

radiothon broadcast will be live on Lima's WIMA-AM from 1:00 to 4:00 PM.

The Lima chapter president, Mrs. Daisy Gipson, and my good friend Malcolm McCoy deserve particular recognition for this hard work with the organization. I applaud them and their colleagues in the local chapter for their positive influence on young people in and around Lima, and wish them every success with Saturday's radiothon.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAFE
DRINKING WATER AND ARSENIC
REMOVAL ACT OF 2001

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, high arsenic levels are prevalent in the state of Michigan and in many areas throughout the nation. Science has confirmed that arsenic can be dangerous to humans. What sound science though has not yet determined is exactly what level of arsenic is harmful and what level is safe for human consumption. Once that determination is made, however, we ought to allow existing federal dollars to assist local communities in immediately bringing the presence of arsenic to scientifically-proven safe levels.

The Safe Drinking Water and Arsenic Removal Act would allow local municipalities to access funding to clean up water systems with high arsenic levels which exceed the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) arsenic standard due out in February of 2002. When the EPA issues the new arsenic standard they will set a five year time frame for municipalities to comply. Because they are not in violation of any standard, communities would not be eligible for federal funding to clean up water systems that have been deemed dangerous by the scientists at the EPA for five years. This bill would allow municipalities to qualify for that funding immediately.

For example, if the EPA adopts the new standard recommended by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) of 20 parts per billion arsenic maximum, 169,000 people in Michigan would be drinking water deemed by EPA scientists as dangerous to human health for as many as five years. Let's help ensure families living in areas with high arsenic levels do not have to worry about the safety of their drinking water.

Finally, The Safe Drinking Water and Arsenic Removal Act requires no new funding sources, but makes monies available from two existing programs: the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund and the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Program.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CHIEF
RONALD HENDERSON

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ronald Henderson, who from

1995 through May of this year served as Chief of Police in my home town of St. Louis. I have known Ron for many years now, and can personally attest to the dedication with which he carried out his duties.

Ron served in the St. Louis Police Department for over 29 years. During his tenure as Chief of Police, he was responsible for many high-profile events in St. Louis, including a 1999 visit by Pope John Paul III, and of course our city's first Super Bowl victory parade and celebration last year. His organization and close coordination with other law enforcement agencies made all of these events trouble-free and enjoyed by all in the community. Additionally, under Ron's watch, St. Louis enjoyed a significant decline in crime—in every category. Finally, Ron undertook strong efforts to reach out and expand communication between the police department and community leaders and residents.

I have worked with Ron on a number of issues over the years. From reducing domestic violence in the community to putting more community police officers on the beat, Ron's first priority has always been to improve the lives of the people of St. Louis. His professionalism, commitment, and dedication truly exemplifies the meaning of public service.

Earlier this year, Ron was nominated to serve as U.S. Marshall for Eastern Missouri, and he is awaiting confirmation for that post. I know I speak for all St. Louis residents when I congratulate and thank him for his achievements as Chief of Police, and wish him all the best in his continued work on behalf of our region.

STROKES KILL TWICE AS MANY
WOMEN AS BREAST CANCER

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to focus attention on a serious health concern facing American women.

It is a little known fact that strokes, also referred to as brain attacks, kill twice as many women as breast cancer every year. In fact, 322,000 women will have a stroke this year. One hundred thousand of them are under the age of 65. Strokes kill more women than men. While women account for less than half of the strokes in this country, they account for almost two-thirds of stroke deaths.

Because more men survive strokes, women are more likely to become full-time caregivers for stroke survivors. Fifty-six percent of the caregivers in this country are women.

National Stroke Association, a national non-profit health organization devoting 100 percent of its resources to fight stroke, has launched a comprehensive public education campaign, "Women in Your Life" to teach American women and their loved ones that:

Strokes are preventable by paying attention to risk factors including high blood pressure, diabetes and smoking, and adopting a health lifestyle.

Strokes are treatable. Recognizing stroke symptoms and seeking immediate medical at-

tention are crucial to receive effective treatment.

There is life after stroke. As either stroke survivors or caregivers, women need to embrace life with their loved ones after stroke.

I encourage my colleagues, of both genders, to give stroke education and awareness their serious consideration not only during this past month designated as National Stroke Awareness Month, but every month throughout the year. Understanding strokes and how they affect women is vital to the health and well-being of all the women in our lives.

RESERVIST VA HOME LOAN
FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001, H.R. 2095

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 2001

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing The Reservist VA Home Loan Fairness Act of 2001. It is always appropriate for America to recognize the indispensable contribution the members of the Reserve Components make to this nation's total military force. By supporting The Reservist VA Home Loan Fairness Act of 2001, Congress will do more than simply state that "Reservists are full-partners in the Total Force"—Congress will recognize the contributions of Reservists in a tangible way by granting them access to VA home loans on the same footing and at the same funding fee schedule as active duty veterans. This is a basic fairness issue.

Since the Gulf War, America has called upon the Guard and Reserves at an ever-increasing rate. In the last five years, the utilization tempo of Reserve Component members has increased 13-fold from the tempo they maintained during the last five years of the 1980s. When called to duty, members of the Guard and Reserves leave home, family and job to enter harm's way. They are indistinguishable from their active duty counterparts in Bosnia, Korea, or in South West Asia. Yet, should these veterans apply for a VA Home Loan Guarantee, they are told that they must pay an additional three-quarters of one percent for the VA's Reservist-rate Funding Fee. They are the only group required to bear this added financial burden for VA Home Loans. Perhaps this is one reason that less than four percent of all home loans in FY 2000 were provided to Reservists. This disparity must end. The Guard and Reserves are full partners in America's Total Force.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support the Reservist VA Home Loan Fairness Act of 2001. The cost in dollars is small, but the message you will send is large and powerful.