

want to highlight the achievements of these students. Our students can be champions in the classroom as well as on the athletic field.

Mr. President, for their outstanding accomplishments, and their sincere commitment to academics, I commend the members of the Highland High School Decathlon team. I believe that I speak for all New Mexicans when I wish them the best of luck and congratulate them on their success.●

#### THE DOMENICI-WELLSTONE MENTAL HEALTH PARITY AMENDMENT

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, last night Senators DOMENICI and WELLSTONE introduced an amendment to establish parity in treatment between mental health and physical health. I want to thank them for their leadership. Their remarks, along with those by Senators CONRAD and SIMPSON, were moving and sometimes very personal. I know they were inspiring to me, and I believe to many others, as the strong vote in favor of their amendment suggests. I congratulate them.

There is little doubt remaining even among the most skeptical people that biochemical disturbances are major precipitating factors for the major mental illnesses like schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression. Nonetheless, longstanding biases, which are really fears in disguise, still frame our understanding and treatment of mental health disorders and mental illness. As Senators DOMENICI and WELLSTONE have said so well, it is time for this country to speak more openly and forcefully about the broad scope of mental health issues. Mr. President, last night we began the important work of reforming our health insurance practices so that more Americans have access to health insurance and greater protection against losing coverage. We will complete this step of that work on Tuesday. With this work, we have an excellent opportunity to begin to build a healthcare insurance structure that recognizes both physical and psychological factors in health and illness.

One of the most promising directions in healthcare is the increased recognition of social and psychological variables. We know that depression is a better predictor of relapse among coronary patients than is a high cholesterol level. We know that breast cancer patients who participate in support groups experience greater longevity than those who do not. We know that 50 to 60 percent of patients who visit a primary care physician do not have a physical condition that can be diagnosed. Instead, they bring the sequelae of trauma, violence, and abuse. They bring masked drug and alcohol problems; they bring rage and impulse control problems that are often amplified by the loss of employment, marital and family strains. They bring a sense of

hopelessness that can get so bad that suicide seems like the only way out.

Mr. President, we know that emotional and behavioral factors, including tobacco use, obesity, and a sedentary lifestyle are ones contributing to physical health problems and huge healthcare costs.

By treating physical, psychological, and other factors together in a collaborative setting, we can begin to control and change many of the manifestations of illness.

This insurance reform debate has provided an occasion to highlight this model of health and subsequent opportunities to work toward greater parity for mental health treatment.

Last night Senator DOMENICI has called the inequities in the treatment of mental illness and physical illness "one of the real, continuing injustices in America today \* \* \* someone with schizophrenia is just as sick as your neighbor with cancer."

Senator DOMENICI is right. Serious mental illness is devastating in a way that few of us can imagine. Enough of the discrimination we have shown toward those who are mentally ill. Enough of the blind eye and deaf ear we have turned toward mental health. Today, Mr. President, I am asking that this country catch up with science, catch up with the reality of who goes to the doctor with what kind of problem. Today, Mr. President, we need to understand that compassion does not have to be costly. We can use our brains and show our heart and say it is time to work toward parity between mental health and physical health. We can work toward health care treatments that show that mind and body are not separate.

As Senator WELLSTONE said last night, "for too long mental health has been put in parentheses." I agree. I ask that we take away those parentheses that are more like prisons to those suffering and begin to study how we can provide better, comprehensive health care that is fair to all.●

#### NATIONAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT WEEK

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize National County Government Week from April 21 to 27.

National County Government Week is an important opportunity to remember the values on which our country was founded. County governments have an advantage over the mammoth Federal bureaucracy—county governments are able to keep in touch with their constituency.

Before the voters in Montana asked me to represent them in Washington, DC, the voters in Yellowstone County asked me to be their commissioner. I know from experience that county governments can easily maintain a high level of efficiency.

Local governments don't compromise the sovereignty of the individual, which tends to be the case with the

Federal Government. Mr. President, as the role of today's Federal Government expands, so does its intervention into the privacy of individuals.

