

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION CONCERNING RICE TRADE WITH JAPAN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, last month, the Japanese Food Agency announced that its emergency program to purchase foreign rice would cease immediately.

This announcement means the Japanese will not purchase 75,000 metric tons of California rice, which they had promised to buy. The economic impact of Japan renegeing on this rice purchase will result in a loss of \$45,000,000 this year to rice growers in the Sacramento Valley.

Further, the negative economic consequences will extend beyond California's borders to other rice growing States. Using USDA guidelines, it is estimated that if the 75,000 metric tons of California rice remains unsold to the Japanese Food Agency, then the carry-over of this quantity from the 1993 crop year to the 1994 crop year will cause the U.S. season average farm price for rice to decline by \$.36 per hundredweight in 1994, and by \$.17 per hundredweight in 1995. These declines would equate to a loss in farm revenue of \$56,200,000 in 1994 and \$30,800,000 in 1995, for a combined loss of \$87,000,000.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, this development is most troubling. United States Government officials and the U.S. rice industry have worked diligently and exhaustively to establish an open trade relationship with Japan. We have been successful in this effort under the emergency rice purchase program as well as under GATT. However, Japanese Food Agency's failure to purchase the remaining 75,000 metric tons of U.S. rice directly contravenes a good-faith trade agreement. This action places in jeopardy other such agreements reached between the United States and Japan and damages the prospect for future trade relations between our two countries.

For all of these reasons, I am introducing a resolution today denouncing the Japanese Food Agency's decision to renege on its promise to purchase the final 75,000 metric tons of rice from the U.S. rice industry.

The United States was the only country affected by this announcement, as the Japanese have already fulfilled purchase agreements with China, Australia and Thailand. My resolution puts Congress clearly on record that when the Japanese make a deal with the United States, we expect them to follow through. Further, it puts the Japanese government on notice that we will not tolerate any backtracking on other trade agreements we have reached with Japan.

It has taken years to open up access to Japan's rice market and we simply cannot let

that progress slip away now. This is too important for the economy and jobs in the Sacramento Valley as well as other parts of the country.

My resolution will let the Japanese know that we are serious about keeping trade commitments, and we will not turn the other cheek when they break their promises.

Mr. Speaker, I already have more than 20 cosponsors on this resolution, both Democrats and Republicans. I hope the House will take this resolution up in the very near future to ensure that the Japanese Government understands the serious nature of this issue.

1ST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH GLENS FALLS CELEBRATES 200TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those of us who live in the 22d Congressional District can boast of living in one of the most historical regions of the country.

In so many cases, the old churches in the district, along with their spiritual functions, often serve as virtual museums of area lore, with their registries and records of baptisms and marriages of historical figures, and growth patterns which reflect and parallel the growth of the area.

One such church, in fact one of the foremost examples, is the First Baptist Church of South Glens Falls, an Independent Fundamental Church affiliated with the Conservative Baptist Association, which is celebrating its 200th anniversary this year.

This church can trace its lineage to 1794, when it was known as the First Baptist Church of Northumberland. In 1831, it became the Moreau Baptist Church. Early meetings were held in homes until 1837, and after that in the Borrowers Schoolhouse. Property on the corner of Main and Third Streets was donated by Julius Rice in 1859. The church built on this property opened in 1862. Finally, the name was changed to its present First Baptist Church of South Glens Falls in 1875, and a parsonage was built in 1895.

The church's most noteworthy growth period came during the ministry of Rev. Nevin Korb, who came to South Glens Falls with his family in 1948. A major factor in this growth was the use of radio broadcasts. While an addition was being built in 1954, Sunday School classes and worship services were held in the South Glens Falls Town Hall building.

By 1967, the church could boast of a new building and parsonage. Its present pastor, Rev. Gary C. Stefanski and his family arrived in July, 1993.

Throughout its long history, this church, like so many others in the area, has been the

focus of community life and a bastion of the best virtues our society has to offer.

During the weekend of August 5 to 7, the First Baptist Church of South Glens Falls will celebrate those glorious two centuries. Please join me in expressing congratulations and best wishes as the church moves into its third century.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM A. HICKEY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special person, William (Bill) A. Hickey, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Bill Hickey is a man of uncommon talent and uncommon modesty—a true patriot, family man, and gentleman.

Born at home in Washington, DC on August 1, 1914, near Capitol Hill on Seventh Street in the northeast section, Bill attended elementary schools—the First Pierce, named after President Franklin Pierce, also the old Franklin School in Northwest Washington. As a young boy, he served the Times-Herald newspaper to earn a few dollars for pocket money. Bill graduated from Eastern High School in the June class of 1934. The working world came next—the old Palace Laundry, Judd and Detweiler printing plant, and luckily a good job at the Potomac Electric Power Co. [PePCo] where he was employed for 40 years, from 1937–77.

Bill served in the U.S. Navy during a period in World War II as an electrician's mate assigned to the amphibious forces, with service in the Asiatic-Pacific area. Returning home he resumed his duties at PePCo as a field meter tester and found great pleasure in meeting the American public—a great experience. Bill loves people. He was married in June of 1937, a happy marriage with his wife Ruth, which lasted for 53 years until her passing in 1990. The father of five grown children, three daughters and two sons, and six grandchildren, he is a very dedicated family man. Now retired, he participates in veteran, patriotic, civic, and political affairs as his hobby.

Since he is also an avid sports fan, especially of the Washington Redskins, he continues to usher at his young age. Beginning his career with the Redskins in 1957 at the old Griffith Stadium in Washington, DC, he has now been employed by the team owners for 37 years. He presently works, as he has for the last 20 years, in Jack Kent Cooke's mezzanine box at the RFK Stadium, where he loves greeting and talking to all the dignitaries attending the games, including Senators, Congressmen, and former sports greats.

A member of Central Baptist Church in Bladensburg, MD for 42 years, his simple

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

credo is "Do Your Best and You Will Enjoy Life to the Utmost."

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me once again pay tribute to Bill Hickey as he celebrates this momentous occasion.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INDIAN
SELF-DETERMINATION ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1994

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Representative THOMAS and I are pleased to introduce the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994, which would amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act by making key provisions of the act self-implementing and by establishing a model contract. The model contract would govern the terms under which Indian tribes and tribal organizations could assume the operation and management of Federal programs and functions benefiting Indians that are operated within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services, including programs and functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Mr. Speaker, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act was signed into law in 1975 in order to maximize tribal participation in the planning and administration of Federal services and programs, as well as to reduce the Federal bureaucracy within those Indian programs. Despite passage of the act, tribal attempts to assume the operation of Federal programs were hindered by an increased Federal bureaucracy as well as restrictive and unnecessary contracting regulations. The 1988 amendments to the Indian Self-Determination Act were intended to remove these barriers to contracting. The 1988 amendments required the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service to develop regulations with the participation of Indian tribes by October 1989.

Six years after passage of the 1988 amendments, the agencies have yet to promulgate regulations. Despite the preparation of negotiated tribal-Federal draft regulations, the agencies rejected the negotiated regulations. In January 1994, when the agencies finally published their proposed set of regulations, the proposal bore little resemblance to the negotiated draft but rather contained nearly all of the agencies' positions from their earliest drafts. The regulatory process has cost the tribes hundreds of thousands of dollars, and has led to great confusion within Indian country and among the Federal agencies. Rather than simplifying the contracting process, the proposed regulations would actually complicate the process and raise even greater barriers to Self-Determination Act contracting by tribes.

The bill would prevent the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service from further frustrating tribal attempts to exercise their right to administer and operate Federal programs which serve their members. The bill

would greatly simplify the contracting process, as the 1988 amendments were originally intended to do, and would reduce the Federal bureaucracy that is so pervasive in Federal Indian programs.

Mr. Speaker, this bill comports with the administration's stated goal of reducing regulations. Rather than subjecting the agencies and the Indian tribes to 500 pages of regulations, Mr. THOMAS and I are proposing a 40-page bill to solve the same problems. To quote Henry David Thoreau, "Our life is frittered away by detail. Simplify, simplify." Today we seek to simplify a system that should make it easier, rather than more difficult, for the Indian nations to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is very similar to the bill which the Senate introduced earlier this year and which received the enthusiastic and overwhelming support of Indian tribes across the Nation. This bill reflects the recommendations of Indian country. I urge my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO THE 493D FIGHTER
SQUADRON

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to members of the 493d Fighter Squadron who fought to end World War II during the events that unfolded to become D-day. Over the last 50 years, the brave men of the 493d Squadron have continued to commemorate the cessation of World War II by frequently reuniting to share memories and to reminisce about their shared experiences.

In May of this year, 18 members of this amazing group gathered in Europe to retrace the steps they took 50 years ago as American soldiers, marching through France, Belgium, and Germany. The individuals from northwest Indiana representing the 493d Fighter Squadron, included: Melvin Beito, Jacob L. Cooper, Frank Kobl, Marvin B. Dubose, Jesse V. Jamieson, Bill Dille, Bill Kennedy, Al Long, R.E. McLuckie, Raymond McWilliams, Francis Mullett, George Pullis, Warren Sorensen, William Wells, Warren Welter, Lloyd White, David Wright, and Bertil Munson.

