

multi-disciplinary team of health care providers that includes primary care physicians; registered nurses; nurse practitioners; personal care workers; rehabilitation and recreational therapists; nutritional services staff and social workers.

PACE enables the frail elderly to remain in their homes as a viable alternative to nursing home placement. Many seniors they serve only need assistance with household and personal tasks, along with monitored health-care, to allow them to stay in their neighborhoods and connected to the people and places they love.

Because of PACE, over 1,300 Milwaukee County elderly residents have been able to avoid nursing home stays and remain in their communities, serving as role models and inspiration to younger generations. These individuals have been able to participate in community life and serve as living keepers of our city's stories and history.

And so it is with great pride that I congratulate the Community Care Organization's Program for All-inclusive Care for the Elderly on their 10th anniversary, serving Milwaukee County's elderly community.

COLONEL J. DAVID NORWOOD

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to extend my utmost appreciation of Colonel J. David Norwood, District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Colonel Norwood deserves special recognition for the hard work and dedication he demonstrated during the past three years; balancing a multitude of competing needs along federal waterways in the Southeast during one of the longest droughts on record.

The drought conditions began in the Southeast just prior to Colonel Norwood assuming command of the Mobile District. One of the most critical waterways within the Mobile District is the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint, which begins in north Georgia at Lake Sidney Lanier and terminates in Apalachicola Bay in Florida. Along this waterway are a multitude of competing interests. These interests include recreation, municipal and industrial water supply including the City of Atlanta, hydropower, environmental, flood control and navigation.

As you can imagine, meeting these needs with a decreasing water supply due to the drought required a monumental effort. Colonel Norwood and his staff were very proactive in keeping all users informed through numerous public meetings and information sessions, the development of a special drought internet site, press releases and personal communication.

Colonel Norwood worked with the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA) to reduce the necessity of using waters from the four reservoirs with hydropower capability to reduce water usage. He personally participated in every decision involving supplying water for navigation, and kept the usage of water to a minimum in order to conserve as much as possible.

In addition to operating the ACF system to meet these competing needs, Colonel Norwood also had to factor in the ongoing negotiations between the States of Alabama, Florida and Georgia in their Compact negotiations for future water usage.

This particular attention to the Southeast drought and the managing of water, one of our nation's most precious resources, under these conditions was exceptional. It becomes even more so when you look at the full scope of the Mobile District mission, which includes civil works in four states and military programs in five states and Central and South America.

I would like to personally thank Colonel Norwood and his staff for their dedication and commitment to all the various publics they serve in the Southeast and particularly in Georgia.

I and everyone else affected by the Southeast drought extend our sincere appreciation for a difficult job well done.

SIBLINGS DAY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the importance of Siblings Day, a day to honor our sisters and brothers for the many ways in which they have enriched our lives. This celebration gives us the opportunity to show our appreciation for our siblings, much the same way that Mother's Day and Father's Day are celebrated. Founded by a Manhattan constituent, Claudia Evart, Ms. Evart has worked tirelessly to encourage everyone to honor their siblings on April 10th.

Siblings make an important contribution to who we are. Often, when our parents are gone, our siblings are our only remaining family. And sometimes, as in the case of my constituent Claudia Evart, Siblings Day will help us remember siblings who we have lost at an early age.

April 10th marks the birthday of Claudia's sister Lisette, who died tragically in 1972 at age 19 in a car accident that also killed their father. An additional tragedy struck in 1987, when Ms. Evart's older brother, Alan, died in an accident at his home. He was 36 years old.

This holiday was recently marked, according to the Siblings Day Foundation, in 20 states (Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin); each of the 20 governors proclaiming the 10th of April as Siblings Day.

I call on the Congress to recognize the importance of family members by recognizing the contributions made by our siblings. I applaud the work of Claudia Evart, who has created a loving tribute to her deceased siblings by her work to establish Siblings Day. Her inspired work should serve as a lesson to us all.

HONORING THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF TOLEDO AND LUCAS COUNTY

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 3, 2001*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the sesquicentennial of the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County in my district. The organization celebrates this anniversary on June 22, 2001.

Eight Toledo physicians originally came together in 1851 to form the Toledo Medical Association, founded "for the cultivation of the science of medicine and the promotion of public health, the advancement of the character and honor of the profession, and the elevation of the standards of the medical education." From the outset, the organization was aggressive in its efforts to raise the standard of medicine. This goal was accomplished by fighting quackery, stopping advertising by physicians, introducing professional standards and across-the-board fees for physicians, sharing knowledge of difficult cases and medicate advancements, and improving the quality of medical education by promoting a medical school. The Toledo Medical Society played an integral role in the development, birth, and growth of the former Toledo Medical College which was established in 1882.

Following the Civil War, the Toledo Medical Association pioneered efforts in the new field of public health. The association worked to insure a safe milk and water supply, advocated for state-of-the-art treatment of tuberculosis, and promoted immunizations against devastating contagious disease. During this time the organization also helped the establishment of Toledo's hospitals.

As the Toledo metropolitan area grew by the turn of the century, the Toledo Medical Association merged with the Lucas County Medical Society to form the current Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County. This combined organization enabled the medical profession to unite in a larger, more effective, political force and stronger advocates.

As physicians in record numbers enlisted in the battle of World War I, the Academy supported their families and maintained their practices. At the end of the war during the influenza epidemic of 1918, many Academy members lost their lives including its first President, Dr. Julius Jacobson. In the decades between the two World Wars, the Academy continued to expand its outreach, forming a physician answering service—the first medical society to do so—and further developing effort to address diseases scourging the population like tuberculosis. Many society members answered the call during World War II, and in response to the Cold War which followed the Academy aided in the area's civil defense response. Public health initiatives continued, with the Academy focusing on public education in the 1960s and 1970s.

As the nation reached a critical shortage of physicians in the 1970s, the Academy again spearheaded the establishment of a medical