

his first love has always been selling insurance. Late at night, early in the morning, anywhere or anytime a customer had a need, my brother would find a way to get there first and make the sale. He never sold them more than they required and he never misrepresented what they were getting. He worked hard to get their business, he was honest, and people came back. He built trust in his family and he built trust in his customers and his life has been successful because of it.

In a very real sense my brother represents the best of what we stand for in this country. The old values. The enduring values. Family, honesty, hard work. I'm proud of him. I'll always be proud of him. I hope his retirement is long and enjoyable and he and Phyllis travel to new and exciting places, watch a lot of fall sunsets over the Shawnee, and have lots of playtime with their grandbabies. He will always have my love and respect. GLENN.

WATER COMING OUT OF TAPS MUST BE SAFE FOR CHILDREN TO DRINK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the summer of 1993 taught those of us in southeastern Michigan just how quickly our lakes and rivers can be contaminated and become unsafe. It also taught us that change is permanent and that we will continue to face new challenges. Right now the St. Clair River is being threatened by a proposed discharge into the St. Clair River from a plant in Canada. The proposed discharge would lead to 750 million gallons of contaminated water with nearly 100 chemical combinations being released into the very river from which many of us get our drinking water.

I am working to stop this discharge from happening. While I hope it can be prevented, our communities must be able to access up-to-date drinking water standards, know the best available treatment technology and have the tools they need to construct proper drinking water treatment facilities. An improved Safe Drinking Water Act will go a long way toward providing that information and those tools. Further, it will allow every parent to know exactly what is in the water coming out of their taps before they pour a glass for their children.

It has been said that water is the key to life. Human beings should drink eight glasses of water a day according to the American Dietetic Association, but for Americans to stay healthy their water must be healthy. We cannot afford to have our drinking water contaminated with parasites like cryptosporidium which caused the death of 104 people in Milwaukee 3 years ago.

That is why it is important for Congress to renew the commitment we made some 20 years ago to ensure that the water coming out of our taps is safe to drink. By passing legislation to update the Safe Drinking Water Act, I believe we took a positive step toward renewing that commitment.

The bill passed is not perfect—and there are some parts of it I disagree with—but it will ensure the public's right to know within 24 hours that contaminants have been discovered

in their drinking water. It will for the first time give us drinking water standards for arsenic, radon and sulfate. It will give our local communities the tools they need to build proper drinking water treatment facilities. Perhaps most importantly, it will continue the landmark commitment made in 1974 when Congress first enacted the Safe Drinking Water Act.

For those of us in Macomb and St. Clair Counties, these are critical, commonsense protections which will help us know when excessive sewage discharges are made into the Clinton River and Lake St. Clair. We will know toxins are released into the St. Clair River and our down-river communities will know within 24 hours if they should shut off their water intake pipes.

The passage of this bill reminds us that our environment, the health and safety of our children, the water we drink and the air we breathe ought not to be partisan, divisive issues. There can be no cost-benefit analysis, regulatory reform, state flexibility or risk assessment which can determine the price of a healthy child or the value of a safe workplace to our community. We can never forget: we don't just inherit this land and water from our parents—we borrow it from our children. If we continue to do the right thing and adopt common-sense environmental protections like the Safe Drinking Water Act, we will give them a future of which we can all be proud.

ADD CARRIER COMPETITION TO PASSENGER AIR ROUTES BE- TWEEN PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA AND HAWAII

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will add carrier competition to the passenger air routes between Pago Pago, American Samoa and Honolulu, HI.

Mr. Speaker, the experience of the people in the territory I represent is a good example of the difficulties we Pacific Islanders face in establishing regular and reliable air transportation at a reasonable rate for passengers, vital cargo, and mail.

American Samoa is comprised of a remote group of islands located in the South Pacific Ocean. The territory is approximately 2,200 miles from the closest State in the United States, which is the State of Hawaii. With millions of square miles of open ocean surrounding our islands, air transport is not simply a faster way for travelers to get from point to point, it is often the sole and only feasible means to bridge our isolation.

Because American Samoa is a remote destination, the U.S. Department of Transportation, in an effort to assure at least minimal air service, designated Pago Pago, American Samoa as an EAS—essential air service—community on October 26, 1979. This designation recognizes that American Samoa is a remote location in need of air service on a regular basis to ensure that certain necessities are available.

