

March 23, 2000

The combination of Greek sacrifice and bravery with the help of foreign volunteers succeeded by the end of the 1820s in establishing an independent Greek state. The Greek-American community offers a cultural bridge between the two countries and takes pride that Greek ideals contributed to America's revolution before Greeks themselves had the chance to follow a related and successful campaign for freedom.

This year, Greek Independence Day will be celebrated in Cleveland with an annual parade led by his Eminence Metropolitan Maximos of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. The parade will be a celebration of the Greek struggle for independence that took place 179 years ago. Parade Committee Chairperson Toula Spirtos stressed the value of this event when she said, "We owe it to our children to preserve those ideas for which the fighters of 1821 shed blood to win and our fathers shed sweat and tears to preserve for us."

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating Greek Independence Day.

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HONORING PAT HALBERSTADT

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 23, 2000*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I proudly honor a wonderful citizen and community member from my Congressional District in California. My friend Pat Halberstadt will be recognized this weekend by the Sister City Association of Garden Grove.

This is a local grassroots, citizen-directed effort to promote international understanding and build bridges between communities. The association carries on a relationship with Garden Grove's sister city, Anyang, South Korea. In a city that is home to so many Korean Americans, the association is to be commended for its work.

Pat Halberstadt is known for her work with the Boys & Girls Club of Garden Grove. In fact, I think it's fair to say that without Pat, there wouldn't be a Boys & Girls club there.

Pat has lived in Garden Grove all her life—perhaps that's why she cares about our community so much. Her dedication knows no bounds and goes above and beyond the call of duty.

Because of her work, we can provide a safe, high-quality source of activities and resources for our children and young people after school and for their families. Pat is also recognized for her expertise in her field, and has been asked to serve on numerous state, county and local boards.

Mr. Speaker, we are so grateful to Pat for all she's given our community's kids, and I am proud to honor her in Congress today.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING KATHRYN ELIZABETH GRANAHAN DURING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 23, 2000*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Women's History Month by recognizing the contributions of an important figure from my home area. Kathryn Elizabeth Granahan had an extensive career in public service as a former Congresswoman and Treasurer of the United States.

Kathryn Granahan first served as supervisor of public assistance in the Pennsylvania State Auditor General's Department and the liaison officer between that department and the Department of Public Assistance. She also was a member of the national board of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She forayed into national politics as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1960. Kathryn Granahan was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1956 by a special election held after her husband, representative William Thomas Granahan, passed away. She filled the vacancy for that Congress and then was elected three more times, serving a total of eight years.

Kathryn Granahan, the first woman elected to Congress from the Philadelphia area, demonstrated leadership and resolve during her time in this body. She eventually became Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Postal Operations and took the lead in sponsoring important and controversial legislation. Kathryn Granahan was at the forefront of the fight against pornography in the mail. She introduced legislation to increase criminal penalties for perpetrators who sought to send pornographic material in the mail and she strengthened the power of the Post Office to impound such mail. She also contributed to the Supreme Court guidelines on obesity.

Kathryn Granahan served on the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Among other important votes for housing for veterans, an increase in wages for federal employees and increased funding for federal agencies, she voted for the monumental Civil Rights Act of 1957.

After the 1960 Census it was determined that Philadelphia would lose one of its seats in the House of Representatives. Her seat was chosen for elimination. However, as compensation, President Kennedy appointed Kathryn Granahan as Treasurer of the United States. She served as Treasurer for three years before resigning in October of 1966 due to health reasons. She passed away in Morris-town, Pennsylvania in July, 1979.

I am proud to acknowledge Kathryn Granahan and her accomplishments, both for Pennsylvania and for Women's History Month.

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WORLD TB DAY

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 23, 2000*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, this Friday is World TB Day, and it reminds us that we are still not safe from this devastating disease. Although we have long known a treatment for TB, the sad truth is that this year, it will kill more people than any other year in history.

TB is the biggest infectious killer of young women in the world. In fact, TB kills more women than any single cause of maternal mortality—more than childbirth or AIDS.

In the developing world, tuberculosis also destroys girls' and women's futures. TB tends to attack its victims in their most productive years, often killing or sickening the primary breadwinner of a family. In order to pay for medical costs and generate income, families frequently take their young girls out of school and put them to work. TB often means the loss of educational opportunity for girls of poor families.

In some parts of the world there is a great stigma attached to contracting TB. This leads to increased isolation, abandonment and divorce of women. According to WHO, recent studies on India found that 100,000 women are rejected by their families because of TB every year. In Nepal, there are numerous stories of young widows with no income and no prospects for another marriage turning to prostitution in order to support their families.

Currently an estimated one third of the world's population including some 10–15 million people in the United States are infected with the TB bacteria. Because TB is an infectious disease which can be transmitted simply by breathing in TB bacteria, there is no way to stop TB at national borders. The only way to eliminate TB here in the U.S. is to control it abroad.

It is crucial that we act immediately to control the spread of TB worldwide. There is only a small window of opportunity available to us to do so. If we fail to act now, resistant strains of TB will continue to develop which will be incredibly costly and possibly even impossible to treat. The Foreign Operations SC has led in the effort to make TB control a global priority for the U.S. Now is the time to ratchet up that effort.

Yesterday, my colleague, SHERROD BROWN and I introduced H.R. 4057, the Stop TB Now Act which calls for a U.S. investment of \$100 million in international TB control in fiscal year 2001. An investment of \$100 million would jump start effective TB control programs in those countries with the highest TB rates. If we do not invest in international TB control now when we have the means to cost-effectively control this disease around the globe, we may lose that opportunity altogether, and see a surge of MDR-TB that becomes a nearly uncontrollable plague. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.