As the group advanced through the countryside they remembered so well, the great sacrifices made by those at D-day remained evident. A squadron member recalled fondly a conversation he held with a WWII German pilot during a commemorative dinner in Germany: "50 years ago we fought as enemies and today, as a result of this new-found freedom, we dine together as friends." Clearly, the world is a better place today as a result of the horrors endured by these brave men on D-day and throughout WWII.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the men of the 493d Fighter Squadron. Their courage will most certainly be remembered nationally and internationally, as their contributions have made our country the place it is today. It is my hope that this fine group will continue to reunite to retain the memories of their fight for freedom.

QUEEN CITY'S TASTE OF EBONÉ

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the Queen City's Taste of Eboné is doing their part to break down barriers and ease tensions between the races. The greater Cincinnati area will benefit after the July 29-30 Multi-Cultural Block Party. The third annual event will feature cross-cultural booths, music and educational tools from community groups throughout the area.

The goal of the 2-day event is to bring the diverse community together and to facilitate learning about each community's history and heritage. There will be arts, crafts, face painting, jazz and big band music, exhibits, artifacts, storytellers and magicians to help accomplish the group's goals. All the money raised will be returned to the organization to fund the event for upcoming years.

As representative for the First Congressional District of Ohio, I would like to commend each organizer of the Queen City's Taste of Eboné and extend my support for the vision behind the celebration.

TRIBUTE TO J.I. CASE CORP. OF
RACINE, WI

HON. PETER W. BARCA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the J.I. Case Corp. for its success and contributions to the State of Wisconsin.

I rise also to honor Edward J. Campbell, who retired from his position as president of the J.I. Case Corp., and to congratulate Jean-Pierre Rosso, who became the new president and CEO on April 4, 1994.

J.I. Case is an important corporate citizen in the city of Racine, which is located in the First Congressional District of Wisconsin. Recently J.I. Case once again became a publicly traded company, which will contribute to the continued success of this corporation. This is a great tribute to both the leadership and workers of this great company.

Edward J. Campbell has spent 20 years with Tenneco, Inc., of which J.I. Case is the largest subsidiary. Mr. Campbell came to Case in the late 1960's and the company turned a profit in each of his first 11 years there. After leaving Case, Mr. Campbell led Tenneco's Newport News Shipbuilding Co. for 13 years, during which the company tripled its sales and increased its profits 20 times. In 1992, Mr. Campbell returned to J.I. Case to help restore the company's profitability, and Case has subsequently enjoyed what is expected to be its fourth consecutive profitable quarter. Additional, Mr. Campbell has overseen a \$920 million restructuring program to ensure that the company will remain profitable in the future.

Jean-Pierre Rosso has an M.B.A. from Wharton Graduate School of Business and will

be the person replacing Edward Campbell as the president and CEO of J.I. Case. Up until now, Mr. Rosso has served as president of Honeywell, Inc., a position he has held since 1992. Jean-Pierre Rosso's experience as president of Honeywell Europe from 1987 to 1991 will no doubt help create new markets in Europe and the entire international marketplace.

Mr. Speaker, Edward J. Campbell has been an excellent leader of J.I. Case and was instrumental in its renewed success. J.I. Case has a long history in the city of Racine, and the continued success of this corporation will have a positive impact on the economic vitality of this community. Thus, I would like to commemorate Mr. Campbell's achievements, and also issue a warm welcome and congratulations to Jean-Pierre Rosso, whom I have no doubt will continue the success of J.I. Case in the future. I am proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

DAVID SHERIDAN, "FATHER OF
CATHETERS," TO BE HONORED

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the name of David Sheridan should be more familiar to all Americans, because so many Americans have benefited from his greatest achievement.

To those familiar with that achievement, Mr. Sheridan is known as the father of the modern catheter. That single device has had a significant impact on medical and surgical practices, and that is one of the reasons a "David Sheridan Day" will be held on Saturday, September 17.

Catheters, as we all know, deliver medications, drain bodily fluids, and serve other vital medical purposes. Although he worked in collaboration with physicians from the Albany Medical Center, Mr. Sheridan is more responsible than any other man for the development of many useful varieties of catheters. In fact, the hospital's diagnostic facility was dedicated in 1987 as the David S. Sheridan Magnetic Resonance Imaging Center in his honor. And when Albany Medical College held its 157th commencement that year, Mr. Sheridan was awarded a doctor of science honoris causa degree.

In 1950, Mr. Sheridan and his family moved into an old farmhouse in the town of Argyle. About 100 feet from the house was a two-story red barn. It was there that Mr. Sheridan, a man whose formal education ended when he had to quit school at the age of 13, developed an idea with so many applications that today, more than 150-million catheters and similar devices are being used in operating rooms throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, the perseverance and insight of Mr. Sheridan has resulted in simplified medical-surgical procedures and greatly reduced both patient suffering and expense while saving valuable time. For these reasons Mr. Sheridan deserves to be ranked alongside the Pasteurs, the Flemings, the Salks, and other solitary men of vision whose contributions to the medical world can never be measured.

Add to this the fact that he has made the small town of Argyle the catheter capital of the world, generating employment for thousands of local people, and you can see, Mr. Speaker, why we are so proud of Mr. Sheridan.

He will never be as famous as he deserves to be, but let this House at least go on record expressing its own tribute to Mr. David Sheridan, a great American whose achievements have improved the quality of life for the whole world.

SALUTING FEDERAL JUDGE
VANESSA DIANE GILMORE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment this morning to recognize Vanessa Diane Gilmore, a Houstonian who recently was named to the Federal bench. At just 37 years of age, Ms. Gilmore is the Nation's youngest Federal judge, and is the only black woman serving on the Federal bench in Texas.

Her young age, her keen intellect, her dedication to duty, and her innate sense of fairness guarantee that Ms. Gilmore—or I should say, Judge Gilmore—will make her mark on our Nation's legal system in the years ahead. I would not be at all surprised, in fact, if the future provides Judge Gilmore with new, expanded and more exciting opportunities to serve her country.

I have been fortunate that since last year, Judge Gilmore has served as a member of my Service Academy Nominations Board. As a member of the Board, she has helped select the most outstanding young men and women from throughout my congressional district to nominate to the Nation's four service academies. I am enormously grateful that despite her new profession, Judge Gilmore has indicated a desire to continue to serve on the board for, at least, the coming year.

For the past 11 years, Judge Gilmore practiced law at the firm of Vickery, Kilbride, Gilmore and Vickery, where she specialized in commercial litigation. Judge Gilmore is a 1977 graduate of Hampton University, Hampton, VA, and a 1981 graduate of the University of Houston Law School. While her legal skills are impressive, it is her willingness to take an active role in helping her fellow Houstonians and to pitch in to improve her community that distinguishes Judge Gilmore.

Her record of civic, community, and professional service is long indeed. She serves on the St. Joseph's Hospital Advisory Board; the Texas Southern University Foundation Board; the Neighborhood Recovery Community Redevelopment Corporation Board; and the University of Houston Law School Alumni Board. A director of the Texas Lyceum Association, Judge Gilmore served as president of the Greater Houston YWCA from 1990 to 1992, and currently serves on the YWCA Advisory Board.

In 1991, Gov. Ann Richards appointed Judge Gilmore to the Texas Department of Commerce Policy Board. When she later be-

came chairman of the board, Judge Gilmore oversaw all of the agency's economic development activities and represented the Governor at economic development meetings.

Judge Gilmore's professional memberships include the Houston Bar Association, the Texas Trial Lawyers Association, the W.J. Durham Legal Society and the State Bar of Texas. Judge Gilmore has long been active in the National Lawyers Council of the Democratic National Committee and has held a number of leadership positions in the local NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, Vanessa Diane Gilmore has given generously of her time and talent to organizations throughout the greater Houston area, and throughout the State of Texas. I am grateful that one of the organizations in which she is interested is my Service Academy Nominations Board. I speak for all the members of the Board when I say that we look forward to Judge Gilmore's continued service on the Board, and her wise counsel in nominating gifted young men and women from throughout Texas' 8th Congressional District to attend the Nation's service academies. I also speak for the Board when I wish her the very best of luck in her new and challenging assignment.

UNITED STATES INVASION OF
HAITI UNWARRANTED

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues the concerns of a constituent of mine, Mr. Steven Burt of Laguna Niguel, CA. In a letter to me, Mr. Burt expressed his fears of an American invasion of Haiti. Mr. Burt has a personal interest in this issue; his son is a U.S. marine and is currently aboard the U.S.S. Inchon, which currently sits off the coast of Haiti. I have the same concerns as Mr. Burt and I would like to share some excerpts from his letter.

There are no American citizens being held in Haiti against their will. There is no Communist threat. There is no economic benefits to be won or lost in Haiti. There is no one who will reimburse our war chest. There is, however, a political threat regarding Haiti, and that is the threat to President Clinton's face. Soldiers should not be left to defend the character of a U.S. President. Soldiers should not be left without a Congress that lacks courage.