The Montana Association of County Governments, also known as MACO, along with its national parent organization NACO, has the ability to reallocate the power of the Federal bureaucracy in a manner that would benefit all Montana taxpayers.

The goal of the Republican agenda, a goal I heartily support, is the redistribution of Federal power to the State, county and local governments. As a former Yellowstone County commissioner, I had face-to-face encounters with Montana taxpayers on a daily basis. If a Montanan had a concern about local, State, and even Federal issues, all they had to do was pick up the phone and call me at the office or at home—my number was listed. And whether they wanted to talk about the neighbors' cattle that seemed to always be loose or potholes you could lose a tractor in, my experiences as a Yellowstone County elected official were a valuable lesson in where the rubber really meets the road.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR, CHUCK HENDERSON

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a hard-working New Hampshire entrepreneur, Chuck Henderson, on being named the 1996 New Hampshire Small Business Person of the Year. The New Hampshire Small Business Administration (SBA) recently honored Chuck with this award, and in June, he will receive special recognition from the President.

In 1969, as a young high school student, Chuck started a business by developing his first skiing product. Twenty-six years later, Chuck is the proud owner of Chuck Roast Equipment, Inc., which now offers more than 100 products for cold weather. His company is nationally known and employs 47 people.

Chuck grew up in Conway, NH, and undoubtedly saw a need for warm clothing during the severe winter months. Snow gaiters were the first products he developed while in high school in response to wet socks and pants during cross country skiing. Chuck Roast Equipment, Inc., now has an extensive line of high-quality outerwear. His company has been one of the leaders in the production of pile clothing, and its brightly colored and patterned fleece jackets and pullovers are popular across the country. Other products include hats, mittens, blankets, daypacks, and baby buntings. He now sells to over 300 retailers, exports to six countries, and operates three retail stores in the State.

As a dedicated entrepreneur, Chuck attributes the success of his business to perseverance, hiring and keeping competent and loyal employees while also diversifying the product line when

the need arises. He also donates baby bunting to every baby born at Memorial Hospital in North Conway and is involved in other community service projects.

He credits the SBA and its resource partners, the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE] and the New Hampshire Small Business Development Center [SNDC] with helping Chuck Roast get started and grow to be the success company it is today. His company received several SBA loans and the assistance from the agency's export finance program.

Small business is the backbone of our economy in the United States. I am proud to honor Chuck for preserving and establishing a thriving business in New Hampshire. He has devoted himself to working hard and providing our State with warm clothes during the harsh winters. Congratulations to Chuck and all the employees at Chuck Roast Equipment, Inc., for this prestigious recognition.●

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HYANNIS FIRE DEPARTMENT

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, May 8, 1996, marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Hyannis Fire Department and the Hyannis Fire District. It is a privilege to take this opportunity to commemorate this important milestone and to commend Commissioner Richard Gallagher and all the brave men and women who have served in the Hyannis Fire Department over the past 100 years.

Over the years, the members of the department have done an outstanding job protecting the people of Hyannis, and they have also been valued friends and neighbors. My family and I, as longtime residents of Hyannis, have many friends in the department, and we greatly admire their ability and dedication.

I welcome this opportunity to join many others in Massachusetts in praising the Hyannis Fire Department on this auspicious centennial anniversary, and I ask that an article by Edward F. Maher published in 1930, entitled "The History and Functioning of the Hyannis Fire District," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

#### THE HISTORY AND FUNCTIONING OF THE HYANNIS FIRE DISTRICT

The history of the Hyannis Fire District, as given by Edward F. Maher before the Hyannis League of Woman Voters on Tuesday, Dec. 29th last, was of such general interest and so informing in detail that it is printed herewith in its entirety:

The science of Civil Government enlightens us on the great aspect of National life, describes the divisions and sub-divisions of the great body politic into which our nation is divided and sets forth the laws and methods by which they are administered.

The National government, at Washington levies taxes, makes and executes laws applicable to the country as a whole and to the territories thereof. The various state governments make and execute laws applicable to the states as a whole.

