

Member often feel ambivalent about having excellent staff leave. We miss their contribution to our work. But we also enjoy watching them grow and prosper elsewhere, always in the knowledge that we knew them way back when.

Mr. Lloyd's family is very proud of him. So am I. May God bless him and guide him on his way. And may the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States state that Mr. Lloyd served his country with distinction as a member of the staff of the House of Representatives.

REVISING ELECTION PROCEDURES

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am being joined by my colleagues from American Samoa and the Virgin Islands in introducing legislation that will revise the election procedures of delegates to Congress from the territories. The bill will repeal the requirement for a separate ballot for elections of delegates from the territories. However, this bill does not distinctly require a single ballot for every election. By amending 48 U.S.C. 1712(a) and 48 U.S.C. 1732(a), an option to either elect their Washington delegates either via single or separate ballot is granted to territorial election commissions.

The provision for Guam and the Virgin Islands was approved in 1972 and the one pertaining to Samoa passed in 1978. Roughly two decades after their respective implementations, these sections of the U.S. Code have somehow become outdated. My colleagues, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA and Mr. FRAZER from the Virgin Islands, agree with me that taking this route would be the most feasible, logical, and timely approach for this type of situation.

According to Henry Torres, the executive director of the Guam Election Commission, the commission recently acquired access to an AIS 315 Scanner, a computerized tabulation machine that could efficiently record votes printed on both sides of a ballot. The utilization a single ballot promises to save the commission thousands of dollars every election in overtime, programming, printing, postage and handline, and paper costs. The only thing stopping them is a phrase in 48 U.S.C. 1712(a) that reads, by separate ballot.

Two decades worth of technological advances have brought about means that now enable us to perform tasks with increased efficiency and lower costs. This motion to repeal the separate ballot requirement for delegate votes stands to take advantage of these advances. I ask my colleagues to support this bill that is designed to take territorial election procedures into the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO ED NIEDERMAIER

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I call this body's attention to the anniversary of the birth of one

of the truly distinguished residents of the Fifth Congressional District of Texas. July 5, marks the 100 anniversary of the birth of Mr. Ed Niedermaier, who was born during the second term of Grover Cleveland's Presidency of these United States and who has lived to see the administration of 19 of our 42 heads of state.

As remarkable as that is, it is one of the lesser feats of this man who left home as a teenage boy to serve in the Army in what was then referred to as the Great War.

Ed Niedermaier returned home a man and we in Dallas and Texas have been most fortunate that thanks to the love of a young lady, Mr. Niedermaier chose to live a large portion of his life among us.

This first-generation American was called into the Army on February 22, 1918, first as an infantryman, later transferring to the 55th Corps of Engineers while stationed at Chateauroux, 75 miles southwest of Paris.

Back home from the war to end all wars, Mr. Niedermaier moved to Oklahoma City, married and began raising a family of three children. Tragedy struck in 1939 with the death of his wife. But Ed Niedermaier persisted and raised all three.

Three fine children, he told interviewers at his home at the Buckner Baptist Village in Southeast Dallas. When World War II came along, I was obligated to take care of my children, so I didn't join the service. A 45-year-old widowed father of three wouldn't have been expected to fight for his country—for a second time in 23 years—but Ed Niedermaier would have expected that of himself, and he would have again gone to the defense of our Nation if not for being the sole provider for his family of three growing youngsters.

But his involvement in civic and patriotic projects never waned. Ed Niedermaier became commander of the Oklahoma City chapter of the Veterans of World War I and held that position until 1966.

He might still be the Oklahoma City commander today, except for a chance meeting in 1966. While attending a regional meeting in Duncan, OK, he met the widow of one of his fellow World War I soldiers. Eight months later he was married to Louise and they were sharing a home in Dallas—with one proviso:

Louise said she would marry me if, after she retired, I agreed to move to Buckner Retirement Village where she had lots of friends.

After living in their home in Dallas for 17 years, they have been together in their retirement home the last 12.

"So many older fellers just sit around and let their minds go," Mr. Niedermaier told Mike Slaughter in an interview for the Buckner Today magazine. "I don't want my mind to leave because I might not be able to find it again, so I stay active."

Ed Niedermaier has been active for a century now, all to the good of his family, friends, neighbors and country. He said, "There are three principles which I live by—faith in God, love of my country, and service to my fellow man."

I think it is safe to say that everyone in our country who knows Ed and Louise Niedermaier, or knows of their work and life together, join in wishing him a happy 100th birthday and expressing thanks for a century that has made these United States a better home for us all.