There is absolutely no reason for my son to be put in jeopardy in Haiti. Democracy and its freedoms must be fought for, first, by native sons and daughters. This is not happening in Haiti . . . show me one piece of rationale that I can lay at my son's grave or carve on his tombstone. Then, and only then, will I sleep at night with the comfort that a supreme sacrifice could be justified.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with Mr. Burt's position on this issue. While I support the restoration of democracy in other countries, I will not support military intervention to accomplish this unless vital American interests are clearly at stake. The situation in Haiti does not meet this criteria, and thus a United States invasion of Haiti would be unwarranted. American men

and women should not be sent into combat as a substitute for sound foreign policy.

CIPE'S PROJECT IN HUNGARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Center for International Private Enterprise, an affiliate of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and one of the core institutes of the National Endowment for Democracy, on its participation in producing "Crossed Paths: Strengthening the Road to Private Sector Growth." This study was produced as a part of CIPE's legal and regulatory reform in Hungary project with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The most exciting part of CIPE's project was that it forged a strategic partnership between seven leading Hungarian think tanks and set up an advisory board of Hungarian business, media, and academic leaders. This kind of real partnership is all too rare in our foreign assistance efforts and I commend USAID for supporting this work.

The joint study issued a set of recommendations, including a decrease in corporate taxes of up to 30 percent, major social security reform, and a national land registry and mortgage loan system. The organizations making these recommendations were: the Budapest University of Economic Studies, real estate market; Financial Research, Ltd., financial sector; the Foundation for Market Economy, informal sector; the Institute for World Economics/Blue Ribbon Commission Foundation, privatization process; the Kopint-Datorg Foundation for Economic Research, tax system; and the Public Policy Institute, private sector development and local government.

CIPE will sponsor a conference in Budapest in September, which will produce a more complete analysis. The final report will be disseminated to leading Hungarian policymakers.

To date, the list of recommendations of the report include:

In order to channel more personal savings into privatization, the dumping of government securities must be restricted.

A customer-friendly network of local branch banks must be established where local bankers and small entrepreneurs can prepare business plans together.

The corporate tax should be decreased to 30 percent and the minimum tax must be eliminated.

Capital investments, especially as regards the application of advanced technology, must be promoted with tax allowances and accelerated depreciation.

Basic social security reform is inevitable. The mandatory social security contribution, which entitles contributors to the basic services, should be decreased to between 15 and 25 percent.

Venture capital companies, following the successful example in some Asian countries, and regional or sectoral companies should be formed to promote investment into small enterprises.

In order to boost the market for turnover to land, a new system of land valuation and registration must be developed and adhered to. An inevitable prerequisite for a workable mortgage system is the establishment of an up-to-date, legitimate land registry system.

A national network of mortgage loan and land loan financial institutions must be established having the overriding mandate to serve the needs of the entire agricultural community.

"All in one", one-stop offices must be created where representatives of all the applicable agencies and authorities, together with the banks, are housed under one roof so that a candidate may establish a company with minimal effort.

TRIBUTE TO EUNICE CASTRO

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues to join me in recognition of Eunice Castro's fine work as a journalist for the Galeria section of El Nuevo Herald as well as her authorship of a series of biographical novels—in particular your work on Jose Marti—I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations to her.

The nature and success of Ms. Castro's work truly is commendable. Her writings have served as a bridge to unite the Spanish speaking communities throughout the Americas, and have earned her recognitions from the Argentine and Canadian Governments. Eunice Castro's work has served as an inspiration for many in our community.

I would like to publicly congratulate her and extend to her my sincerest admiration, for all this and much more. I wish Eunice Castro and her family continued success and good fortune.

AMERICA NEEDS TO REGAIN VISION IT TOOK TO ACHIEVE MOON LANDING

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on July 19, 1994.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 19, 1994]

AMERICA NEEDS TO REGAIN VISION IT TOOK TO ACHIEVE MOON LANDING

For many Americans, the memories are sharp, inked in black and white like the pictures on the front pages of newspapers across the country.

Nell Armstrong, fresh-scrubbed farm boy from Ohio, Ungainly in a pillowy white space suit, step-hopping down onto the surface of some place that was not the Earth. Dust fountaining up from his boot in slow motion. Footprints on a world where no foot had ever set down before.

Twenty-five years has passed since that moment. Twenty-five years since Apollo 11,

years full of significant events—wars, death, births, changes for the better, changes for the worse.

When Astronauts Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins were strapped into their small space capsule atop an enormous Saturn rocket, they flew more than the first mission to the moon.

The technological wizardry that boosted them so high, so fast was staggering. The Soviet Union had launched Sputnik, the first orbital satellite, hardly more than 10 years before. The United States played catch-up for only a short while. Then it began leading—to the moon.

With the launch, July 16, 1969, went the prayers and hopes of millions of Americans. The mission unified the nation at a time of dissension. People were awestruck at the feat. Everyone wanted it to succeed.

And it did. Armstrong bounced down on the moon's surface. Aldrin followed. They cavorted playfully in the moon's lighter gravity. They planted a rigid U.S. flag where no breeze would ever blow. They gathered moon rocks. They came back to their home planet, Earth, as the first men who had touched another world.

How audacious it was, that journey. How magnificently bold. For millions of years, the moon had hung in the heavens, waxing and waning with the days. Airless, waterless, a place of love songs and dreams.

And aspirations. Just as, not a decade before, Ohioan John Glenn's first orbit of the Earth inspired a generation, so did Armstrong's "small step for (a) man." But where has his "giant leap for mankind" taken the nation?

Where, indeed. Sadly, it seems that the vision that gripped the United States in those days has been mislaid. Apollo 11 encouraged Americans to look at the future, and anticipating that future made them proud.

There are the Apollo projects of today? Visions of the moon, Mars and beyond have been replaced by . . . what? The space shuttle program, while scientifically fascinating, does not inspire wonderment. The orbiting space station, thought by many to be the next step after lunar exploration and the first real step toward Mars, has been delayed and diminished to virtual insignificance.

For the nation, there is no grandeur. There is no sense that the human mind will have to stretch to encompass the future. There is no vision left.

It could return, though. A rededication to the space effort, an expansion of NASA's goals, could get it rolling.

It would take national leadership committed to the future, as was President John F. Kennedy during his three years in office. It would take national will, as was required to maintain a moon-landing program while simultaneously waging a war in Southeast Asia.

And it would take vision that isn't mired in the mundane, something that the Clinton administration hasn't yet displayed.

The United States is the only country capable of doing it. It should be done.

THE CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ART EXHIBITION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, I have had the pleasure and

honor of participating in the opening ceremonies of the congressional high school art exhibition, the extraordinary display of artwork which enlivens the walls of the Cannon Tunnel. It is sponsored annually by the Congressional Arts Caucus, which I chair. Each of the 279 Members of Congress who participated in this unique project this year recognize its valuable role in celebrating the talent and imagination of the many gifted artists from each of their congressional districts.

I was especially delighted to receive such a thoughtful letter from Ms. Stacey Mack, of Niceville, FL, who reminded me of why so many of us take part in this project each year. Her work is the winning entry from the First District, Florida represented by my friend and colleague Mr. HUTTO. It will hang along with other artworks through May 1995.

This exhibition is about celebrating the arts, encouraging our young people, and providing them with a forum to share their ideas, dreams and visions. In the most pleasing way, these high school students give us insight as to what is happening in their lives and around our country—a valuable gift indeed. These young people deserve our recognition and support, and I am pleased to share this young lady's thoughts with you today.

JULY 1, 1994.

MS. SLAUGHTER: My name is Stacey Mack. Last Tuesday, I was given the honor to attend the 1994 Congressional Art Competition in Washington, D.C. I was just writing to let you know how appreciative I was. The meetings we had with the great faces and places of the nation's capital were experiences that I will truly never forget.

As a graduated senior, I am thankful that my artwork was chosen. If it had not, then I would have missed out on a delightful and educating occasion. It is a tremendous honor to have my artwork hung in the U.S. Capitol. I would also like to thank you for going through the trouble to have Mr. Dean Cain as a guest. He was extremely friendly to each and every one of us, and by far served as a "super" man.

All and all I just wanted to thank you and everyone else for all of your work in creating an unforgettable afternoon for 200 high school artists who went home that night smiling.

Sincerely,

STACEY MACK,
Niceville, FL.

MUCH HAS BEEN OMITTED ON THE CYPRUS ISSUE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the Cyprus issue, but much has been omitted. Turkey strongly supports a lasting negotiated settlement on Cyprus and the establishment of a bizonal, bicommunal Federal State there in which the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities are represented on an equal footing. Turkey supported U.N. confidence building measures [CBM] early on, and encouraged Turkish Cypriots to do so.

Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktas—June 16, 1994—accepted all of the points

raised by the United Nations in connection with the package of confidence building measures [CBM's] and is ready to sign the agreement as one integrated text.

By contrast, Greek Cypriot Leader Glafcos Clerides has vowed to resign if the U.N. Security Council insists on pursuing the CBM's and has even rejected any further negotiations on the CBM package.

