

for them, and which will prevent this horrible disease.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to reexamine this issue, and to contact me or my staff if you would like to obtain copies of the studies I have cited here, or other studies on colorectal cancer and the alternatives for screening. I also encourage you to join me as a sponsor of H.R. 1046, and to work to establish colorectal cancer screening as a covered benefit under the Medicare program. With this step, we can begin to make serious progress in reducing the avoidable pain, anguish, and excessive medical costs that this disease imposes on all of our citizens.

COLORECTAL CANCER IN AFRICAN-AMERICANS: MEDICAL STUDIES INDICATE THAT SCREENING WITH SIGMOIDOSCOPY AND FOBT IS INADEQUATE FOR THIS POPULATION

A number of recent medical studies have confirmed earlier reports that polyps and colon cancer occur more commonly in the right (proximal) colon of African-Americans, as compared with the general population. These studies raise questions with regard to the adequacy of colorectal cancer (CRC) screening with sigmoidoscopy, given that a sigmoidoscopy procedure examines only the left (distal) side of the colon, and suggest the use of the barium enema or colonoscopy as preferred screening methodologies for African-Americans.

The principal findings of these studies are as follows:

(1) "Distribution of Adenomatous Polyps in African-Americans," Lisa A. Ozick, MD, Leslie Jacob, MD, Shirley S. Donelson, MD, Sudhir K. Agarwal, MD, and Harold P. Freeman, MD, *The American Journal of Gastroenterology*, May 1995, pp. 758-760.

"Previous research has suggested that polyps and colon cancer occur more commonly in the right colon in African Americans compared with the general population." (p. 758).

"This study supports previous work that suggests that there is a significant shift to the right in the anatomical distribution of polyps in African-Americans. It also shows that the malignant potential is as high for right-sided polyps as it is for those on the left. Current screening recommendations [sigmoidoscopy] may not be effective enough for preventing colon cancer in this population." (p. 758).

(2) "Anatomical Distribution of Colonic Carcinomas Interracial Differences in a Community Hospital Population," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD and Rita Carstens, RN, *Cancer*, 1986, pp. 997-1000.

"This study points out the potentially discrepant sensitivity and value of this instrument [sigmoidoscope] between black and white patients, suggesting that colonoscopy and/or air contrast barium enema examinations are the screening methodologies of choice in black patients." (p. 999).

"The finding that . . . indeed the entire colon of this population of black patients is at greater risk than that of white patients to develop cancer of the colon is astounding." (p. 1000).

(3) "Site-Specific Distribution of Large Bowel Adenomatous Polyps: Emphasis on Ethnic Differences," Houston Johnson, Jr., MD, Irving Margolis, MD, Leslie Wise, MD, *Dis. Colon Rectum*, April 1988, pp. 258-260.

In a study at Queens Hospital Center in New York, it was found that "[f]ifty-two black and 46 white patients had 130 adenomatous polyps. . . . A separate racial analysis demonstrated an unexpected pattern of distribution among blacks and whites. Adenomatous lesions were more broadly distributed in all segments of the large bowel for blacks,

but were disproportionately concentrated in the sigmoid and rectum of whites." (p. 259).

"The findings of this study underscore the important ethnic differences in the site distribution of adenomatous polyps. The right-sided dominance of neoplastic lesions in blacks emphasizes the importance of total colonic surveillance to detect these large bowel neoplasms in this racial group." (p. 259).

"This study challenges this recommendation [sigmoidoscopy every three to five years] as unsatisfactory for blacks since 50 percent of neoplasms could be missed in blacks compared to only 20 percent in whites." (p. 260).

(4) "Anatomic Distribution of Colonic Cancers in Middle Class Black Americans," John W.V. Cordice, Jr. MD, Houston Johnson, Jr. MD, *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1991, pp. 730-732.

"Data support the clinical impression that blacks have relatively more proximal colonic tumors than the general population. They also suggest that early full study of the colon, including barium enema with air contrast or colonoscopy (opposed to flexible sigmoidoscopy), is highly indicated in screening or work up for earlier diagnosis in patients, especially blacks suspected of polyps or carcinoma of the colon." (p. 730).

(5) "Untreated Colorectal Cancer in a Community Hospital," Dr. Houston Johnson, Jr., *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, July 3, 1984, pp. 198-200.

"Generally, sigmoidoscopic examinations are recommended to complement physical examinations and stool blood tests. While this recommendation may be appropriate for white patients, it may not be appropriate for black patients. Unless barium enema studies or colonoscopic studies are employed, significant numbers of premalignant lesions or early cancers could be missed in a black population if the distribution of lesions found in this study is generally applicable to black populations." (p. 198).

