

to greater heights of individual achievement and excellence.

This year's Westinghouse Science Talent Search finalists are among 1,869 high school seniors from 735 high schools located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The research completed by the finalists is on the level of that performed by college graduate school students, even though the authors range in age from only 16 to 18.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH'S MR. YUK POISON PREVENTION PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an important member of the public health community who celebrates a 25th anniversary this month. Since his arrival in 1971, Mr. Yuk has served an important symbol in preventing child poisonings. His green grimace is a familiar reminder to children and adults alike that many common household goods can be deadly if ingested. His important contribution to the effort to reduce childhood poisonings deserves special notice this month, as March is National Poison Prevention Month.

Mr. Yuk was developed under the direction of Richard Garber, former director of the Institute of Education Communication at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. In the effort to replace the traditional skull and crossbones symbol—it had become associated with swashbuckling pirates and buccaneers rather than with harmful substances—the fluorescent green and black face was determined to be the most revolting to children.

Mr. Yuk and the Pittsburgh Poison Center comprise the first and largest poison prevention awareness program in the Nation. In the 25 years that Mr. Yuk has been around, over 650 million Mr. Yuk poison prevention stickers have been distributed to households across the United States and the United Kingdom. This year, Reykjavik, Iceland joined the Mr. Yuk poison prevention program as part of its effort to reduce the incidence of childhood poisonings.

The Pittsburgh Poison Center, affiliated with the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, has grown from a small, local initiative in 1971 to a major center—one of only 42 certified regional poison information centers in the United States—that responds to 140,000 calls per year, of which 40,000 are actually poison emergencies. The center is open 24 hours a day and employs registered nurses who are clinical toxicologists and certified specialists to provide lifesaving poison information to residents of Western Pennsylvania. Research shows that 90.4 percent of all poisonings occur in the home and 54 percent of all human exposures in 1994 occurred in children under 6 years of age. Since Mr. Yuk's arrival, the number of poison-related deaths has dropped in Allegheny County, PA; from between three and five per year to between one and two.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the critically important

work of the dedicated staffs at poison centers across the country in preventing illness, injury, and death from poisonous substances. I also wish a happy 25th anniversary to Mr. Yuk and the Pittsburgh Poison Center and urge that, as a nation, we continue to support successful and cost-effective public health programs like the Pittsburgh Poison Center's Mr. Yuk Program.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MORTON GOULD

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago America lost one of its most celebrated musicians. I am speaking of Morton Gould—a man whose entire life was dedicated to enriching the lives of those around him. Anyone who has attended a Gould-conducted concert, or has heard his works performed knows the power of his music. From classical orchestral movements to rap arrangements, Mr. Gould's work was particularly American—making use of jazz, blues, spirituals, and folk music.

A musical genius, Mr. Gould published his first work "Just Six" at the age of 6. As a teenager, he played the piano for the 1932 opening of Radio City Music Hall. As an adult, he continued to thrill audiences with his work. Mr. Gould joined the American Society for Composers, Authors, and Publishers in 1935, and served as that body's distinguished president from 1986 to 1994. A tireless advocate for new American composers, he constantly sought opportunities to showcase their work. As a conductor, Mr. Gould led countless orchestras throughout the world and recorded over 100 albums.

Morton Gould's contributions span eight decades and include significant works for film, theater, and the ballet. While his honors and accolades are too numerous to recount, a few highlights are worth mentioning: the Kennedy Center Honor in 1994, the Pulitzer Prize in Music in 1995, membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1986, and a Grammy Award in 1966.

The night before Morton Gould's death, the U.S. Military Academy Band honored him with an exclusive performance of his works. Mr. Gould attended the concert and received a standing ovation for not only his own distinguished accomplishments, but for the legacy he leaves future generations of musicians. Rising out of the ashes of the Great Depression, with a strength of spirit and a dedication to his art, Mr. Gould used his music and his humanity to touch others. How fitting it is that the last musical experience of his earthly life was a tribute to those ideals.

On a personal note, I was first touched by Mr. Gould's music as a first grader, when a recording of "American Salute" was played in my music appreciation class at Lakeview Elementary School in Lorain, OH. It is a splendid piece—weaving the patriotic march theme of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" through a tapestry of other well known American folk songs. What an honor it was, 35 years later, for me to meet the maestro himself in my Capitol Hill office and thank him for the musical gift he gave me as a child. Thank you, Mr. Gould. We shall miss you.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DANIEL R. SMITH

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a man who has dedicated his career to the betterment of banking and has continually voiced the banking industry's message loud and clear to the Members of this Congress. At the beginning of May, Daniel R. Smith, chairman and CEO of First of America Bank Corp., will be retiring after four decades of service in the banking industry.