Turkish Cypriots were one of two constitutionally and politically equal components of the binational Republic of Cyprus under the London and Zurich Agreements of 1960. Greek Cypriots, however, considered Turkish Cypriots an obstacle to turning Cyprus into a Greek island and uniting it with mainland Greece. U.N. peacekeeping forces were unable to prevent a succession of massacres of Turkish Cypriots between 1963 and 1974.

Turkey was compelled as a last resort to intervene in 1974 in accordance with its 1960 Treaty of Guarantee obligations when, in the words of the then Cypriot President Archbishop Macharios, "The military regime of Greece * * * callously violated the independence of Cyprus * * * clearly an invasion from outside, in flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus." The Greek aim was the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. This and imminent annihilation of the Turkish Cypriots were prevented solely by the timely intervention of Turkey as one of the three treaty guarantors of Cyprus' independence. The others were Great Britain and Greece.

The intervention ensured the security and freedom of the Turkish Cypriots and resulted in the 20 years of peace the island has experienced since. Over a period of 11 years prior, from 1963 to 1974, Turkish Cypriots had become refugees in their own homeland. Thousands had been killed or maimed, hundreds had disappeared, and a quarter of the Turkish Cypriots rendered homeless by the Greek Cypriot policy of repression.

An externally imposed settlement on Cyprus would be a recipe for renewed intercommunal strife and a loss of life similar to that which occurred before Turkey's intervention in 1974.

Mr. Speaker, any solution to the Cyprus problem must prevent the loss of life incurred before 1974, and provide for the security of all Cypriots.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES V. CUMMINS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and outstanding community service of Charles V. Cummins of Upland, CA. Charlie, who is a long time friend, will be awarded the prestigious Dr. William H. Craig Visionary Award in appreciation of his dedication to San Antonio Community Hospital and his community at a gala dinner-dance held in his honor on October 21, 1994.

Charlie has been a long time supporter of San Antonio Community Hospital. His involve-

ment began as a building fund and capital campaign donor. From April 1978 to December 1986, Charlie served as a member of the hospital's board of trustees. During this time he was active on various committees, and he held the office of treasurer in 1986. In March 1986, he was elected to the board of San Antonio Health Services, Inc., and he is currently serving as treasurer of the corporation.

Over the years, Charlie has been a founding member and president of numerous civic and community-based organizations including the Downtown Business Professional Association, the Ontario Motor Speedway, the Greater Ontario Visitors and Convention Bureau, and the Ontario Rotary Club. In addition, he is serving as president and chairman of the board of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce.

Under President Reagan, Charlie was one of the first appointees and later president of the State board of pharmacy. He has been active politically serving as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and currently serves on the State Republican Central Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Charlie's family, and his community in honoring this unique individual for his continual service to his community. Throughout the years he has shown a commitment to San Antonio Community Hospital as well as the people within his community and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

THE FDA MUST PLACE PATIENTS ABOVE POLITICS

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. Steve Coonan of Coonan Clinical Labs in Costa Mesa, CA, has been fighting the Food and Drug Administration for approval to market a kit that would allow individuals to test themselves for antibodies to the AIDS virus in the privacy of their own home.

Despite the obvious health benefits of allowing such a product to come to market, the FDA has—for more than 5 years—effectively barred such HIV home test kits from the marketplace.

I commend to my colleagues the following Forbes magazine article by the Manhattan Institute's Peter Huber, which discusses the broader implications of the FDA's murderously paternalistic behavior with respect to HIV home testing.

Given that HIV infection is in some measure treatable and that the spread of the virus is certainly preventable, it's high time that the FDA remove the bureaucratic obstacles it has placed in the way of people who want to learn vitally important things about their own health.

[From Forbes magazine, Aug. 1, 1994]

BLOOD TESTS

(By Peter Huber)

To dramatize the gay artist's problems, Ron Athey sliced into another man's back during a theater performance and splattered blood everywhere. Whether or not federal taxpayers should fund such shows, a performer almost certainly does have a First

Amendment right to draw a bit of blood in the name of his art.

It's equally clear why O.J. Simpson had to hand over to the police blood and hair samples that could incriminate him. Courts resolved long ago that compelling tests like these does not violate the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination.

Why then are we forbidden to test our own body fluids, at our own expense, for no one's entertainment or edification but our own? You didn't know you couldn't? Well, you can't. I refer to the do-it-yourself blood test for antibodies to the AIDS virus. This test has been effectively barred from the market by the Food & Drug Administration for over five years.

The stock objections are familiar and wholly unconvincing. Learning by phone (after you send your home-test sample to a lab) that you have been infected by the human immunodeficiency virus may indeed be more of a shock than learning face-to-face. But discovering a signature AIDS lesion on your arm, or testing positive in a hospital after you come down with strength-sapping pneumonia, or after you've infected your best friend, is surely worse. Face-to-face counseling may indeed help when you're getting horrible news. But HIV infection is in some measure treatable, and the spread of the virus is certainly preventable, so developing information as quickly and cheaply as possible must surely be the paramount objective.

The very thought that we should limit when and how people learn vitally important things about their own health, just because they might otherwise rush to the arms of Dr. Kevorkian, seems murderously paternalistic. Sure, knowledge has its perils. But not knowing is more dangerous. If free-speech rights protect Ron Athey's expressive blood, they ought certainly protect occasions where free speech could save lives immediately.

Quite apart from the pragmatic calculus of saving lives, there's a much larger principle at stake. Home medical test kits provide information, no more. They trigger a dialogue between the willing testee and a willing lab technician at the other end of a phone line. If we didn't live in such statist times, and weren't so preoccupied by virtuosos like Athey, state attempts to bar such dialogue would shock anyone even vaguely interested in civil liberty.

But principle doesn't seem to matter much when political constituencies are weak, and they are here. The communities most vulnerable to HIV infection have long been ambivalent about testing. They fear (correctly, no doubt) that information in the wrong hands promotes paranoid discrimination. Meanwhile, David Kessler's FDA is popular in liberal circles, and many "liberals" suddenly turn big-brotherish when the cause of individual freedom is served by big business operating at a profit. So the HIV home-test kit stays off the market.

If the FDA tried to outlaw, or even drag its bureaucratic feet on, a home fertility or pregnancy test, women's rights groups would see to it that Kessler was fired. Pregnancy can be tremendously upsetting; when the blue stick turns pink, some women's thoughts might turn to Kevorkian. Too bad; a woman's right to find out conveniently, and privately, far outweighs her rights to be protected from the hazards of knowing. Government officials can undoubtedly see to it that tests perform as promised, just as doctors and hospitals are licensed to deliver effective therapy, not snake oil. But barring reliable diagnostic information because it

might badly frighten someone is unconscionable in a free society. One might equally well ban confessionals, because discussions of the hereafter are sometimes pretty grim.

As HIV home-test kits sink unnoticed into viscous Washington bureaucracies, where are the people who so vigorously defend the teenager's constitutional right not only to discuss abortion with her doctor but to act on the discussion? A "right to privacy" that covers a curette in the uterus but not a needle in the thumb is no right at all.

The only way to find out which kind of principle we're dealing with—a constitutional one or a raw political one—is to go to the Supreme Court and ask. No big drug company is going to risk the FDA's enduring wrath by carrying home-testing to the Supreme Court. But others can and should. An individual hemophiliac, for example, would surely have legal standing to do so. At stake here is your right to attend to your own health, on your own time, in the privacy of your own home, when David Kessler can't make a house call to look after you.

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL: LEADERSHIP IN A CHANGING WORLD

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, we live in a world which is constantly changing, and it is imperative that research and development of new armaments and weaponry is always state-of-the-art.

When our military personnel engage in conflict, or even train for potential conflicts, they must be confident that they are properly equipped to perform precisely and effectively.

Picatinny Arsenal, which I am proud to represent, has always been a great source in the development and engineering of armaments because of the immense dedication and hard work of its men and women.

In keeping with the tradition of the fine people who work at Picatinny, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize a man who has provided leadership during a time of great change and who will leave Picatinny a stronger, and better equipped installation than it was when he arrived.

Brig. Gen. Harvey E. Brown assumed command of the U.S. Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center [ARDEC], Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, on June 30, 1992. He has distinguished himself in numerous leadership positions culminating as the commander of ARDEC.

General Brown believed that the public should be well informed to the activities of Picatinny, and he has successfully promoted good community relations between the base and the surrounding municipalities.

His vision for Picatinny was to expand its bases' mission to include state-of-the-art environmental protection and cleanup systems. Keeping in mind the surrounding community, General Brown and I were able to secure the construction of improved facilities for the preparation and scale testing for mines and artillery. These new facilities provide less disruption to surrounding communities.

General Brown also understood the importance of upgrading base facilities to a point where they could compete into the 21st century. The Armament Technology Facility, which was named after Maj. Marie Rossi-Cayton, is a high-tech weapons test center. Also, the base's electrical system was improved in order to bring Picatinny's electrical capacity up to the level needed to provide an adequate and reliable source of power.

