

Economic Development Center, and the County and City of Los Angeles' Housing Department have been able to service the needs of the Spanish speaking residents in my district through his translation skills and his technical assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Belfortti's work exemplifies the commitment and dedication of all unsung heroes who give of their time selflessly to improve their community. Mr. Belfortti's involvement is invaluable for nonprofit organizations with scarce resources and for communities with critical needs. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Mark Belfortti for all his work.

THE INTERCULTURAL CANCER COUNCIL [ICC] OFFERS NEW HOPE FOR CANCER'S GREATEST VICTIMS

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report an important step forward in cancer research and medical affairs. The newly formed Intercultural Cancer Council [ICC] will be a leader in helping the Nation find solutions to why some of our largest population groups suffer from cancer at much greater levels than others.

In the United States cancer will become the leading cause of death within the next several years. Partly because of the progress made against cardiovascular diseases; and partly because of the greater incidence of more than 200 different types of cancer. The ICC explains that by far the highest incidence and lowest survival rates from cancer are found in our minority and medically underserved populations.

For instance, while we can be thankful that breast cancer detection, treatment, and survival is now improving significantly for the Nation, for African-American women it has actually become worse. Among Hispanics and native Americans cervical cancer takes lives at a rate far above the national average. This for a disease that can often be cured on an outpatient basis—when detected early. Alaskan Americans and native Americans are the leading victims of lung cancer, which remains among the cancers most resistant to treatment. Prostate cancer is several times more common in African-American men compared to white men from the same socioeconomic group. We don't yet know why Asian Americans have such a high rate of liver cancer, or exactly why Asian-American women have an increasing rate of breast cancer.

The ICC was formed earlier this year to help explain the disparities in where and why these cancers strike, and what steps may be taken to save the lives that would otherwise be lost in the future.

As a Texan, I am particularly proud that the founders and cochair of the ICC are department heads from two of my State's finest medical institutions. Lovell Jones, Ph.D. is from the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center at the University of Texas, and Armin Weinberg, Ph.D., who is also a cancer researcher, is from the equally prestigious Baylor College of Medicine. In addition the Dallas-based Susan

G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation is one of the original sustaining members of the ICC.

To this life affirming effort the ICC brings an impressive breadth of membership and expertise that crosses all racial and ethnic lines. The ICC includes institutions and advisers from the American Cancer Society, National Hispanic Leadership Initiative on Cancer, Howard University, American Indian Physicians Association, National Appalachian Leadership Initiative on Cancer, American Association for Cancer Research, the Kellogg Company, American Public Health Association, Bosom Buddies, YWCA, Harlem Hospital, Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, and the Institute of Medicine, among others.

The ICC will be a valuable asset to public education as well as to Congress and government agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A major objective of the ICC is to help institutions develop prevention, treatment, and research policies so that American medicine free of racial tensions. The ICC believes that the practice of medicine can be a positive example for other institutions.

We must allocate select resources where the disease is most prevalent. For cancer this means special study on why specific populations are so much more vulnerable. Finding these answers is good medicine because it will allow us to more effectively prevent or cure cancer throughout our entire population. Besides being good science, this approach reflects the best in America by showing special compassion for the most vulnerable among us.

Many population groups face economic restraints in obtaining the early detection and successful treatment of cancer. This is only a minor part of the reason for cancer's disproportionate impacting these groups, though it is sometimes used an excuse not to do the critically needed research into the many genetic, cultural, and epidemiological causes of cancer.

Mr. Speaker, some of our House colleagues can testify on being cancer survivors. Others are thankful that they have a loved one with them today who a few years ago would have been lost because the best that science and medicine then had to offer would not have been enough. Unfortunately, everyone in our society does not benefit equally from this life-saving progress. The significantly higher incidence of cancer, and lower survival rate among minorities, culturally diverse, and medically underserved communities is a human tragedy. It is also an unnecessary burden on the Nation since so many of these deaths, are avoidable.

There are many unknown reasons for these tragic imbalances. I am pleased that we now have the ICC to help us seek the answers to these life and death medical matters.