Throughout his career, Dan has made many contributions to the furtherance of constructive banking legislation. While he was president of the Michigan Bankers Association, legislation was passed that allowed statewide branching in Michigan. During his tenure as president of the American Bankers Association in 1994, interstate banking legislation, regulatory reform and bankruptcy legislation was passed. Dan also conceived an important market share study of the financial services business, which the ABA completed, that clearly demonstrates the continued strength of banks in their respective markets. He also previously chaired both the MBA's and the ABA's government relations councils and is currently a member of the Bankers Roundtable.

Dan spent the first 21 years of his banking career in the trust department for First National Bank and Trust Company of Michigan, which later become First of America Bank—Michigan. In 1974, he was elected to the bank's board of directors and became president of the Kalamazoo Bank in 1977. He was named president of First of America Bank Corp. in 1983 and CEO of the corporation in 1985. During his tenure as CEO, the company grew from \$5 billion in assets and 255 branch offices in Michigan, to the 33d largest holding company in the country with \$23 billion in assets and over 600 branch offices in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Florida.

I would like to thank Dan for his strong leadership in the banking industry and his continued determination to reach beyond the traditional boundaries of banking.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE HANLON

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Marie Hanlon, a dedicated teacher who is retiring after 44 years of consecutive service with the Hillsdale Public Schools in Bergen County, NJ. Perhaps in some small way this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will serve as a well-deserved "Mrs. Hanlon's Opus." Mrs. Hanlon is a wonderful educator who has committed her life to helping young people. She has been in the forefront of innovation and progress, improving the standards of public education at every turn.

Mrs. Hanlon joined the staff of the Hillsdale school system in 1952 as a fifth-grade teacher at the George White Elementary School. She taught at that school for 4 years until

Smith Elementary School opened in 1956. At Smith, Mrs. Hanlon became a team teacher with Howard Schultz and together they introduced the school's class in astronomy. Their fifth grade classes would return to the school at night for star-gazing from the front lawn. Since the school had no library, the two teachers spearheaded the Library Club of America.

Mrs. Hanlon changed schools again in 1964, with the opening of Meadowbrook Elementary School. As a pioneer in team teaching, she was chosen as team leader for the fifth grade and developed a superior program in team teaching. She studied team teaching in Massachusetts and designed an open classroom and open media center at Meadowbrook.

During 28 years at Meadowbrook, Mrs. Hanlon established Colonial School Day, which evolved into Colonial Capers. She also established Explorer Day, the Heritage Fest and Pioneer Day. Mindful of the value of community cooperation and participation, she developed and orchestrated the Listening Mothers and Teacher Aide programs.

In 1992, with the reorganization of the Hillsdale schools, Mrs. Hanlon was transferred to George White Middle School as the fifth-grade team leader, continuing all the programs she developed at Meadowbrook.

Over the course of her career, Mrs. Hanlon was a finalist for the New Jersey Teacher of the Year and was a recipient of the Governor's Teacher Recognition Award. She has taught two generations of students, including those who have since become fellow members of the faculty, and prominent community members such as Karen Arrigot, wife of Mayor Timothy O'Reilly.

Members of the Hillsdale school system staff, members of the community and countless former students and their parents all have fond memories and deep debts of gratitude for the dedication to their lifetime learning of this outstanding teacher. I wish her much-deserved health and happiness and many years of continued community service.

THE DANGERS OF NEWTSPEAK

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there is an increasing agreement in America that we suffer from the excessively violent and negative tone of political rhetoric. As is often the case when people find something they dislike, there is a good deal of discussion as to how this unfortunate situation came about. In an excellent article in the Wednesday column of the March 6 issue of *The Hill*, reporter David Grann analyzes this issue and makes the point, persuasively and accurately, that Speaker GINGRICH bears a great deal of the responsibility for this situation, because of his creative efforts to encourage his fellow Republicans to escalate the vehemence of their rhetorical attacks on the Democrats. As Mr. Grann notes in the article, "In 1990, Gingrich's now-famous political action committee, GOPAC, sent out a leaflet to Republican candidates nationwide * * * (which) recommended 60 of the Speaker's favorite words to demonize Democrats and the establishment,"

Speaker GINGRICH in his pre-Speaker days proved very effective in using extremely negative, demeaning language about his opposition, and unfortunately, in politics as in other ventures, success often breeds imitation.

We cannot effectively diminish the unfortunate excessive reliance on rhetoric of this sort without understanding what causes proliferation, and I therefore ask that David Grann's very thoughtful analysis be printed here.