THE RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE PRESERVATION ACT

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Rail Infrastructure Preservation Act of 1995 a bill to reauthorize a small assistance program for short line and regional railroads that serve local and rural America. These railroads have become a critical factor in whether smaller communities and smaller shippers have access to the national rail system and the economic future that such access ensures.

The Rail Infrastructure Preservation Act will reauthorize the local rail freight assistance program at a \$25 million per year level. This program provides matching fund grants, through the States, to short line and regional railroads. The funds are used primarily for rehabilitation of track and bridge structures that these smaller carriers inherited from the major railroads which sold them the properties. In most cases the grants are one-time events and represent the seed money that the small carriers need to achieve safe and efficient operating conditions.

In addition, the legislation will clarify that the local rail assistance program can be used to assist small railroads restore facilities destroyed in a major natural disaster, such as the 1993 floods in the Mississippi and Missouri River valleys. It also includes technical revisions to the section 511 loan guarantee program, that is currently authorized, in order to make these funds more accessible to small carriers. Together both programs, LRFA grants and section 511 loan guarantees, will continue to ensure a growing and efficient feeder line railroad system in all States.

I am pleased to note that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, in a strong bipartisan vote—17 to 2—on July 20, reported out a bill—S. 920—to reauthorize LRFA grants and modify the loan guarantee provisions as reflected in my bill. The bipartisan support demonstrated in the Senate illustrates the widespread value of this modest program throughout the States. My own State of Tennessee has nine short line railroads operating over tracks which otherwise would have been abandoned.

I urge my colleagues to review the Rail Infrastructure Preservation Act of 1995 and consider supporting it when it is considered in the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127 making appropriations for the Departments of Labor,

Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, there is no a way to vote for this amendment and claim that you are in favor of public broadcasting.

Public broadcasting has the overwhelming support of the America people. In fact a recent Roper poll placed public television third on a list of excellent values for tax dollars.

Funds for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting are forward funded so stations can raise the matching funds that are required in order to receive matching grants.

Forward funding has no bearing on how much the CPB is funded. Even with forward funding intact CPB's 1996 appropriation was reduced by \$37 million. That is an 11 percent cut from original funding.

I understand that in times of tight Federal budgets, each program must be willing to take some cuts and the CPB has taken its share. May I remind my colleagues that public broadcasting stations have already taken a 25 percent or \$92 million cut. Public television stations have implemented many cost-saving initiatives in order to tighten their belts during these fiscally tough times.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose the Hoekstra amendment.

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY FRANK TREJO

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sonoma County Sheriff Deputy Frank Trejo, who lost his life in the line of duty. In March 1995, Sonoma County Sheriff's Deputy Frank Trejo made a supreme sacrifice while serving of the community of Sebastopol, CA, which is located within the congressional district I am privileged to represent. Deputy Trejo was far more than a deputy. He was a dedicated peace officer who deeply cared about people, and in turn was well respected by the entire community. Deputy Trejo joined the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department in 1980 and served Sebastopol area residents on the graveyard shift for the last 4 years. Deputy Trejo was a devoted family man who loved his job. His tranquil and sincere manner of performing his job was admired by all of his colleagues, and is already missed in the department. Without a doubt, the tragic loss of Deputy Trejo will resonate in the community for many years to come.

I commend the Latino Peace Officers Association of Sonoma County for establishing a memorial scholarship in his honor. The scholarship, called "Forever and a Day," will be announced and celebrated on August 19, 1995, and will continue to provide scholarships for Latino students interested in law enforcement. The Sonoma County chapter of the Latino Peace Officers Association, started only 4 years ago, is part of a national organization whose goals are to encourage Latinos to enter into law enforcement professions, to provide scholarships for these candidates, and to work with our youth to prevent crime and provide alternatives to gang association.

Mr. Speaker, Deputy Trejo was a superb example of the excellence and dedication of our Sonoma County Sheriff Deputies who are on the front line everyday fighting to help make our communities a safer place to live. It is appropriate that we offer sincere thanks to the Sonoma County Latino Peace Officers Association for their dedication and commitment to the community and for establishing this fine memorial scholarship entitled "Forever and a Day" in memory of Frank Trejo.

PRAYER FOR KEN SCHWARTZ

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, the Boston Globe published an extremely moving article by a courageous young Boston attorney, Ken Schwartz, who recently contracted lung cancer. I would like to share an abridged version of this article with my colleagues. As he battles this dreadful disease, Mr. Schwartz recounts the many acts of kindness displayed by this nurses, physicians, and doctors. Mr. Schwartz explains that "these acts of kindness—have made the unbearable bearable." Reading the article, I was struck by the courage and perseverance Mr. Schwartz displays as he fights the illness. Despite the odds, Mr. Schwartz shows a tenacity and bravery I found inspiring. I was also moved by the kindness exhibited by Mr. Schwartz's caregivers and the importance of these acts in helping sustain Mr. Schwartz. Too often, we take for granted the special efforts of health professionals who give of themselves every day to save lives and cure the sick. I know that every Member of the House join me in praying for Mr. Schwartz's complete recovery.

