

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UPPER DARBY SCHOOL DISTRICT FEEDS EVERY CHILD WITHOUT FEDERAL DOLLARS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during the debate occurring on March 24, 1995, on the Personal Responsibility Act, one of my colleagues across the aisle made serious misstatements about a school district in my district. I want to set the record straight.

Reference was made by my colleague to this school district opting out of the Federal School Lunch Program. It was implied that this school district deals with its poorer children who need a lunch by feeding them scraps and leftovers.

Mr. Speaker, this is simply not true. The district my colleague referred to is the Upper Darby School District, which I represent. The Upper Darby district opted out of the Federal School Lunch Program 13 years ago. The district's decision was made then, as it is made now, on a careful review of the district's demographics and a review of what is best for the community.

Before opting out, Upper Darby was losing \$60 to \$80 thousand a year by participating in the Federal Lunch Program. Federal rules required extra people for food preparation and monitoring. Food sent to the schools as part of the program was not popular. Kids were paying 20 cents for a meal that cost a dollar to prepare, taking a couple of bits, and dumping most of the food. So the Upper Darby district opted out.

No child goes hungry and no child is fed scraps. The district's goal is to have a self-sufficient food service program that serves nutritious meals. And that is what Upper Darby has.

The district has contracted with a private food service management company to run its program. The district's menus meet the nutritional guidelines set by the Federal Government. The menus encourage healthy eating by offering a variety of foods, including salads, yogurt, poultry, and other healthful choices. The kids have a choice about what to eat and as a result much less food is wasted.

Upper Darby has never had a problem with kids not getting a meal at school. Current program participation in Upper Darby elementary schools ranges from 56 to 70 percent. The contractor works with individual schools to assist needy children.

No child goes hungry. No child eats scraps in the Upper Darby schools. The program serves nutritious meals that kids will actually eat, saves money, and meets the needs of the community.

Those are the facts, Mr. Speaker.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO RESEARCHERS TO BE COMMENDED FOR IMPORTANT STUDY ON MAMMOGRAMS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, less than a decade ago a Government task force and the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues sounded the alarm about the lack of research on women's health. Since then, there have been many positive advances, among them more extensive research into breast cancer, the leading cause of death for women aged 40 to 44 and the leading cause of cancer death for women aged 15 to 54. Mammography is still one of the few tools we have for detection of breast cancer. For women over age 50, the value of mammography is uncontested. But there has been ongoing controversy about its effectiveness for women in their forties. We are closer to resolving that controversy because of the work of two University of Colorado researchers and their colleagues. Their study, the "Benefits of Mammography Screening in Women Ages 40 to 49 Years," appears in the April 1 issue of the American Cancer Society's journal, *Cancer*. It shows that regular mammography for these women can significantly reduce deaths from breast cancer. It is with the help of good research such as this that we will be able to offer women more definitive guidance about a disease that is expected to kill 46,000 of them in this country this year and afflict another 182,000. I submit a March 21 Denver Post article telling about this important study.

[From the Denver Post, Mar. 21, 1995]

STUDY BACKS MAMMOGRAMS AT 40

(By Ann Schrader)

Regular mammography in women 40 to 49 years old can significantly reduce deaths from breast cancer, according to a study by two University of Colorado researchers and their colleagues.

The report in the April 1 issue of the American Cancer Society journal *Cancer* comes as debate continues over the benefits of routine screening.

"I would hope that the results are that women and their physicians would choose mammography screening starting at age 40 in most cases," said Ed Hendrick, chief of radiological services at the CU Health Sciences Center. "I don't think we'll see an impact on the National Cancer Institute's guidelines until there is more data in," he added.

Several European and Scandinavian countries are conducting mammography studies.

In 1989, the American Cancer Society, National Cancer Institute and 11 other organizations agreed on mammography guidelines that called for regular screenings every one to two years for women who are 40 to 49 years old and have no symptoms.

But three years later, the guideline consensus crumbled with publication of a Canadian study that showed no benefit from regular mammography. The National Cancer Institute withdrew support of the guidelines while the American Cancer Society decided there was insufficient evidence to change the recommendations.

The study included eight controlled trials of regular mammography of women ages 40 to 49 years. The authors focused on data from 1963 to 1988.

Hendrick, CU colleague James Rutledge, Dr. Charles Smart, formerly of the National Cancer Institute, and Robert A Smith of the American Cancer Society followed up the women seven to 18 years later rather than just seven years in the Canadian study. Their conclusion was that routine screening can reduce breast cancer deaths when combined with adequate followup.

Hendrick noted that the quality of mammography today "is much better than that used in most of the trials. That means we're even better at detecting small cancers and reducing the death rate."

Smith of the American Cancer Society said a trend toward benefiting from mammography has appeared later in the 40- to 49-year-old group compared with women over 50 years.

"Women in this age group diagnosed with breast cancer are healthier than older women and in general their survival is better," Smith said.

FAREWELL TO BLM'S BOB MOORE

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 1995

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to note that this will be the last week on the job for one of the most creative and dedicated Federal employees with whom I have had the pleasure of working.

Mr. Bob Moore, who now serves as the Colorado Director for the Bureau of Land Management, will retire on Monday after nearly 40 years of extraordinary public service.

In Colorado, as in much of the West, competing opinions on Federal land policy tend to be strongly held, and sometimes the people involved seem to have little interest in compromise or cooperation. Even in that kind of contentious atmosphere, Bob has helped citizens reach consensus on outdoor recreation, landscape management, trails and scenic byways, grazing, cultural history, and wilderness protection—some of the most important issues we face in our part of the country.

I'm sorry to lose this outstanding, thoughtful, soft-spoken gentleman from public service. On behalf of all of us in Colorado, I offer him my best wishes in his life's next chapters. Bob exemplifies the dedication to an important national mission that characterizes many thousands of career civil servants whom we too often disparage as mere bureaucrats.

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