The U.S. Postal Service averages between 27,000 and 30,000 pounds of mail per week for local residents. Among other vital cargo

carried on this route are medical supplies such as Hepatitis B serum, hemodialysis supplies, insulin, samples requiring laboratory testing, and blood packs for rare blood types. Because ocean shipping can take up to 2 months, perishable food items such as bread, vegetables, dairy products, and meat must come in by air.

Currently, there is only one airline providing service between American Samoa and Honolulu. This airline reported an operating profit of 50 percent on the route for 1995, by comparison, an operating profit of 10 percent is considered good on other domestic routes. The American Samoa Government has tried for years to attract a second air carrier to the route, but history has shown that our market can only support one carrier at a time. After looking at the route, each potential carrier has determined that there is insufficient passenger traffic for two airlines and each has declined to enter the market.

This scenario provides the sole air carrier with a virtual monopoly and affords the carrier the opportunity to charge excessive rates.

The legislation I am introducing today, if enacted into law, will direct the Secretary of Transportation to solicit proposals from air carriers which are willing to provide a certain minimum level of service between American Samoa and Honolulu. The figures show that the route can be self-sustaining and does not require a subsidy when served by a single carrier. Based on the proposals received, the Secretary will, in consultation with the Governor of American Samoa, select one carrier to provide the service. The award of the air service route will be for a period not to exceed 2 years, and may be renewed.

American Samoa's economy has been hampered and our people have been inconvenienced for too long because of the lack of adequate air service to connect us to the national air transport system. I believe that this legislation will inject competition into this limited market, and I look forward to seeing this bill enacted into law.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (C.D.C.)

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] will celebrate its 50th anniversary. This is an important celebration for the agency, of its own signal achievements over this half-century, but it is also a time for all of us to celebrate the contributions of this small agency to public health in America and worldwide.

Unlike many other excellent health institutions, such as the National Cancer Institute or the Food and Drug Administration, CDC is only infrequently in the limelight. But it is that very fact which provides confidence, for the lack of CDC headlines means that we are not facing a crisis requiring urgent expert action. When we do not hear about the epidemiologists, worker safety specialists, immunization gurus, laboratory scientists, and infectious disease experts of CDC, it is because they are doing quietly and efficiently what they have done every day for the last 50 years—protecting the public health.

But when we do hear about CDC, we know we are facing an urgent crisis—but that the crisis is being handled expertly—whether it is occurrence of a mysterious infectious disease, later called Legionnaires' disease in Philadelphia, or the first case of AIDS in San Francisco; illness and death from food contaminated with *E. coli* in the States of Washington, California, Idaho, and Nevada; measles epidemics in major metropolitan areas across the United States; cryptosporidium in Milwaukee drinking water; serious illness from oysters in Florida; an outbreak of hanta virus in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado; the reemergence of tuberculosis as a serious health risk, especially in New York, Miami, and Los Angeles; or lead poisoning in children in Chicago and Rhode Island.

While CDC has been catapulted only recently onto suburban movie screens because it inspired "The Hot Zone," the agency has, over its 50-year history, cooled off many hot zones with its unique expertise and capability. CDC assists governments and health officials all over the world in preventing and controlling disease and responding to crises that literally threaten the health and safety of entire populations of people—ebola virus in Zaire; deadly chemical release in a Tokyo subway; disease-causing radioactive fallout in the Marshall Islands; outbreaks in Spain of illness from contaminated cooking oil; worldwide immunization efforts to prevent deadly childhood and adult illnesses such as smallpox—now completely eradicated because of these efforts; typhoid fever, and polio.

Though its origins—in Atlanta, GA—and its early mission were modest—the control of malaria in war areas—CDC quickly gained strength and prominence as the world's emergency response team, as it formed critical and productive relationships with health officials throughout the United States and around the world. Its physicians and epidemiologists have been involved in public health activities ranging from the virtual eradication of polio from the Western hemisphere to quarantining the astronauts who first walked on the moon and examining the now-museum-housed moon rocks. CDC specialists have worked with American companies to help identify and solve workplace hazards and prevent worker injuries. The agency's specialized laboratories provide unique, state-of-the-art analyses of dangerous viruses, and unidentified toxins. The National Childhood Immunization Initiative, designed to achieve full, age-appropriate vaccination of all American children, to prevent completely preventable childhood illnesses such as whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, and polio; a nationwide program for early detection and control of breast and cervical cancer; and a dynamic education program targeted at smoking, the Nation's No. 1 preventable cause of illness, are all initiatives launched and still maintained by CDC.