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE AND GERALD STEIN

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to two of Milwaukee County's outstanding citizens, Louise and Gerald Stein. As the Milwaukee Chapter of the International State of Israel Bonds organization prepares to honor Louise and Gerald for their many contributions to our community, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable achievements of this great couple.

Louise was educated as a registered medical technologist, and is exceptionally involved in the Milwaukee Jewish Federation as an officer, and cochair of the Lead Community Project for Systemic Change in Jewish Education. Louise is a past president in the women's division. Louise also serves as a board member of the Jewish Education Service of North America and the Hillel Academy.

Jerry Stein is a distinguished attorney and certified public accountant who for the past 39 years, has worked for the Zilber-Towne Realty family of companies. He is the president and CEO of Zilber, Ltd., which is responsible for all investments and operations of the Zilber companies. Jerry presently serves with distinction as the president of the Milwaukee Jewish Fed-

eration and is the past campaign chair. Jerry is also director and past president of the Milwaukee Center for Independence and the Milwaukee Public Museum, as well as past general chairman of Israel Bonds in Wisconsin. Jerry presently continues to serve as a board member of the Jewish Home and Care Center and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Foundation Board. In addition to these endeavors, Jerry selflessly devotes his time to the advisory boards of the Milwaukee Heart Institute, First Bank Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee School of Business Administration and the Marquette University Law School and Multicultural Council.

Louise and Jerry have been married for 36 years and have three daughters and four grandchildren. Their commitment to their faith, family, country, and community is truly extraordinary, and they have been an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Milwaukee Chapter of the international State of Israel Bonds organization on its excellent selection of Louise and Gerald Stein as this year's honorees. I wish Louise and Jerry continued success in all of their endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO DEVELOP PLAN TO REOPEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to develop a plan for the reopening of Pennsylvania Avenue. This resolution, similar to a resolution enacted in the Senate last night, brings together and reconciles House and Senate approaches to the closing of Pennsylvania Avenue. At my request after the closing last year, the House D.C. Subcommittee held hearings on June 30, 1995, and again this year on June 7, 1996. At both hearings, truly devastating damage to downtown traffic and commerce was reported. The victims of the closing are pervasive—residents, commuters, tourists, and businesses. In effect, downtown D.C. is disjoined and disfigured. No large city today, healthy or not—and D.C. is insolvent—could absorb the enormous costs associated with closing the most important cross town street.

Some in Congress had called for an immediate reopening of the avenue. Recognizing that this was impractical and impossible because of the obligations of the Secret Service written into law, I have sought ways to open the avenue while safeguarding the White House and to keep the Park Service from foreclosing the possibility. This has also been the view of D.C. Subcommittee Chair TOM DAVIS, who joins me as a cosponsor today.

The bipartisan resolution we introduce today requires that all the relevant parties participate. Thus, this resolution is the most useful response to the closing. It depolarizes and depoliticizes an issue that has two important sides. It puts everyone to work on solving the problem, rather than facing off against one another, leaving the problem begging for attention. I appreciate the attention that the House and the Senate have given to the effect of the

closing on my district and on every American's capital city. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

SUPPORT THE POSTAL SERVICE CORE BUSINESS ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague, Mr. HUNTER, in introducing the Postal Core Business Act of 1996. This important legislation works to prevent the U.S. Postal Service [USPS] from unfairly competing with a small business industry, known as the Commercial Mail Receiving Agency [CMRA]. The livelihoods of those who own and operate small commercial packing stores throughout the country, like Mail Boxes Etc. and Postal Annex, are in danger. Approximately 10,000 CMRA businesses may be forced to close their doors due to the USPS' tax-free expansion into services already provided by private packaging stores.

These expanded services include wrapping, packaging, and shipping of items, and the USPS may expand beyond that. The USPS is opening stores throughout the country, many in locations very near private companies who already provide these services. The fact is that the USPS does not fairly compete. They do not charge State or local tax on retail items, they are insured by the Government, and they often do not pay the Federal, State, and local taxes that private companies do. These are only some of the advantages enjoyed by the USPS, creating a playing field tilted against private industry. Moreover, when a customer brings an item to be packaged by the USPS, the USPS requires that the customer send the package through U.S. mail. Commercial mail companies do not require this of their customers.

The legislation we introduce today will allow the USPS to continue improving their goal of timely and effective delivery of mail, but will prevent them from unfairly competing with small business. Under our bill, the USPS will not be able to expand their services beyond what they were offering as of January 1, 1994. This is a reasonable approach to protecting jobs and satisfying American consumers seeking adequate postal services.