[From the Boston Globe]

A PATIENT'S STORY

[By Kenneth B. Schwartz]

Until last fall, I had spent a considerable part of my career as a health-care lawyer, first in state government and then in the private sector. I came to know a lot about health-care policy and management, government regulations and contracts. But I knew little about the delivery of care. All that changed on November 7, 1994, when at age 40 I was diagnosed with advanced lung cancer. In the months that followed, I was subjected to chemotherapy, radiation, surgery, and news of all kinds, most of it bad. It has been a harrowing experience for me and for my family. And yet, the ordeal has been punctuated by moments of exquisite compassion. I have been the recipient of an extraordinary array of human and humane responses to my plight. These acts of kindness—the simple human touch from my caregivers—have made the unbearable bearable.

During September and October of 1994, I made several visits to the outpatient clinic of a Boston teaching hospital for treatment of a persistent cough, low-grade fever, malaise, and weakness. The nurse practitioner diagnosed me as having atypical pneumonia and prescribed an antibiotic. Despite continued abnormal blood counts, she assured me that I had a post-viral infection and didn't need an appointment with my physician until mid-November, if then. By mid-October, I felt so bad that I decided I could not wait until November 11 to be seen. Disappointed with the inaccessibility of my

physician, I decided to seek care elsewhere, with the hope that a new doctor might be more responsive.

My brother, a physician who had trained at Massachusetts General Hospital, arranged for an immediate appointment with Dr. Jose Vega, an experienced internist affiliated with MGH. Dr. Vega spent an hour with me and ordered tests, including a chest X-ray. He called within hours to say he was concerned by the results, which showed a "mass" in my right lung, and he ordered a computerized tomography scan for more detail. I remember leaving my office for home, saying quickly to my secretary, Sharyn Wallace, "I think I may have a serious medical problem." Indeed, the CT scan confirmed abnormal developments in my right lung and chest nodes.

The next day, Dr. Vega, assuring me that he would continue to be available to me whenever I needed him, referred me to Dr. Thomas Lynch, a 34-year-old MGH oncologist specializing in lung cancer. Dr. Lynch, who seems driven by the ferocity of the disease he sees every day, told me that I had lung cancer, lymphoma, or some rare lung infection, although it was most likely lung cancer.

My family and I were terrified. For the next several months, my blood pressure, which used to be a normal 124 over 78, went to 150 over 100, and my heart rate, which used to be a low 48, ran around 100.

Within 72 hours of seeing Dr. Lynch, I was scheduled for a bronchoscopy and a mediastinoscopy, exploratory surgical procedures to confirm whether I indeed had lung cancer. Until this point, I had thought that I was at low risk for cancer: I was relatively young, I did not smoke (although I had smoked about a cigarette a day in college and in law school and for several years after that), I worked out every day, and I avoided fatty foods.

The day before surgery, I was scheduled to have a series of tests. The presurgery area of the hospital was mobbed, and the nurses seemed harried. Eventually, a nurse who was to conduct a presurgical interview called my name. Already apprehensive, I was breathing hard.

The nurse was cool and brusque, as if I were just another faceless patient. But once the interview began, and I told her that I had just learned that I probably had advanced lung cancer, she softened, took my hand, and asked how I was doing. We talked about my 2-year-old son, Ben, and she mentioned that her nephew was named Ben. By the end of our conversation, she was wiping tears from her eyes and saying that while she normally was not on the surgical floor, she would come see me before the surgery. Sure enough, the following day, while I was waiting to be wheeled into surgery, she came by, held my hand, and, with moist eyes, wished me luck.

This small gesture was powerful; my apprehension gave way to a much-needed moment of calm. Looking back, I realize that in a high-volume setting, the high-pressure atmosphere tends to stifle a caregiver's inherent compassion and humanity. But the briefest pause in the frenetic pace can bring out the best in a caregiver and do much for a terrified patient.

The nurse left, and my apprehension mounted. An hour later, I was wheeled to surgery for a biopsy of the chest nodes and the mass in my lung. I was greeted by a resident in anesthesiology, Dr. Debra Reich, who took my pulse and blood pressure and said gently, "You're pretty nervous, huh?" She medicated me with tranquilizers, but that did not stop me from asking about where she lived, where she had trained, and whether she was married. I jokingly asked her how