

and Dorothy Bero on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary which will take place this Friday, June 29, 1996.

By joining themselves in marriage 50 years ago, Don and Dorothy made a commitment to sharing a life of love and respect for each other. It was a commitment they have kept to this day. Their strong marriage is a testament to this love and has provided an inspiration to all who have met them.

A famous theologian once said, "There is no more lovely, friendly and charming relationship, communion or company than a good marriage." The honest and unselfish love that Don and Dorothy Bero have demonstrated during the past 50 years strengthens the institution of marriage.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating the Beros and to extend these warm wishes to their daughters, Nancy and Sally, and their grandchildren, John, Corbin and Jane.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 3604, the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This bill will assure the safety of our drinking water. The American public will no longer have to worry that the water they drink might contain harmful contaminants.

H.R. 3604 will provide State and local water systems with the resources they will need to ensure the safety of our drinking water. The bill creates a \$7.6 billion State revolving fund. This fund will provide direct loans and grants that will allow water systems to make the improvements needed to ensure safe drinking water.

Under the provisions of the bill water, systems will have to comply with standards that will ensure that our drinking water is free of the most dangerous contaminants, like cryptosporidium, a microbe that killed over 100 people in Milwaukee in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3604 will ensure that every community in the country has clean and safe drinking water. I encourage my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

TRIBUTE TO MYRTLE FAUCETTE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader who passed away last month, Myrtle O. Faucette. Those of us in the educational community know that Myrtle always worked to make life better for everyone, especially children.

Myrtle followed her father into the field of education and became a teacher and administrator in the San Diego Unified School District for more than 35 years. She served as a re-

source teacher and music teacher before being appointed an administrator. She was principal at Knox Elementary School for a decade before being disabled in 1995.

A 37-year resident of San Diego County, Myrtle was born in Greensboro, NC, the oldest of four children born to C.R.A. Cunningham, retired registrar of North Carolina A&T College, and the late Ida M. Cunningham.

Myrtle distinguished herself academically as a valedictorian of her high school class. She earned a degree in education at North Carolina A&T, graduating summa cum laude in 1956. Later she received an M.A. in education from United States International University. She moved to San Diego in 1959 after her marriage to Paul M. Faucette.

She worked closely with San Diego's Administrators Association, the Association of Black Educators, and Delta Kappa Gamma, a professional organization of women educators. She was on the board of education of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and represented San Diego City schools at conferences throughout the state.

Myrtle served as president of the San Diego Alumni Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. An accomplished musician, she often played piano at various community functions. She resided in the Spring Valley area of California's 50th Congressional District.

She was indeed a guiding light to all that came to know her in a long and illustrious career. My thoughts and prayers go out to her loving husband Paul, to her family and friends, and to the community she served.

MR. AND MRS. McDERMOTT'S 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER BLUTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. James J. McDermott on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

The McDermotts are true patriots. Mr. McDermott left Worcester, MA to fight in World War II; answering the call of his Nation in a time of great need. His high school sweetheart, Helen Tauras, anxiously awaited his return from war and ever the patriots, James and Helen were married on Independence Day—July 4, 1946.

Their love has endured for a half century. They have witnessed a lot together over that time and have shared many experiences but none so precious as the love they have for each other and their children.

The McDermotts are a typical American family. They raised four boys, James, Donald, Kevin, and Brian in Worcester, providing a loving and stable home and instilling strong values in each of them. Their undying love for each other has been an inspiration for their children, friends and neighbors. Those having the honor of knowing the McDermotts know the love and tenderness they share.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the McDermotts who reside in my district. I would like to join with their many friends in offering my most heartfelt congratulations to the McDermotts on their special day. I wish them all the best and good luck as they continue together into their next 50 years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to the need to attend the funeral of a close personal friend and campaign advisor in Los Angeles, I was absent for the House Session held on Wednesday, June 26, 1996. As a result, I missed a number of recorded floor votes including amendments and final passage to H.R. 3666, the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

My constituents have the right to know how I would have voted on the various amendments, bills, and rules considered during this time. For the RECORD, I would like to indicate my position on each missed vote:

Motion to Adjourn, rollcall 271—"no".

Lazio amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 272—"yes".

Shays/Lowey amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 273—"yes".

Sanders amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 274—"yes".

Hefley amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 275—"no".

Hostettler amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 276—"no".—This recorded vote was later withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Gutknecht amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 277—"no".

Walker amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 278—"no".

Markey amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 279—"no".

Roemer amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 280—"yes".

On the Motion to Recommitt with Instructions, rollcall 281—"yes".

On Final Passage of H.R. 3666, rollcall 282—"no".

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the many accomplishments of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and to mark the occasion of its 50th anniversary, which will occur on July 1.

In its earliest incarnation, CDC was known as the Malaria Control in War Areas [MCWA], and it was tasked with combatting malaria on military bases in the Southern United States. Over the years, CDC's mission and reach have expanded dramatically. Today, CDC is the Nation's prevention agency, responsible for the prevention of disease, disability, and injury. CDC focuses not only on combatting traditional communicable diseases, like malaria and syphilis, but also on preventing outbreaks of new and reemerging infectious diseases,

reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, fighting breast and prostate cancer, and preventing lead poisoning in children. But CDC has not been satisfied only to defend America and the world against disease—it also has taken the offensive, promoting healthy behavior through smoking cessation, and immunization efforts.