TRIBUTE TO KATIE C. LEWIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDING SUPPORT DAY

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in paying tribute to a great educator, her staff and students. November 16, 1995, was National Education Funding Support Day, and I had the great pleasure of visiting the Katie C. Lewis Elementary School located at 300 Bryant Street in northwest Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, in this day and age of drastic educational budget cuts and the deluge of bad news about our education system, it was a great pleasure to spend time with students and faculty that are interested, motivated, and excited about education.

The principal, Joyce L. Thompson, showed great pride in her school, her students, faculty and their well-being. Although the school sits in the midst of a neighborhood that is plagued by drugs and violence, when you step inside the doors of Katie C. Lewis Elementary School you find a haven of caring and concern. The hallways are clean, the rooms are brightly decorated, and the children are happy to be at school and are engaged in the learning process.

The sight of so many bright-eyed students eager to absorb the lessons of the day and teachers who are enthusiastic about teaching is in stark contrast to the images we get of schools.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have participated in such an important event as National Education Funding Support Day and even more delighted with the opportunity to spend time in the company of Principal Thompson and the staff and students of the Katie C. Lewis Elementary School.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ROSALIE WAHL

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to retired Associate Justice Rosalie Wahl of the Minnesota Supreme Court, an outstanding jurist and an exceptional human being.

When Justice Rosalie Wahl was appointed to the Minnesota Supreme Court in 1977, she was the first woman to serve on Minnesota's highest court. Years later, she saw the court become the first in the Nation with a majority of women justices. And in the surest sign of progress, she retired last year in an era when a woman's appointment to the bench was no longer a big news story.

From the moment Rosalie Wahl became an associate justice, she hit the ground running and quickly earned a reputation as a tireless worker and a thoughtful, compassionate jurist. Justice Wahl faced a tough election battle less than a year after she took her seat, and Chief Justice Sheran offered to reduce her caseload. However, she declined because of her

desire not to burden the other justices with extra cases.

Justice Wahl developed a strong work ethic long before she joined the supreme court. She was already the mother of four children upon entering law school at age 38. Justice Wahl had her fifth child during her second year of night classes. Following graduation, she served 6 years in the State public defender's office, then 4 years as a law professor at the William Mitchell College of Law. Her ability to juggle the competing demands of family, academics, and career prepared her well for challenges on the bench.

Rosalie Wahl's tenure as associate justice was important for women, and not just because her appointment ended the all-male history of the Minnesota Supreme Court. One of her most enduring legacies of Justice Wahl's work as chair of a task force on gender fairness in the legal system.

As a coauthor of the Violence Against Women Act, which Congress passed in 1994, I have a special appreciation for Rosalie Wahl's pioneering efforts. Her 1989 task force recommendations provided the basis for the Minnesota law to assist sexual assault and domestic abuse victims. In turn, the Minnesota statute helped shape the Federal law.

Justice Wahl also chaired a racial bias task force, which published recommendations in 1993. Her commitment to equal justice for all Americans is another lasting legacy.

Shortly before her retirement, Justice Wahl remarked, "I think the law should have a human face. Everything we do affects people; it doesn't become a dry bunch of words in books on the shelf."

Rosalie Wahl had a special affinity for the underprivileged and people in need, and she was always mindful of the human impact of court decisions. But Justice Wahl also tried to apply the law as it was written, even when she would have preferred a different result.

It has been said that the best judges have both a heart and a head for justice. The Minnesota Supreme Court was well served by Associate Justice Rosalie Wahl, who used her heart and her head on behalf of those who came seeking justice.

The State of Minnesota will always be grateful for Rosalie Wahl's years of service and sacrifice.

BALANCE THE BUDGET, STUPID

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Wayne Herald of Wayne, NE, on November 16, 1995.

[From the Wayne Herald, Nov. 16, 1995]

JUST BALANCE IT

Who should we believe in the current federal budget impasse between the legislative and executive branches of our Government?

On one hand we have a Republican Congressional leadership claiming their plan will put the nation on the road to fiscal solvency within seven years.

