came from living donors.

Over the last 10 years, the number of patients on the waiting list for a kidney transplant has almost tripled, from 14,000 to over 40,000. In 1988, the number of kidney donations made it possible to provide transplants to almost half the number of patients waiting for a kidney. Because the numbers on the waiting list have grown more quickly than the supply of organs, today only about a quarter will benefit from a transplant.

While the annual number of cadaveric kidneys available for transplant has increased only about 40 percent over the last 10 years, the number of living donors has increased over 100 percent. From the period 1985 to 1994, the 10-year survival rate for dialysis patients was just 10 percent. Survival rates for patients with cadaveric kidney transplants jumped to 55 percent. And for those who received a kidney from a living family member, fully 75 percent would have the chance to live 10 additional years.

Thirty-three of my colleagues have expressed their support for this resolution by signing on as cosponsors. I invite other interested Members of the House to recognize living kidney donors by signing on to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, just a week or so ago, I received a phone call from former Senator Jake Garn of Utah who served in the other body with great honor and distinction for many years. He called in support of this resolution because he as a father donated a kidney to one of his daughters, and she has lived very well over the last few years despite having some complications from diabetes and other diseases. She has recently undergone additional kidney repair and is hanging in there today as we speak.

The point is that Senator Garn and others are due great recognition for their commitment to their families, for their commitment to good health and for their self-sacrifice to make sure that others can live and have kidney transplants. Senator Garn is a wonderful example of many other people who donate kidneys in this United States.

I also urge the Committee on Commerce as it considers this resolution to

take up this resolution at the earliest possible time to give hope to people who are in need of kidney transplantation.

This budget resolution which we passed today, I also want to add, makes due consideration for increases in biomedical research for the National Institutes of Health. As a cochairman of the Diabetes Caucus along with former Representative Elizabeth Furse from Oregon, now the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), we have over 240 members of this House who have signed on to the Diabetes Caucus and who are supportive of diabetes research through NIH but also supportive of cancer research, Alzheimer's research, multiple sclerosis research, polycystic kidney disease research and many other diseases that are going to be cured in our lifetimes, in the very near future, by increased funding for the National Institutes of Health and the perpetuation of basic research to help cure disease and make life better for all of us as we age and go through health problems of our own or health problems that our families may have.

I commend this House for passing this budget resolution, giving the Committee on Appropriations adequate flexibility to address National Institutes of Health. I hope that people will get involved in this resolution that I have introduced to recognize kidney donors.

GUN SAFETY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I do identify with the comments of my colleague, a livable community where our families are healthy.

I wanted to reference just for a moment a concern about the health of American families. One-third of a century ago, the automobile was the focus of our concern. Ralph Nader published a famous book on "Safe At Any Speed," and this Congress, the Federal Government, the industry, embarked upon an aggressive program to make the automobile safer. As a result of extensive data collection, reengineering, legal regulation and, of course, the automobile for years has been personalized so it could only be operated by somebody authorized to use it, today we have seen spectacular increases in automobile safety and a reduction in deaths despite the fact that miles traveled have exploded.

Today, in many communities, gun violence is now surpassing the automobile as the major source of accidental death. Today, I sponsored a forum on Capitol Hill with three leading experts to deal with gun violence. For every 90 minutes in this country, another child dies. The evidence was