

pursue research and development and then approval for drugs used in treating minor species and infrequent conditions and diseases.

In addition to the animals themselves, without access to these necessary minor use drugs, farmers and ranchers also suffer. An unhealthy animal that is left untreated can spread disease throughout an entire stock of its fellow specie causing severe economic hardship to struggling ranchers and farmers.

For example, Mr. Speaker, sheep ranchers lost nearly \$45 million worth of livestock alone in 1999. The sheep industry estimates that if it had access to effective and necessary drugs, growers' reproduction costs for their animals would be cut by up to 15%. In addition, feedlot deaths would be reduced to 1-2% adding approximately \$8 million of revenue to the industry.

The catfish industry, a top agriculture industry in my home state of Mississippi generating enormous economic opportunity in the State, especially in the impoverished Mississippi Delta, estimates its losses at \$60 million per year attributable to diseases for which drugs are not available. The U.S. aquaculture industry overall, including food as well as ornamental fish, produces and raises over 800 different species. Unfortunately, this industry has only 5 drugs approved for use in treating aquaculture diseases resulting in tremendous economic hardship and animal suffering.

Mr. Speaker, joined with my colleagues Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. COMBEST of Texas, Mr. STENHOLM of Texas, and Mr. POMBO of California, I resolve to correct this unfortunate situation by introducing the Minor Animal Species Health and Welfare Act of 2000. This legislation will allow pharmaceutical companies the opportunity to develop and approve minor use drugs which are vitally needed by a plethora of animal industries. Our legislation incorporates the major proposals of the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine to increase the availability of drugs for minor animal species and rare diseases in all animals. The Animal Drug Availability Act of 1996 required the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to provide Congress with a report, describing administrative and legislative proposals to improve and enhance the animal drug approval process for minor uses and minor species of new animal drugs. This report by FDA, delivered to Congress in December 1998, laid out nine proposals. Eight of FDA's proposals required statutory changes. The bill my colleagues and I introduce today reflects the changes called for in FDA's minor species/minor use report. The Act creates incentives for animal drug manufacturers to invest in product development and obtain FDA marketing approvals. Furthermore, it creates a program very similar to the successful Human Orphan Drug Program that has, over the past 20 years, dramatically increased the availability of drugs to treat rare human diseases. Mr. Speaker, besides providing benefits to livestock producers and animal owners, this measure will develop incentives and sanctioning programs for the pharmaceutical industry while maintaining and ensuring public health.

The Minor Animal Species Health and Welfare Act is supported by the Food and Drug Administration, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Animal Health Institute, the

American Veterinary Medical Association, and virtually every organization representing all genres of minor animal species. Mr. Speaker, this is vital legislation which is needed now. This Act will alleviate much animal suffering, it will promote the health of minor animal species while protecting and promoting human health, it will benefit pets and promote the emotional security of their owners, benefit various endangered species of aquatic animals, and will reduce economic risks and hardships to farmers and ranchers. This is common-sense legislation which will benefit millions of Americans from farmers and ranchers to pet owners. I call on all my colleagues in this House to support the Minor Animal Species Health and Welfare Act of 2000.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 23, I was unable to vote because of family issues. Had I been present, I would have voted: "Aye" on the Waxman amendment to H.R. 4690; "Aye" on the Davis amendment to H.R. 4690; "Aye" on the Coble amendment to H.R. 4690.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, the citizens of Turkey were once again reminded that the ground beneath them is not always stable. An earthquake, which registered 5.9 on the Richter scale, shook the Cankiri province in Central Anatolia, but its reverberations were felt in Ankara, Bolu, Duzce, Kirikkale, Corum and Kastamonu. There were at least three casualties, and 81 people injured, and considerable damage to buildings nearby.

I visited Turkey last January, after it had experienced significant, earthquakes in August and November of 1999 resulting in the death of more than 17,000 people and the estimated loss of property of \$40 billion. The Turkish people impressed me with their resilience and strength. Individuals from all walks of life rallied to assist those that had been less fortunate.

This latest earthquake is another example of the difficult task ahead for the Turkish Government and its people. The good news is that some of the world's foremost scientists in both Turkey and the U.S. have been studying the Anatolian fault, which runs east to west along the length of Turkey. This cooperation between our two nations has not only led to an increased understanding of the potential earthquake dangers in Turkey but also in the United States.

Unfortunately, most earthquake experts suspect that another severe earthquake will hit

Turkey in the next two decades. The earthquake is likely to hit near Istanbul along the Anatolian fault. Such a quake is likely to be devastating. More needs to be done to prepare for this eventuality.

The Turkish Daily News reported that the Turkish government, which was criticized for being late to take measures after the 1999 earthquakes, was prompt to reacting to the June 6 quake. Officials said that with the lessons they had learned from the previous disaster, they were well organized and fulfilled their promise to send immediate help to the region.

I hope this portends well for the future. Dealing with the destructive power of earthquakes—as Turkey and so much of the World has discovered—is something that requires immense advance planning.

By continuing to work together, U.S. and Turkish scientists can help by increasing our understanding of the phenomena, enabling generalized predictions and improved building design. I look forward to continuing this close working relationship between U.S. and Turkish scientists.

During this difficult and challenging period, our hearts and thoughts are with the citizens of Turkey. Working together, I hope we can reduce the pain of these terrible earthquake tragedies.

IN TRIBUTE TO R. LEE TAYLOR

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a man whose genius has touched many people in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and who, with the establishment of the Glass-Glen Burnie Museum, will continue to touch the lives of all Americans for centuries to come.

In 1952, R. Lee Taylor was brought to Winchester, Virginia by his friend and employer Julian Wood Glass, Jr. to assess the state of Glass's ancestral home, Glen Burnie, which had been built by Winchester's founder, Colonel James Wood. Lee Taylor was charged with the restoration of the historic house and the creation of a landscape plan to enhance the site. By the time of his death in May, the landscape plan had been realized. Today, the 25 acres of expansive lawns and 14 individual gardens surrounding the 18th century house stand as testimony to Lee Taylor's vision, determination and hard work.

For the last three years of his life, Lee Taylor participated in the transition of Glen Burnie from private home to public institution. Since opening in 1997, tens of thousands of people have visited the site now known as "Glen Burnie, Historic House, Gardens & Julian Wood Glass, Jr. Collection." In the last days of his life, Mr. Taylor participated in the selection of renowned architect Michael Graves to design a new museum to be built on the property in celebration of the Shenandoah Valley. Called the "Museum of the Shenandoah Valley," the new facility will interpret the region's history, art and culture and tell how, over three centuries, people have made their home in the