THE DANGERS OF NEWTSPEAK

In 1989, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) declared that "nobody would notice if you decapitated the top 12,000 bureaucrats and started over." In 1994, sensing a GOP victory, the leader of the Republican revolution denounced the Democratic Congress as "the enemy of ordinary Americans."

Today, Pat Buchanan beckons his brigade of "peasants with pitchforks" to storm the corrupt establishment and "lock and load" their weapons.

But this time the insurgents' guns are pointing at Speaker Newt Gingrich. If ideas have consequences, then Buchanan's peasant rebellion is the logical culmination of Gingrich's relentless rhetorical warfare against Washington. And if lawmakers need to censor TV violence with a V-chip, then Americans may soon need a V-chip for politicians.

In 1990, Gingrich's now-famous political action committee, GOPAC, sent out a leaflet to Republican candidates nationwide titled: "Language, a Key Mechanism of Control." Saying many people "wish [they] could speak like Newt," it recommended 60 of the Speaker's favorite words to demonize Democrats and the establishment, including such poll-tested treats as "destroy," "traitors," "devour," "lie," "cheat" and "threaten."

"This list is prepared so that you might have a directory of words to use in writing literature and mail, in preparing speeches, and in producing electronic medium," the leaflet reads. "The words and phrases are powerful. Read them. [Emphasis added.] Memorize as many as possible. And remember that, like any tool, these words will not help if they are not used."

Republicans, like kids discovering matches, used them again and again. Gingrich, who lit the biggest torch, derided the House as a "corrupt institution." "There are two realities to the current system," he railed. "One is the government is trying to cheat you; and the second is the government is lying to you about what it's doing."

Other GOP candidates mixed and matched the words, finding rich new combinations: the "liberal" "welfare state" "devours" ordinary Americans with its "traitorous lies." These verbal assaults fueled Americans' distrust of, and disgust for, Democrats and paved the way for the Gingrich revolution. Who, after all, could trust "a trio of muggers" like former Speakers Jim Wright (D-Texas), Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Tom Foley (D-Wash.)?

The problem is that talking "like Newt" has de-legitimized American democracy to the point that no one—not even Gingrich—can redeem it. Even as the GOP tries to reform the Washington culture and balance the budget, Buchanan decries the current establishment—to a standing ovation—as "hollow to the core."

In such an anti-Washington climate, protest candidates like Steve Forbes and Buchanan rise because they have never held public office, while the GOP freshmen, the insurgents of 1994, are suddenly derided as part of the problem.

Which begs the question: How can a country be governed if anyone who governs it is unworthy of governing?

Gingrich, realizing the consequences of his own words, has sheathed his rhetorical sword

and tried to muzzle the same freshmen who memorized his list. He understands, more than anyone, that burning down the establishment in 1996, as some of the upstart Republicans have suggested, "threatens" to "devour" a Republican Congress, not a Democratic one.

None of this seems to bother the bombastic Buchanan, who has his eye on the White House. The commentator of "Crossfire" has his own personal political dictionary. (Remember "pusillanimous pussyfooters?") But Gingrich, however ruefully, has given him something more important than words: a receptive audience.

The irony is that Gingrich's revolution, despite the rhetoric, is relatively mainstream; a balance budget amendment, a line item veto and tort reform are not exactly radical. Yet, as Gingrich has long noted, words have power. And political cries for revolution, however figurative or fashionable, eventually corrode even the healthiest democracy.

What can be done? To begin with, Republicans can turn to another list of words included in Gingrich's 1990 mailing. These "optimistic positive governing words," the leaflet says, "help define your campaign and your vision of public service. In addition, these words help develop the positive side of the contrast you should create with your opponent, giving your community something to vote for!"

Some gentle words for Buchananites: "share," "humane," "listen," "dream," "peace" and "common sense." But if Republicans keep barking from the other script, Gingrich may soon look out the Capitol window and see an army of peasants with pitchforks rising over the Potomac.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a milestone in the United States: the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Association of Food and Drug Officials.

During the latter half of the 19th century, a genuine need existed in the United States for an organization to work with the States, Federal regulatory officials, and industry representatives on the problems that existed within the food and drug industries. Numerous foods were adulterated with a variety of preservatives and chemicals, and, as a result, public safety was an omnipresent threat. The purity of drugs represented another health issue, for the promotion of fraudulent remedies was common practice.

As a consequence of these harmful practices, numerous States began to pass consumer laws, often with the support of manufacturers seeking relief from inequitable competition with the impure products. Despite the positive intentions of the laws, they were often deficient and unenforced due to a lack of control over out-of-State manufacturers. In addition, the manufacturers were subjected to varying State requirements, which led to difficulties with regard to interstate commerce. These problems introduced the need for Federal food and drug laws to impose uniform safety regulations in order to protect the citizens of every State.