CDC has been faced with a host of challenges over the last half century, and the many scientists and public health professionals who make this relatively small agency a force to be reckoned with have never failed to rise to those challenges. Utilizing a technique for investigating disease outbreaks, "Hot Zone" author Richard Preston has called the marriage of great labs with shoe-leather disease detective work, CDC has taken on epidemics around the globe. The threat of emerging infectious diseases that our Nation and the world now face becomes somewhat less alarming when we remind ourselves of the unflinching courage and unfailing efforts of the devoted professionals at CDC who stand ready to fight back.

I would like to commend CDC on its long record of achievement, which is outlined in a brief history of the agency prepared by CDC that I am including in the RECORD, and to thank the scientists, doctors, public health professionals, and staff of the CDC for all that you have done for us over the past 50 years. Thank you for the lives you have saved and for the good you have done for this Nation and the world.

THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION—50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS
THE 1940'S

1946

The Communicable Disease Center, or CDC, opens in the old "Office of Malaria Control in War Areas" in downtown Atlanta. Part of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), the CDC has a mission to work with state and local health officials in the fight against malaria (that was still prevalent in several Southern states), typhus, and other communicable diseases.

1947

A token payment of \$10 is made for 15 acres on Clifton Road in Atlanta, the current home of CDC headquarters.

THE 1950'S

1951

The Epidemic Intelligence Services (EIS) is established. EIS quickly becomes the Nation's—and the world's—response team for a wide range of health emergencies. Its young, energetic medical officers make house calls around the world.

CDC broadens its focus to include polio and establishes closer relationships with the states. National disease surveillance systems begin.

1955

The Polio Surveillance Unit is established. Ten years later, CDC assumes PHS responsibility for the control of polio; the disease almost disappears from the Western Hemisphere by 1991.

1957

The Influenza Surveillance Unit is established.

THE 1960'S

1961

CDC takes over publication of the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), which publishes important public health updates and data on deaths and certain diseases from every state every week. The first

cases of a new disease, later called AIDS, were reported in the MMWR in 1981.

1966

CDC launches the Smallpox Eradication Program to eliminate smallpox and to control measles in 20 African countries. Through CDC's efforts, smallpox, a disease that killed millions of people over the centuries, was eradicated from the world in the late 1970s.

1969

CDC participates in the quarantine of astronauts returning from the first walk on the moon, and the examination of moon rock specimens.

THE 1970'S

1970

The Communicable Disease Center is renamed the Center for Disease Control to reflect a broader mission in preventive health.

1973

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which protects Americans from on-the-job hazards, becomes part of CDC.

1976

CDC investigates an outbreak of illness in Philadelphia, now called Legionnaire's disease. The following year, CDC isolates the causative agent for this disease: *Legionella pneumophila*.

1977

The last case of endemic smallpox in the world is reported in Somalia.

1978

CDC opens an expanded, maximum-containment laboratory to handle viruses too dangerous to handle in an ordinary laboratory.

1979

The last case of wild polio virus in the United States is reported.

THE 1980'S

1980

The agency is renamed the Centers for Disease Control to reflect a change in organizational structure.

1981

With the California Department of Health, CDC reports the first cases of an illness later known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and organizes a task force of personnel from each center to respond to evidence of an epidemic. AIDS research and prevention efforts continue today.

1983

CDC establishes a Violence Epidemiology Branch to apply public health prevention strategies to the problems of child abuse, homicide, and suicide.

1986

The Office of Smoking and Health, which targets the Nation's primary preventable health problem, becomes part of CDC.

1987

CDC reports a strong association between Reye syndrome and aspirin, noting that 90% of cases could be prevented by reducing aspirin treatment of children.

The National Center for Health Statistics becomes part of CDC.

1988

CDC establishes the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to target chronic disease, such as heart disease laboratory is established.

A state-of-the-art viral and rickettsial disease laboratory is established.

1989

CDC and the World Health Organization (WHO) establish a collaborating center for disaster preparedness.

THE 1990'S

1991

CDC begins development of a national strategic plan for the early detection and control of breast and cervical cancers among American women.

CDC conducts the first and largest scale health survey to employ computer-assisted interviewing.

To better reflect the responsibilities and future goals of CDC, the word "National" was added to the names of four centers: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, National Center for Environmental Health, National Center for Infectious Disease, National Center for Prevention Services.

1992

The agency adds prevention to its name (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) to reflect a broader role and vision, but retains the familiar acronym CDC.

1993

CDC launches the National Childhood Immunization campaign.

1995

CDC goes onsite to Zaire to investigate an outbreak of deadly Ebola virus.

CDC recommends AZT therapy for HIV-infected pregnant women to reduce the rate of transmission of the Virus to their babies.

1996

CDC celebrates 50 years of success as the Nation's Prevention Agency.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER JEANNE O'LAUGHLIN

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to recognize a south Floridian who this year is celebrating her 50th anniversary as an Adrian Dominican sister.

Through her dedication to her work, her faith, and her students, Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin is one of the pillars upon which our south Florida community continues to grow and excel.

Sister Jeanne's work began at an early age in her hometown of Detroit. Instilled with the values of her father, she took jam to the elderly in a nursing home, lent money to those in need, and was well ahead of her time in race relations. She learned the importance of education from her family. Sister Jeanne combined her passions for service, education, and religion by becoming an Adrian Dominican nun at sixteen.

She has continued her mission of education and community service in her work as president of Barry University. Since assuming this post 15 years ago, her tireless efforts have dramatically enhanced many aspects of both the university and Dade county. As president, Sister Jeanne has helped raise over \$115 million for the university through an array of fundraising events—even lending her singing voice to the cause. She has diversified the student body of Barry, shifting it from a mostly white female population to include students from over 72 countries.

Sister Jeanne is constantly involved in community activities—chairing the Miami Coalition for a Drug Free Community and acting as president for three other national organizations. Her good works have been recognized