Today, as it moves into the 21st century, and the second half of its first century, CDC is focused on the future of public health, and refocusing efforts to direct attention at problems that are just beginning, or are growing—new infectious diseases; reemergence of diseases once thought to be controlled, such as drug-resistant TB; prevention and control of birth defects and genetic diseases, such as fetal alcohol syndrome, mental retardation, and spina bifida; identification and control of environmental factors that lead to serious ad-

verse health effects, such as radiation and environmental lead; preventing disability and early death from injury and chronic disease; collecting and analyzing data that help to understand better how to protect and promote health; and refocusing a variety of activities on special health problems of teenagers and women.

I am proud to have supported the work of CDC over many of its 50 years. Congress and the American people have entrusted one of our most precious possessions to this remarkable agency—the public health. Today, CDC employs a small cadre of 6,300 dedicated people with a big and critically important task. CDC has never betrayed our trust, and has lived up to our expectations. I expect no less in the future. I congratulate CDC on this 50th birthday, and wish the agency at least 50 more, equally productive years.

IN HONOR OF REV. DR. ERMINE STEWART

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the outstanding career and 25 years of service to the Reverend Dr. Ermine Stewart. Called into the ministry in May 1956 to pastor a church in Coleyville, Jamaica, West Indies—Reverend Stewart has provided a global vision of missionary work and ministerial commitment that continues to extend itself to the New York area and beyond.

Upon his return to the United States in 1965, Reverend Stewart established a branch of the "Church of the First Born Miracle Temple, Inc." in the United States. Over the past 31 years Reverend Stewart has witnessed the unfolding prosperity of several churches throughout New York.

Presently, the Church of the First Born has nine churches, three of which are in the United States—New York, New Jersey, and Miami; one in the Province of Canada, and five on the Island of Jamaica. In addition to the established church branches, Reverend Stewart's devoted efforts and ministry have spawned the Television Ministry, which can be seen on J.B.C. Television in Jamaica. Such service exemplifies Reverend Stewart's instrumental work and institutional accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Reverend Ermine Stewart on receiving this impressive honor, and extend to him my best wishes for continued success in the ministry.

KALKASKA COUNTY'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body, and the Nation, the 125th anniversary of the official founding of Kalkaska County, MI. In celebrating this occasion, I would like to take the opportunity to look back upon those years.

In 1855, William Copeland purchased a large tract of land, presently found between Round Lake and M-72 within what is now the Kalkaska County borders. After Mr. Copeland's purchase, a wave of settlers were brought in to clear trees for farms and orchards. This area was first known as Wabassee. Before becoming its own county, Kalkaska was part of Grand Traverse, Antrim and Crawford Counties. It was not until 1843 that the Wabassee area became known as Kalkaska County. In 1871, Kalkaska County residents officially organized themselves. The Village of Kalkaska became the county seat and was incorporated in 1887.

During the late 19th century, Kalkaska County became a magnet for lumberjacks, offering both success and failure to those who sought jobs. While some parts of Kalkaska County enjoyed economic booms, 13 other settlements closed down. A strong timber trade would remain until 1920, when the county's population leveled off at 5,570 people. The timber industry spurred the development of railroads to transport the timber. From farming to timber to railroads, an economic base for Kalkaska's development was established.

Kalkaska County also benefited economically from the spirit of mechanical innovation. Residents, such as Elmer Johnson, tinkered with the internal combustion engine, creating a few automobile prototypes in his day. One of these "Elmers" is currently displayed at the Kalkaska County Historical Museum.

Aviation was also subjected to innovation Kalkaska-style. Around the turn of the century, W.C. Freeman announced that he had built a flying machine and was attempting a trial flight. Unfortunately, no record exists of the success or failure of Mr. Freeman's attempt.

During this period of timber and innovation, Kalkaska encountered several citywide fires which leveled parts of the city. Some of the more destructive and memorable fires occurred in 1908 and 1910. But the most destructive fire in Kalkaska County occurred in 1921, when the central portion of the village of South Boardman burned to the ground. This part of South Boardman has never been rebuilt.

Mr. Speaker, Kalkaska County, MI, has had wonderful and varied experiences throughout its 125-year existence. Its development has mirrored much of northern Michigan's and on behalf of the State of Michigan and its people, I commend both past and present county and community leaders and wish Kalkaska a successful celebration and best wishes for a successful future.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREES OF MYSTERY

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives I am proud to represent the owners of one of the premier attractions in the entire country, the trees of mystery. Nestled among the giant redwoods of California's north coast just north of the town of Klamath, this marvelous environment stands as a testament of how man and nature can coexist as partners.