On September 30, 1994, General Brown will be retiring from the U.S. Army, however his accomplishments will last forever.

He directed ARDEC's attention toward the Army's vital battle lab and Louisiana maneuvers initiatives. ARDEC became the lead Army Material Command [AMC] agent responsible for synergizing AMC, industry, and academia support to the depth and simultaneous attack battle lab.

For two consecutive years, ARDEC led the way in the Department of the Army and AMC to bring new and innovative acquisition principles to the armament community. The initial effort focused on case telescoped ammunition technology and was the basis for an expanded international cooperative program in this revolutionary capability.

General Brown provided guidance on the development of M919 ammunition for the 25mm medium caliber gun [Bushmaster] used on the Bradley fighting vehicle. He was involved with management of a family of warheads for the Hydra-70, 2.75 inch rocket system, and provided contributions to the development of several reusable mortar training cartridges. His insight led to modifications to the squad automatic weapon [SAW] which eliminated a serious malfunction condition.

Faced with a significant loss of operating funds due to the cuts in key programs, General Brown directed special efforts to "rightsize" and reorganize ARDEC. As a result, approximately 13 percent of the total work force were separated voluntarily without the necessity of a reduction in force or adverse actions. Under his direction, ARDEC was selected as an Army finalist for the Research and Development Center of the Year Award, and received an honorable mention as one of the Army's most improved installations under the Army Communities of Excellence Program.

General Brown has been committed to excellence since he was commissioned in 1963.

Assignments throughout his successful Army career included: Commander, Headquarters and Company A, 801st Maintenance Battalion, Division Support Command, 101st Airborne Division [Air Assault], Vietnam; personnel management officer, in Washington, DC; chief, Personnel Services Division, U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; inspector general, 25th Infantry Division and Commander, 725th Maintenance Battalion, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, HI; chief, Combat Support Career Division and chief, Maintenance Branch, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, VA; commander, Division Support Command, 4th Infantry Division [Mechanized], Colorado; commander, 13th Corps Support Command and the assistant chief of staff, G-

4 [Logistics], III Corps, Fort Hood, TX; commanding general, U.S. Army Material Command-Europe, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army.

From December 1990 to June 1992, General Brown served consecutively as the deputy commanding general for logistics [22d Support Command] and as the commanding general, U.S. Forces Central Command [Forward]. During Operation Desert Shield/Storm and the following cease-fire campaigns, he commanded and controlled the largest logistical deployment and redeployment in recent time.

General Brown's awards and decorations include: Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Expert Infantryman Badge, and Parachutist Badge.

He holds a bachelor of science degree in commercial marketing and a master of business administration in business from Oklahoma State University. He is also a graduate of the Infantry Officer Basic Course, the Ordnance Officer Advanced Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me to thank Brig. Gen. Harvey E. Brown for the excellence and dedication he has shown in the service of his country and to wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

DOMESTIC POLITICS IN ARMENIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, usually when we read about Armenia in the newspapers, the story concerns the war in Nagorno-Karabakh or the terrible energy shortages caused by Azerbaijan's embargo. But in anticipation of the planned visit to Washington by President Levon Ter-Petrosyan on August 9, I would like to make a few remarks about the domestic political situation in Armenia.

Compared to its neighbors, Azerbaijan and Georgia, Armenia has been a haven of political stability. President Ter-Petrosyan—one of the very few leaders of a former Soviet Republic who was not a Communist apparatchik—has been in office since 1991. The parliament elected in 1990 has not been dissolved, and there have been no coups or armed uprisings. There is a very active political opposition, which participates in parliamentary deliberations, propagates its views through a highly diverse press, and organizes rallies of its followers.

In fact, the opposition has taken full advantage of the freedom to demonstrate against the government with a recent rally drawing some 20,000 people in Yerevan. One of the most serious bones of contention is the question of Armenia's post-Soviet constitution and the mode of its ratification. President Ter-Petrosyan favors a draft that envisions a strong president, which would be adopted by referendum. Opposition parties prefer a par-

liamentary system, and call for a constitutional assembly to pass Armenia's new basic document. At present, no agreement has been reached on either of these key issues.

In a June 13 address to parliament, President Ter-Petrosyan defended his constitutional preferences and mentioned some other controversial points. For example, he emphasized the need for a unitary State, as opposed to giving the country's regions more decision-making powers and territorial self-government. Many other former Soviet Republics, especially Russia, have experienced a confrontation between center and regions, often involving tensions between majority and minority nationalities. Evidently, Armenia, despite its small size and national homogeneity, must also address this issue.

But the point, Mr. Speaker, is that there is a functioning political process to deal with natural differences of opinion on critically important aspects of State-building that all newly independent countries must confront. The political opposition, while extremely vocal in its criticism of the Ter-Petrosyan government and its policies, has made no effort to overthrow the Government. Armenia has endured 5 terrible years which no society could live through without great strain. Possibly the very need to pull together because of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has outweighed the divisive pull of divergent views and has kept the expression of these differences within manageable bounds. Still, it is remarkable that the political fabric has remained as sturdy and as calm as it has.

Most United States aid to Armenia has up to now naturally been humanitarian in nature. But as President Ter-Petrosyan prepares to arrive in Washington, he also undoubtedly has in mind American assistance on ending the hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh and addressing developmental tasks in Armenia. The United States stands ready to aid Armenia in bringing about, within the CSCE process, a ceasefire in Nagorno-Karabakh and launching political negotiations on its future status; and fostering the consolidation of a democratic, pluralist, free market State, which has already been born and is struggling on, despite the most adverse imaginable circumstances.

CONGRATULATING ALFRED BRODSKY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Alfred Irwin Brodsky, affectionately known as Buby, who, at the age of 84 years old, will celebrate his bar mitzvah on July 30.

Born on August 19, 1910, Buby Brodsky has lived his entire life around the New York metropolitan area. Married to Dolly Lefkowitz for more than 40 years, Mr. Brodsky has thrived in a number of occupations, including the delivery of milk, door to door, by horse and wagon, sales for Nabisco, the ownership of his own grocery store, and finally returning to the milk industry from which he retired after

holding a management position with Dellwood Milk.

Since his retirement, Mr. Brodsky has dedicated his time toward volunteer work. Along the being a volunteer at the Long Island Jewish Medical Center, Mr. Brodsky also volunteers for the New York City Senior Nutrition Program, known as SNAP. With SNAP, he has been certified as a blood pressure technician and provides free blood pressure screenings for senior citizens. In addition, Mr. Brodsky serves meals to senior citizens at their community center and prepares meals to be delivered to homebound seniors. Finally, Mr. Brodsky performs in musical shows that travel to various nursing homes. These shows serve to bring cheer to those seniors incapable of leaving their facilities.

After studying for more than 2 years, Buby Brodsky will fulfill a lifelong dream of having a bar mitzvah. He will be joined on this momentous occasion by his wife Dolly, his two sons, his daughter-in-law, six of his grandchildren and two of their spouses, two great grandchildren, and many of his friends from SNAP.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that Alfred Irwin Brodsky is truly a special person. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Brodsky for touching the lives of so many and fulfilling his lifelong dream.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today at the White House nearly 3,000 people joined the President and Mrs. Clinton, Vice President and Mrs. Gore, and a number of our colleagues to mark the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]. I want to take this opportunity to commend the National Council on Disability for their work in creating the ADA and for now ensuring its implementation. I also would like to commend President Clinton for his wise decision to appoint my friend, Ms. Marsha Bristo as the chairperson of this distinguished council.

Four years ago yesterday, the ADA became law. Its passage marked one of this body's finest moments. We came together to extend true civil rights to millions of Americans who had been locked out and segregated from society. People with disabilities issued us a challenge to reaffirm the principles of equality and justice upon which our Nation was founded and I am proud of the way we rose to meet that challenge.

Now, people with disabilities, along with millions of other Americans, have issued another challenge. They have challenged us to affirm by our actions that decent health care is a right for all Americans.

Perhaps the single most significant barrier which remains for the disabled is the lack of access to quality health care coverage. Of course, this barrier is faced by millions of non-disabled Americans as well.

As we rose to the challenge of the ADA for the rights of people with disabilities, I urge my

colleagues to rise to this most recent challenge from Americans to guarantee the basic right of every American to quality health care coverage which cannot be taken away.

We will be judged by America for the way we respond to this challenge. I hope that I am as proud of our action on health care as I was of our efforts on the ADA 4 years ago.

**DREAMS OF HOME OWNERSHIP
NOW POSSIBLE FOR THOUSANDS
IN CENTRAL NEW YORK**

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1994, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved the Housing and Community Development Act of 1994. This is an example of Government passing a good piece of bipartisan legislation. I supported this bill because it will make the American dream of home ownership a reality for many of my constituents in central New York.

I believe one facet of this legislation will benefit people most directly. H.R. 3838 will raise the current FHA-insured loan limit of \$67,500, established back in 1979, to \$101,575—and higher in areas where housing costs are above the national average—expanding home ownership opportunities for almost 2 million hard-working middle-income Americans who would otherwise be unable to purchase a home.