The livelihood of Americans is being threatened by the Federal Government. We must prevent small businesses from going out of business at the hand of the Federal Government. This will certainly happen unless the USPS is prevented from unfairly competing with commercial mail companies. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1996, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 254, 255, 256, and 257 during

consideration of H.R. 3662, a bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 254, "no" on rollcall 255, "no" on rollcall 256, "no" on rollcall 257.

I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following these votes.

CHAMPION, INC., 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the Nation that Champion, Inc. of Iron Mountain, MI, is celebrating 75 years of service to the upper peninsula and the Nation on June 21, 1996. Medio Bacco, an immigrant road-builder opened the doors of Champion Gravel Co. on June 21, 1921. Through the hard work and dedication of Mr. Bacco, his nephew Louis Verrette, and Louis' son, William Verrette, Champion Gravel Co. has become Champion, Inc. and is known today as one of the most successful gravel, redimix, and construction companies in the State of Michigan.

Medio Bacco founded Champion 75 years ago in Iron Mountain, where its headquarters are still located today. In 1927, Mr. Bacco's 14-year-old nephew, Louis Verrette came to him looking for a summer job and was assigned the position of assistant timekeeper for a paving job being completed from the Sturgeon River bridge to the Delta County line. He continued working for his uncle during his summer vacations until he graduated from Michigan Technological Institute in 1934.

Upon graduation Louis joined Champion's Service & Supply Co., located where Champion's Lake Shore Engineering Co., presently stands. After 8 years at the Service & Supply Co., Louis Verrette was called upon to serve his country in World War II. When the war ended, Lt. Col. Louis Verrette returned to his family in Iron Mountain and to Champion where he took over as president. Medio Bacco retired and became chairman of the board.

Champion Gravel Co. saw many changes when Louis Verrette took hold of the reins. On December 6, 1945, Champion Gravel Co. became Champion, Inc. Louis began touring Champion's various gravel plants but was unhappy with their conditions. He vowed to make the necessary improvements to keep the plants producing to capacity. With this improvement underway, Louis Verrette was able to concentrate on expanding the dimensions of the company by developing projects aimed at keeping Champion busy during the winter months when road construction was not possible. As a result, Champion began providing services and supplies to iron and copper mines throughout Michigan and Minnesota.

As Champion grew so did the size of its projects. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, Champion, Inc. was involved with construction of several military installations throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Both Kincheloe Air Force Base and K.I. Sawyer Air

Force Base owe thanks to Champion for many of their buildings. Champion has also been instrumental in the construction of the International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie and most universities constructed or expanded in the last 75 years signed their construction contracts with Champion, Inc.

In 1950 Medio Bacco divested himself of Champion stock, making Louis Verrette chief stockholder. A new wave of opportunities met the company during the 1960's as nuclear construction developed. Cement used for nuclear plants had to meet higher standards than general cement, and Champion's concrete made the grade. The company continued to build and service various nuclear projects across the Nation until 1984.

In 1971, Louis Verrette became chairman of the board and his son, William Verrette, replaced him as president. Champion continued to grow under Bill's supervision. In 1989 and 1990, Champion acquired Herman Gundlach, Co. of Houghton, MI, and Charter, Inc. of Ishpeming respectively. These latest acquisitions have strengthened Champion both financially and geographically. Champion, Inc. currently has satellite offices throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Tennessee.

The 75th anniversary celebration being held on June 20 and 21, 1996, is a tribute to Champion's many employees, suppliers, customers, and friends. In reflecting on the last 75 years William Verrette recognizes the company's success is owed to "so many good people * * * our managers, office staff, field personnel, customers, and friends."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Champion, Inc. on their 75th anniversary for the hard work and dedication they have shown the people of Michigan and the Nation. I am pleased that Michigan counts the Verette family as one of our most outstanding families, and that I can count on them as personal friends.

CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 18, 1996

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my House colleagues for the unanimous support shown for H.R. 3525, the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996. We have sent a clear and unmistakable message that this Congress stands united against hatred.

Since October 1991, we have witnessed more than 100 different acts of probable arson specifically targeting churches. Over half of the churches burned have been predominantly African-American congregations.

Mr. Speaker, it is one thing to stand up and vigorously denounce these racist and antireligious hate crimes; however, it is far more important to actually do something about them. We need the ability to combat this problem and that is why H.R. 3525 is more than a simple denouncement. It will give the Federal Government the ability to prosecute and punish those who burn or desecrate religious property. Furthermore, it will also bring aid to the victims of these crimes, who are often underinsured or completely uninsured.