On the other hand we have the President telling us the GOP budget plan will ruin the country and millions of Social Security and Medicare recipients in the process.

We tend to be a little skeptical of both sides in this debate.

Congressional leaders of both parties have been trying to convince us for fifty years that they are working hard to balance the federal budget yet they keep approving pet projects and expenditures that mortgage the future of our children's children's children.

The President, when he was known to us as "Slick Willy", campaigned on a promise of bringing us a balanced budget in five years. Now, three years into his presidency, he's saying he still wants a balanced budget, but he can't accept the GOP seven year plan. He thinks it should be nine, or ten or twelve. And to win his argument with Congress he has used the despicable tactic of trying to scare the elderly by telling them their Medicare program will be ruined—a blatant falsehood.

The furlough of nonessential government workers has served to focus national attention on the debate, which is good. It should cause us all to demand an end to the political gamesmanship.

We hope the focus will cause the American public to stand, borrow a phrase from the Clinton campaign and shout with one voice.

"Balance the budget, stupid."

FACE DEDICATED TO TRUTH AND FREEDOM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform the House that on next Tuesday, November 21, a very special event will be held by the organization Facts About Cuban Exiles [FACE].

FACE was established in 1982 to foster accuracy and understanding in the portrayal of the Cuban exile population. There are over a million Cubans who have been forced to flee the Castro dictatorship and FACE conducts research and provides information about the history and contributions of the Cuban exile population to the United States and other countries of exile.

The work of FACE is carried on under the leadership of Chairman José Cancela and his fellow officers: Secretary Xiomara Cassado, Vice Secretary Marián Prío-Odio and Treasurer Marilyn Borroto.

Speaking at the luncheon will be the internationally renowned scholar and author, Dr. Mark Falcoff, the author of many influential works on U.S.-Latin American relations, who will be speaking on the subject of "The Hispanic Community in the Lens of the American Media." Dr. Falcoff will be introduced by the former Secretary of Commerce of Florida, Jeb Bush.

FACE also casts light on the nature of the oppression that drove 10 percent of Cuba's population out of their homeland with special emphasis on the plight of Cuban political prisoners as part of the larger tragedy of Castro's oppression.

I wish the Facts About Cuban Exiles success its their larger goal of holding up the light of truth and freedom for the enslaved people of Cuba.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 809. After voting "no" on Burton and "yes" on Gingrich, I am positive that I voted "yes" on final passage which was the same as the Gingrich vote. My vote for total gift ban is "yes."

TRIBUTE TO THE EXCELSIOR SPRINGS JOB CORPS CENTER

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding accomplishment of the Excelsior Springs Job Corps Center students, who recently won the national Job Corps Academic Olympic competition in Washington, DC. The Academic Olympics recognize the emphasis on academic training in the Job Corps Program.

The members of the winning team included James Drury of Excelsior Springs; Aaron Baird of St. Joseph; Terry Whitt of Kidder, MO; Kristen Eck of Joplin, MO; and Tracy Ruland of Portland, OR. The team was coached by Tim Smaller and Teresa Underhill, instructors at the Jobs Corps center in Excelsior Springs.

Excelsior Springs Job Corps Director Bernard J. Fennell also deserves much credit for the team's strong performance in a competition that included a broad range of subjects, including language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, and current events.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the State of Missouri are extremely proud of the members of this fine team and their excellent showing in this competition.

BURMA AND THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing House Resolution 274, a resolution urging the administration to actively support and promote a resolution at the United Nations to call on the Government of Burma to restore civilian, democratic rule.

In July we all learned the good news that after 6 years confinement in her home in Rangoon, Aung San Suu Kyi was released. Although her release is supposedly "unconditional," due to the form of government in Rangoon, Suu Kyi and all of us know that she could be just as readily confined again as she was released. The ruling generals in Rangoon should not be rewarded for partially undoing something that they never should have done in the first place. Accordingly, while we are pleased about her new freedom, relations between Rangoon and Washington can not return to normal until there are some fundamental changes in Burma. The change that would