The higher limits not only help new home buyers, they benefit all of us by fueling new home purchases and strengthening the economy. The construction and real estate industries employ thousands of central New Yorkers and with new home construction dipping in most parts of the country, this action is well timed.

Although opponents contend that raising FHA loan limits will undermine the ability of low-income families to obtain loans, I disagree. Increasing the ceiling on loan amounts will shore up the insurance fund reserve and expand loan services to many who would otherwise be unable to afford a home.

I applaud my colleagues for passing this bill and look forward to witnessing thousands of families realize their dream of owning a home.

**FOR THE RULE ON H.R. 4003, THE
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
AND PROMOTIONAL REFORM ACT
OF 1994**

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of title II of the bill, H.R. 4003, the Mari-

time Administration and Promotional Reform Act of 1994, as amended by the Committee.

**IN COMMEMORATION OF IRV
KUPCINET'S 50TH PURPLE
HEART CRUISE**

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to let my colleagues know about a special event taking place in my hometown of Chicago this afternoon, and the special person making it possible.

For the 50th year, veterans of our Nation's Armed Forces are taking part in the annual Purple Heart Cruise. Hundreds of these men and women are enjoying a pleasant summer day traveling by boat on the Chicago River, passing by the buildings that make up our city's familiar skyline.

And, making all of this possible is someone who is just as familiar to Chicagoans, and just as much an emblem of our city as any of those landmarks. His name is Irv Kupcinet.

Irv Kupcinet—"Kup"—has been at the center of the action in Chicago during many of the great events over the years.

As one of our town's best known journalists, he has introduced us to Presidents and performers, mayors and maestros, Cubs and comics. On radio, on television, and in the newspaper—he has brought us Bears games at Soldier Field, politics at city hall, and quips from the Pump Room.

His columns from the Sun-Times are most reading for those who want to keep tabs on the comings and goings of Chicagoans.

It is worth pointing out that although Kup has made his career through words, he also is a man of action. And one of his acts has been this annual display of gratitude.

As the Purple Heart Cruise demonstrates, Kup is not simply a journalist, nor is he interested only in the feats of the famous. He wants Chicagoans to know about all of the people who have made this country great. Some of those folks do not have household names. But, as Kup reminds us, they are the ones who made the great sacrifices that protected all of us in times of war and peace.

During the Purple Heart Cruise, there is camaraderie and entertainment and lots of stories retold. But, most of all, there is a message that the sacrifices made by our veterans are not forgotten.

For 50 years, Kup has been making sure that Chicagoans remember that because of these veterans we live in a country that is free and secure.

Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of serving on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. I do so with the hope that I can fulfill the obligation that we owe to our Nation's veterans, that I can help serve those who have served us.

When I need an example of how to best act upon that conviction, I can look to the deeds of many people within this Congress. And, I can also look to the deeds of Irv Kupcinet.

I wish that many Members join with me in wishing Kup another successful Purple Heart

Cruise and thanking him for the work he continues to do on behalf of the veterans of this Nation. And I know that all of you will join me in congratulating Kup on 50 years of the Purple Heart Cruise.

**THE LEGACY OF WINFIELD SCOTT
STRATTON**

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, alumnae and friends of the Myron Stratton Home will honor the memory and accomplishments of Winfield Scott Stratton, founder of the Myron Stratton Home, and a man who gave so much to Colorado and Colorado Springs specifically. In honor of that event, I ask that the address of David P. Strickler, former trustee and attorney of the Myron Stratton Home be printed in the RECORD. These remarks were originally made at the founders day event on July 22, 1924, and they present the fascinating account of Mr. Stratton's legacy.

[Address by D.P. Strickler at the Kiwanis Club Lunch, Sept. 2, 1942]

**WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON AND THE MYRON
STRATTON HOME**

Winfield Scott Stratton was born July 22, 1848 in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and died September 14, 1902, in Colorado Springs. He was the son of Myron Stratton and directed in his Will that his Home be created, maintained and named the Myron Stratton Home as a memorial to his father.

Winfield Scott Stratton obtained his education in the public schools at Jeffersonville and from the Academy located in that city. He learned the carpenter trade in his father's ship building yards under the tutorship of one Christian Hein, and became an expert draftsman.

When twenty years of age he, like so many other young men of that time, left his home to seek his fortune in the West.

Shortly after arriving in Colorado Springs Mr. Stratton erected a carpenter shop where the Stratton office is now located, which is 117 East Pikes Peak Avenue, and engaged in general contracting, building some of the principal buildings in the city in the early days.

Mr. Stratton prospected for 17 years in the San Juan, Leadville, Breckenridge and other points and although during this time located several mining claims, none of them ever amounted to anything until on the 4th day of July, 1891 he located the Washington and Independence claims in the Cripple Creek Mining District. He named the claim "Independence" because he discovered it on the 4th of July.

During the time he was unsuccessfully prospecting he studied metallurgy, under Professor Lamb at Colorado College, and attended the School of Mines at Golden. He named one of his mining claims "The Professor Lamb" in honor of his instructor.

After he made his strike in the Cripple Creek District he built the first building at the School of Mines that had ever been given to it and a resolution of the State Legislature thanking him for this donation is part of the records of this state.

The Independence claim proved to be very rich and with the money that he obtained

from the sale of ore from this claim he first repurchased his old carpenter shop property which he had lost in the Yera Teba venture.

He operated the Independence claim from 1891 to 1899, when he sold it to the Venture Corporation in London for two million pounds, or approximately ten million dollars in our money at that time. The late Verner Z. Reed held the option from Mr. Stratton on this property and obtained approximately one million dollars from the Venture Corporation for the transfer of his option to them.

Shortly following the receipt of this ten million dollars from the English Syndicate as a purchase price for the Independence claim, Mr. Stratton launched into a development program in Colorado Springs. Those associated with him have told me Mr. Stratton believed that it was the duty of anyone who had made a fortune in any given place to use his money in the development of that community and that he was exceedingly critical of those who had made a fortune in the Colorado hills and went to New York or other eastern places and played the stock market.

He purchased the ground upon which the City Hall is now located and offered it to the City upon condition that the City build a new City Hall and that is the reason we now have our present City Hall building. The old City hall stood where the Utilities Building now stands and the second floor was used as a City Hall and the ground floor as a fire station.

He also approached the County Commissioners and offered them a generous price for the old Court House property on condition that they would build a new Court House, and that is the reason we now have our Court House building. The old Court House was located where the Strang Garage now stands. Because of the generous price paid for this property by Stratton, the County was enabled to build the present Court House without the issuance of any bonds.

He purchased the property where the Post Office is now located and offered it to the federal government for 50c on the dollar of its value on condition that the federal government would build the present Post Office building, and that is the reason we have our present post office. He did this, although at that time the post office was located in the Independence Building and the government was paying him rent therefor.

He purchased the street railway company for \$500,000 from Mr. Eaton and his associates and then spent one and one-half million in reconstruction of the system and in the purchase and development of Stratton Park.

He did all these things within a four year period of time, because he passed away within about three and one-half years after he obtained his purchase price from the sale of the Independence Mine.

Naturally, Mr. Stratton had suffered many privations in his 17 years of unsuccessful prospecting in the mountains of Colorado and this, I think, caused him to have a particular feeling for those who had not been as fortunate as himself.

It is quite evident that Mr. Stratton was exceedingly critical of the manner in which the public maintained its unfortunates. This appears from that portion of his Will which reads as follows:

"It is my special desire and command that the inmates of said home shall not be clothed and fed as paupers usually are at public expense but that they shall be decently and comfortably clothed and amply provided with good and wholesome food and necessary medical attendance, care and nurs-

ing to protect their health and insure their comfort."

Thus by example he set a standard to improve the condition in life of those who are so unfortunate as to make it necessary for them to resort to public aid.

Mr. Stratton stated in his Will as to those who are qualified for admission as follows:

"Those who are by reason of youth, age, sickness, or other infirmity, unable to earn a livelihood, and who are not, by reason of disease, insanity, or gross indecency, unfit to associate with worthy persons of the condition in life above named."

I know there have been various rumors that Mr. Stratton intended this Home only for miners and also that he did not intend this Home for children, but it will be noted that he says in this clause of the Will, "Those who are by reason of youth * * * unable to earn a livelihood" as well as those who are unable to earn a livelihood by reason of age.

The interest of Mr. Stratton in the welfare of unfortunate children is also shown in another provision of his Will reading as follows:

"I direct my said Executors to pay to the Trustees of the 'Institute for the education of Mute and Blind' located at the City of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado the sum of \$25,000.00 out of the proceeds of my estate, in trust, however, for the following purposes; and sum shall be invested by said Trustees in good and safe interest bearing securities, interest to be paid thereon to said Trustees annually or semi-annually as they shall direct, and such interest shall be paid by them to the Superintendent of said Institute and by him annually distributed among the pupils of said Institute as rewards for such excellence in scholarship or demeanor, or both, as may be prescribed or required by the said Trustees."

