are to come from the $87.9 million budget of the NHSC.

Please join me in supporting this legislation as a good first step towards addressing the nursing staffing shortages around the country.

A TRIBUTE TO MARIA EMA MINON

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 23, 2001

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Maria Ema Minon, M.D., who this past weekend completed her term as President of the Orange County Medical Association.

Dr. Minon, only the second woman president in the 100 year history of the OCM, has provided excellent leadership on numerous issues of central importance to the people of Orange County. Her fight for just compensation for physicians services provided under Medi-Cal and her dedication to improving the quality of care in Orange County have been exemplary.

Dr. Minon was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and immigrated to the United States in 1966. After graduating from the University of California, Irvine School of Medicine, she distinguished herself over 20 years as a pediatrician in private practice. Since 1984, she has served in numerous leadership positions to promote public service in medicine, ethics, and health finances. Dr. Minon served as President of my district's American Academy of Pediatrics chapter and was recently named Chair of the Children and Families Commission of Orange County. She is also the Vice President of Medical Affairs at the Children's Hospital of Orange County, and was recognized in 1998 by the CHOC Foundation for Children with the Charlie Hester Philanthropy Award.

Although the gavel has passed to a new President, I know Dr. Minon will continue to dedicate her time and knowledge to advancing high-quality health care for all Orange Countians. On behalf of the United States Congress and all of the people of Orange County whom it is my privilege to represent, congratulations to Dr. Minon on her successful term as the President of the Orange County Medical Association.

HON. BENVIE G. THOMPSON
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 23, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to America's Literary Figure, the late Eudora Welty. This well known author was born and educated in Jackson, Mississippi. She received her Bachelor of Arts at University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1929 and in 1931 attended Columbia University School for Advertising, New York.

In 1946, she published her first full-length novel, Delta Wedding, which depicts The Mississippi Delta's structure and society of the family with mythical parallels. Her work put into words the everyday life struggles of Mississippians.

In 1950, Welty won a Guggenheim Fellowship and was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1967, Welty was knighted a Cavalier by the French Government. Welty received the Pulitzer prize, 1973; Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1980; National Endowment for the Arts Award, 1989 and Charles Frankel prize, 1992.

Some of her numerous honors are Bread Loaf Writers Conference fellowship (1940), O'Henry fellowship (1942, 1943, 1968), Howells Medal (1955) and gold medal (1972), and Bobst award, 1984.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Eudora Welty is proudly recognized by the state of Mississippi and the United States of America as a visionary for all people. On behalf of the people of the 2nd Congressional district, I salute her.

IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NEW NATIONAL GOAL: THE ADVANCEMENT OF GLOBAL HEALTH

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 23, 2001

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again to introduce legislation to prove "The National Commission for the New National Goal: The Advancement of Global Health."

The entire world acknowledges that the 20th century was engaged by our nation's leadership in the removal of the threat of totalitarianism and of world communism. Our national goals were the safeguard and expansion of democracy through the maintenance of military and political power. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, these goals were not only advanced but made a reality. As we enter the 21st century, our great nation has once again a unique opportunity to channel the genius of its technology, industrial might, scientific research and the will of our great citizens into a positive goal equal to the 20th century challenge of defeating totalitarianism.

Today, it is time to rechannel our limitless energies to an all-out effort to enhance the health of every American and to combat disease worldwide. America's humanitarian and enlightened self-interest are substantial reasons to commit to the global eradication of disease such accomplishments would protect our citizens, improve quality of life, enhance our economy and ensure the continued advancement of American interests worldwide. While the actual eradication of disease on a global scale may not be possible, the pursuit of such a goal could lead to new products in healthcare, new medicines and new methods of treating disease.

On June 30, 1999, I introduced into the 106th Congress H.R. 2399, the National Commission for the New National Goal: The Advancement of Global Health Act. I am reintroducing that measure today. The legislation would create a Presidential/ Congressional commission to investigate how we as a nation can commit ourselves to the goal of the global eradication of disease. Specifically, this commission would recommend to Congress a plan in order to accomplish these objectives, the bill sets two tangible goals for the Commission. First, the Commission would assist the Center for Vaccine Development at the National Institutes of Health to achieve global control of infectious diseases. In addition, the Commission would utilize the NIH and NSF to expand health resources and research information globally through Internet conferencing and data dissemination capabilities. The Commission would also be authorized to spend up to $1 million as seed money to coordinate and attract private and public funds, both at home and abroad, to realize these goals.

On September 13, 2001, Dr. Dyann Wirth, a professor at the Harvard University School of Public Health Department of Immunology and Infectious Disease, testified on the legislation before the House Commerce Committee subcommittee on Health and the Environment on behalf of the Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy. I would like to emphasize the following excerpt from her testimony.

"I wholehearted support this bill because I believe that in this third millennium it is within the grasp of human capability to accelerate the role of basic biomedical research and the translation of that research to the benefit of the world's least fortunate people. Now is the time. Scientific potential is there. The question is only political will to make it reality. . . ."

According to the World Health Organization, infectious diseases account for more than 13