It will also be noted that Mr. Stratton made no restriction whatever as to the occupation of any applicant. It is my thought that if he had restricted applicants to a given occupation he would have specified that of carpentry rather than that of mining, because he certainly was a carpenter.

Mr. Stratton's Will further provides that applicants shall be actual residents of the State of Colorado at the time of their application and that applicants from El Paso County shall have preference over applicants from any other part of the state.

The children are educated at the Ivywild School up through the 6th grade and at Cheyenne School from the 7th grade through High School. The Home rules provide that any child that has made a grade equivalent to the average grade of his class shall be entitled to a collegiate education if he so desires, provided in the judgment of the Trustees the child is qualified to profit by such higher education, and several have taken advantage of this rule.

The Cheyenne School orchestra has won the rating "Superior" in the State High School music contests for years. Thirty-four of its thirty-six members were residents of the Myron Stratton Home at the time of the last contest.

The people of the Cheyenne School District have always been most gracious and hospitable in their association with the children from this Home. How much this means to these children may be somewhat gained from an item in the October issue of "The Myron Stratton Home Tellitall", a paper published at the Home and edited by its graduates and sent to all graduates. This item reads as follows:

"Many of you older alumni will remember the heartbreak of trying to make social ad-

justments when the Home first started the children to the public schools. That seems to be a condition that has been completely overcome during the last ten years; for this year Douglas Potter, one of our Home boys, is Student Body President of Cheyenne Mountain High School."

The religious education of the children is provided for as follows: the children of Protestant parentage who are too young to attend Sunday School alone are taken in Home busses to the United Brethren Church for Sunday School. The children of Catholic parentage are taken in Home busses to Pauline Chapel in Broadmoor. When the children arrive at an age when they can alone attend a church of their own selection they are permitted to do so. The aged residents are taken in Home busses to whatever church they may desire.

The education of the children in thrift and in the value of money is provided for as follows; the children are not given any spending money. Work is provided to enable them to earn their spending money. Each child is required to save one-half of his earnings, thus the child has a material savings account when he leaves the Home.

Mr. Stratton provided in his Will for the payment of approximately one-half million dollars in legacies to relatives and the rest of his estate should go to the Myron Stratton Home to be expended for the erection and equipping of the Home and for its endowment fund. The residue of his estate applicable to the erecting and equipping of the Home and for the creation of the endowment fund for its maintenance was approximately \$4,300,000 and this amount has been increased to approximately \$6,500,000 at the present time. The Will provides that the Trustees shall maintain the Home solely out of the income. This for the evident purpose of assuring the maintenance of the Home for all time, for if the Trustees would have the right to go into the principal for operating expenses it would only be a question of time when there would naturally be no Home.

I am sometimes asked how the youngsters at the Home get along in after life. Practically all of them have made a success in life, and their patriotism has been amply demonstrated by the fact that there are now about 50 in the armed forces of the nation, approximately all of whom have volunteered.

You older folks will remember the storm of protest that went around with the announcement that the Home would be located at its present site. The ground of the protest was that the Home would gather together the so-called "riffraff" children of the community and that such so-called "riffraff" would contaminate the other children of the community by reason of their necessary association with them. Almost thirty years have now passed away since that announcement was made so that it can be fairly said that the record is now made up. As Al Smith would say: "Let us look at the record." This record shows that the children from the Home have accomplished as much on an average as have the average of the children of these objectors. Furthermore, it seems that these children from the Home are perfectly willing to spill their blood in the diseased and reptile infested "fox-holes" of the South Sea Islands in order that these objectors and their descendants may continue to enjoy the American way of life. But no matter. Let us, "Judge not, lest we be judged."³

It is the purpose of the Trustees of the Home to maintain it as a Home and not as an institution, because they believe from the terms of the Will that that was clearly the

intent of the testator. We think his intent has been carried out as nearly as can be and still operate such an organization. I believe the credit therefor is not due to the Trustees but is due principally to the fact that Carl Stratton Chamberlin, nephew of Mr. Stratton, who knew his uncle's wishes, and who was for such a long time Superintendent of the Home, and to the further fact that Lucy A. Lloyd, the present Superintendent, was trained under him as assistant superintendent for 11 years prior to Mr. Chamberlin's death, and is in full sympathy with this viewpoint.

It is sometimes claimed that bequests of a charitable nature are made for the purpose of restitution to the public by those who have made large amounts of money in questionable ways. This certainly cannot be claimed as against Mr. Stratton. First, for the reason that he made his money, not by taking anything away from anyone else, but by adding to the wealth of the nation through the production of gold from the natural resources of the country. It also cannot be claimed for the reason that Mr. Stratton's deeds show him to be exceptionally philanthropic during his lifetime. During the panic of 1893 some jobless men were marching through the country under Coxe and Browne on to Washington to demand redress. Mr. Stratton made an arrangement with the Salvation Army by which the Salvation Army was to house, feed and clothe the unemployed and he was to pay all bills therefor. He expended over \$83,000 one winter in such a manner. He always supported the Salvation Army of Colorado Springs, the free lance philanthropic "Parson" Uzzell of Denver, and the missionary priest, Father Volpe, of the Cripple Creek District, by large donations of money. He was the largest single contributor to the building fund of "Parson" Uzzell's tabernacle in Denver. One of his favorite ways of providing for those who had become incapacitated in industry by reason of accident or who had become too old to be able to obtain employment was to purchase surreys, teams, harness and feed, and a tourist license, thus enabling these people to be self-supporting by their own efforts.

Mr. Stratton was also very considerate of his employees. As soon as he acquired his money he set his two foremen up in the contracting business and gave them all of his construction work. Knowing that they did not have the means to pay the payrolls and material bills, he paid such bills and at the conclusion of the work gave them as their profit 10% of the total cost of such building constructed. It is sometimes said that cost plus originated with World War I, but Stratton practiced this with his foremen long before World War I.

When he returned from Europe he gave \$50,000.00 to each of his two key employees and bought homes for others. He always paid the best of wages, but he was exceedingly particular as to the quality of work done.

Some of these same stories that Karshner conceded were untrue also appeared in the book entitled "Timberline" written by Gene Fowler.

Frank Watters in his book entitled "The Midas of the Rockies" states that he has thoroughly investigated the record evidence with reference to this story and pronounces it untrue. Mr. Watters, however, makes other statements in his book which are not founded in fact. However, some of the statements made in his book are based upon stories told him by servants and some other people of an irresponsible nature. Mr. Watters seemed to believe these stories. I

think this is because he was a very young man and hence had not lived long enough in the world to realize that it is a trait of human nature that all people like to be important and that this includes people of lowly station in life as well as those who have gained prominence and therefore very often people who are associated with men of prominence in the capacity of servants are prone to magnify their own importance by telling tall stories and thereby bask in what might be termed a reflected glory.

I think Mr. Watters also falls into error in his conclusion that Mr. Stratton was an eccentric. I think the very facts that he gives as grounds on which he draws such conclusions prove the opposite. For example, he gives as one of his reasons that Mr. Stratton purchased bicycles at the height of the bicycle craze for all the girl employees in the laundries in town, although at that time he owned the street car system and would, by reason of such purchase, lose their custom upon the street railway. It is true Mr. Stratton purchased these bicycles but he did it solely because the pay which these employees were receiving was, in his judgment, insufficient to enable them to ride his street cars, and he thought they should not be required to walk back and forth from work after their long hours of labor in hot, stuffy rooms. Personally, I cannot see anything eccentric about that. It seems to me that this shows him to be a man of practical common-sense in the exercise of his instinctive philanthropy.

Mr. Watters also, in his book, uses another illustration in his effort to prove that Mr. Stratton was eccentric. This illustration is the fact that although he was a 32nd degree Mason, he built a Catholic Church in Cripple Creek for a Catholic missionary priest by the name of Father Volpe. I can see nothing eccentric about that, for the reason that Father Volpe put in his entire time and spent every dollar he could collect in relieving the distress of the unfortunate in the Cripple Creek District, and Stratton knew that every dollar he gave to Father Volpe would go to help some "poor devil," and none of it be taken out for the operating cost of some governmental bureau.

To call Stratton eccentric because he, being a Mason, and yet desired to aid a Catholic priest in his philanthropic work, is just as foolish as it would be to call Father Flanigan eccentric because he appeared before the Protestant Ministerial Association in Omaha and requested them to appoint a minister to take charge of religious instruction of the boys of Boys Town of Protestant parentage, and Boys Town to pay the salary of such minister. This, I think, proves but one thing, and that is that both Stratton and Father Flanigan are too broad-minded men to have religious prejudices; and nothing more.

It takes neither courage, magnanimity nor courtesy to assassinate the character of the dead. It only takes a realizing sense of personal immunity. I understand that some of these people claim to be Christians. They could learn a better lesson from the pages of heathen mythology. I do not contend that Mr. Stratton was a saint. I am sure Mr. Stratton himself would not have so contended, for certainly he was not a hypocrite. He had the same virtues and the same weaknesses which were usually associated with men who spent much of their time in the hard, lonely and discouraging life of the prospector, and it is my observation in life that such men are more likely to listen to and heed the cry of distress on the part of

the unfortunate than are they who live in smug complacency, and spend much of their time in the atmosphere of religious demagoguery.

It is also my view that Stratton's deeds were far more consistent with the precepts of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and who also said "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," than most of those who have been so active in their criticism of Stratton.

It is also my belief that Stratton's deeds and memory will live long after the memory of such critics and their criticisms will have passed into oblivion.

In conclusion, I wish to honor the memory of the Stratton Home trustees who dedicated their lives to this unique home and to the present trustees under the leadership of Carl Ross, who oversee one of Colorado Springs' landmark institutions.

ENDORSEMENTS FOR THE INTEGRATED CHILD HEALTH CARE NETWORKS ACT OF 1994

HON. LYNN SCHENK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined with my good friend and colleague from California [Mr. LEHMAN] in introducing H.R. 4810, the Integrated Child Health Care Networks Act of 1994. This legislation aims to ensure that children in managed care networks receive a basic level of pediatric and specialty pediatric services.

In drafting this legislation, I have enjoyed the input of the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions [NACHRI] and the American Academy of Pediatrics [AAP]. These groups, which are on the front lines of children's health care, have released a joint statement of support for my legislation. I submit these words of support for the RECORD.

JULY 26, 1994.

HON. LYNN SCHENK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHENK: On behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics [AAP] and the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions [NACHRI] we want to thank you for seeking our response to your new legislation, H.R. 4810, the "Integrated Child Health Care Networks Act." Our organizations represent respectively the nation's pediatricians and the nation's hospitals specializing in the delivery of care to children.

We strongly support your efforts through H.R. 4810 to address an important issue that the members of the AAP and NACHRI are raising—"Increasing consolidation of adult health care systems, including enrollment of more and more Americans in capitated managed care plans, has the potential to put children at risk if the new systems fail to focus on children's needs."

Because of this, the AAP and NACHRI are collaborating to promote a vision of how children should receive care in such an environment. We believe that "ideally, every child should receive care through an 'integrated child health care network'—a network of pediatrician, pediatric subspecialists

including perinatologists, family physicians, and other health care professionals, which is:

"Expert in meeting the full continuum of children's preventive, primary, acute, subspecialty, postacute, rehabilitative and rehabilitative, and long-term care, as well as mental health needs;

"Organized to work together to assume responsibility for managing the full continuum of care for a specific population of children, and to provide quality care in a cost efficient manner; and

"Accountable to the public for the health status—the 'wellness'—of the population of children covered, as well as their use of services, according to agreed-upon measures of children's health status and pediatric care outcomes."

We are enclosing a copy of our joint statement which explains in more detail the vision of integrated child health care networks we are developing.

Your legislation translates this vision into the public program that most directly affects children's access to health care—Medicaid—by requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services to define integrated child health care networks and requiring Medicaid managed care plans to demonstrate how they provide access to care for children through such networks.

This approach makes sense, because today Medicaid is responsible for paying for the health care of one quarter of all of the children in the United States. As a consequence, children represent half of all Medicaid recipients, even though they represent only a quarter of the Nation's population, and they will be affected the most by the rapid shift in Medicaid programs to managed care. Your legislation will ensure a focus on what is in the interests of children, not just the management of Medicaid.

At the same time, H.R. 4810 also serves as a model for private health insurance. That is why we are pleased that you have included authorization for demonstrations of different kinds of integrated child health care networks in private and public sectors. What works for children in one region will be different than in another region, depending on organization of providers, economics of the area, extent of urbanization, and other factors.

We applaud your leadership in articulating in legislation the desire our members know every family has to make sure the health care their children receive is appropriate to their needs. Please call upon our organizations and our members to assist you in promoting the development of integrated child health care networks through H.R. 4080.

Sincerely,

JOE M. SANDERS, Jr., M.D.,
Executive Director,
American Academy
of Pediatrics.

LAWRENCE A. MCANDREWS,
President and CEO,
National Association
of Children's Hos-
pitals and Related
Institutions.

A STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS ON INTEGRATED CHILD HEALTH CARE NETWORKS

Increasing consolidation of adult health care systems, including enrollment of more and more Americans in capitated managed care plans, has the potential to put children at risk if the new systems fail to focus on

children's needs. In response, the American Academy of Pediatrics [AAP] and the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions [NACHRI] are collaborating to promote a vision of how children should receive care in such an environment.

Ideally, every child should receive care through an "integrated child health care network"—a network of pediatricians, pediatric subspecialists including perinatologists, family physicians, and other health care professionals, which is:

Expert in meeting the full continuum of children's preventive, primary, acute, subspecialty, post-acute, rehabilitative and rehabilitative, and long-term care, as well as mental health care needs;

Organized to work together to assume responsibility for managing the full continuum of care for a specific population of children, and to provide quality care in a cost efficient manner; and

Accountable to the public for the health status—the "wellness"—of the population of children covered, as well as their use of services, according to agreed-upon measures of children's health status and pediatric care outcomes.

Whether it operates as part of a larger system managing health care for adults and children or it operates as a free-standing network serving only children, the integrated child health care network should have an explicit mission devoted to maximizing the health status of each enrolled child by managing budgeted resources to ensure access to high quality, cost effective care.

In order to fulfill such a mission, an integrated child health care network should be characterized by enrollment of all children in a "medical home" with emphasis on prevention and wellness, regionalization of complex and specialized services, financing based on children's health care requirements, medical education and research devoted to children's needs, and active family involvement in the delivery of care.

The AAP and NACHRI are working together to ensure there is a seamless system of care for children, which guarantees their access to appropriate pediatric services. To this end, AAP and NACHRI members are seeking to further define and promote a shared vision of children's access to care through integrated child health care networks.

Mr. Speaker, both versions of health care reform reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Education and Labor include language which would require health plans to provide children with access to pediatric primary and specialty health care providers. These provisions are consistent with the intent of my legislation.

I believe it is important that the House leadership retain these or similar provisions in the final version of health reform. We need to put children first in our health care system, and I look forward to working with NACHRI and the AAP toward this end.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.

This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 28, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice to examine the video rating system, focusing on violent video games.

SH-216

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Regulation and Government Information to examine the video rating system, focusing on violent video games.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to Whitewater.

SD-106

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2238, to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

SD-430

AUGUST 1

2:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2269, to protect the Native American cultures and to guarantee the free exercise of religion by Native Americans, S. 2075, to authorize funds for and to strengthen programs of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, S. 2036, to specify the terms of contracts entered into by the United States and Indian tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and S. 2150, to establish a Native Hawaiian housing program; to be followed by hearings on the proposed Mohican Nation of Connecticut Land Settlement Act.

SR-485

AUGUST 2

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-342

Joint Economic
To hold hearings on economic implications of health care reform. 2255 Rayburn Building SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of H. Lee Sarokin, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1222, to revise the boundaries of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, S. 1342, to establish in the Department of the Interior the Essex Heritage District Commission, S. 1726, to provide for a competition to select the architectural plans for a museum to be built on the East St. Louis portion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, S. 1818, to establish the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Ohio as an affiliated area of the National Park System, S. 1871, to establish a Whaling National Historical park in New Bedford, MA, S. 2064, to expand the boundary of the Weir Farm National Historical Site in Connecticut, S. 2234, to amend the Mississippi River Corridor Study Commission Act of 1989 to extend the term of the commission established under that Act, and S. 2303, to provide for the exchange of lands within the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. SD-366

AUGUST 3

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1629, to revise the Public Health Service Act to provide for expanding and intensifying activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases with respect to lupus, proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Science Foundation, and proposed legislation relating to

mental health and substance abuse programs. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 2101, to provide for the establishment of mandatory State-operated comprehensive one-call systems to protect all underground facilities from being damaged by any excavations. SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up proposed reforms to the Superfund law. SD-406

AUGUST 4

9:00 a.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 399 and H.R. 457, bills to provide for the conveyance of lands to certain individuals in Butte County, CA, H.R. 2620, to acquire certain lands in the State of California through an exchange pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, S. 1998, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands formerly occupied by the Franklin D. Roosevelt family, S. 2001, to improve the administration of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in the State of New York, S. 2033, to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Montana, S. 2078, to designate the Old Spanish Trail for potential inclusion into the National Trails System, and H.R. 1716, to amend the Act of January 26, 1915, establishing Rocky Mountain National Park, to provide for the protection of certain lands in Rocky Mountain National Park and along North St. Vrain Creek. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine voter representation for the District of Columbia. SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs on provisions of S. 2259, to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of the hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam. SD-366

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Linda Marie Hooks, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Acquisition and Facilities), and pending legislation. SR-418

Indian Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Water and Power on provisions of S. 2259, to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of the hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam. SD-366

AUGUST 10

2:00 p.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Linda Marie Hooks, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Acquisition and Facilities), and to mark up pending legislation. SR-418

AUGUST 11

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 1991, to provide for the safety of journeyman boxers; to be followed by hearings on the oversight of activities of the Olympic Committee. SR-253

AUGUST 12

2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Harold A. Monteau, of Montana, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior. SD-628