The states are divided into counties which have functions dealing with large sections of the state and separated from the rest for political or judicial purposes.

The counties of the state are divided into cities and towns.

The cities are the large populous and compact sections incorporated as municipalities usually having a mayor and council in charge.

The towns are the more numerous subdivisions, often large in area but of not sufficient wealth and population to be incorporated as a city. The rights and duties of a city. The rights and duties of the voters of towns are unique in that the matter of raising moneys and its appropriation is exercised by the voters themselves whereas in cities, counties and other large divisions this power is delegated to others. It has been said that the New England town meeting is the ideal form of Democratic government.

Now it may transpire that there is a certain populous, and important community within a town that desires certain conveniences, improvements and protection that the town as a whole may not wish to provide funds for. In that case the law provided that this community may petition the town to set it aside as a Fire District and define its boundaries. If the town refuses to comply the petitioners may proceed to organize a Fire District under the general laws.

A Fire District may be formed also by special act of the legislature.

In the course of events it came about that the village of Hyannis required improvements, conveniences and protection comparable with its material growth, and it was evident these could only be acquired through the incorporation of the village of Hyannis as a Fire District.

Now a Fire District is in some respects like a little town with restricted rights. Its powers being the right to raise money by taxation for the maintenance of a Fire Department, including fire houses, fire engines, chemical engines, hook and ladder trucks, articles used in the extinguishment of fires, hose carriages, hydrant rental, pay for firemen, a few other minor matters and the installation and maintenance of street lights. Its activities are limited to these matters, unless by special act of the legislature.

Now the establishment and organization of the Hyannis Fire District was achieved in this manner:

An article was inserted in the warrant for the annual town meeting held, on March 2, 1896 on petition of a number of citizens, inhabitants of Hyannis, to see if the town of Barnstable will receive and act on said petition for the establishment of a Fire District in the village of Hyannis.

Following such refusal a petition signed by a number of freeholders, inhabitants of Hyannis was addressed to the selectmen of the town of Barnstable asking them to notify a meeting of the inhabitants of the proposed District to meet in Hyannis for the purpose of considering the expediency of organizing the Fire District and establishing a Fire Department.

The selectmen of the town of Barnstable called a meeting of the voters of Hyannis the same being held in Masonic Hall, Hyannis on May 6, 1896 and there after fulfilling all the legal requirements was voted to establish the Hyannis Fire District with the same limits as set forth in the petition to the selectmen of the town of Barnstable.

At this meeting the Fire District organized by the choice of Henry H. Baker, Jr., as clerk and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Franklin Crocker, James H. French and Charles C. Crocker to investigate water works and other methods of fire protection.

The first Prudential Committee of the District elected May 20, 1896 consisted of F.

Percy Goss, Charles C. Crocker and George M. Smith.

On May 29, 1896 it was voted to purchase a chemical engine, a hook and ladder truck, four hand, extinguishers and to build a house for the use of the department the whole entailing an expenditure of \$1,500.00. It was voted at this meeting to establish a Fire Department and at a subsequent meeting O. Howard Crowell was chosen the first Chief Engineer of the District.

On May 23, 1902 the sum of \$1,100.00 was raised and appropriated with which to purchase a new chemical engine the first one not being deemed adequate as it had been in use elsewhere before coming to Hyannis.

During this period and at each annual meeting there were discussions, suggestions and investigations concerning street lighting by the District but nothing was really accomplished until the year 1904.

The matter of lighting the streets of Hyannis had always been one of much concern. Years ago the individual would place a kerosene lamp in front of his house and would keep it lighted. This was done here and there throughout the village.

Then the Village Improvement Society was organized and with such leaders as Miss Ida Bearse, Miss Clara J. Hallett, Mrs. Sarilla H. Smith, Mrs. Maud P. Chase, Mrs. Cleone Chase, Mrs. Ida Frost and others a more general system of lighting the streets was accomplished.

Later under the management of the Hyannis Womans Club the matter was gone into more seriously, more lights were added. A system of gas lighting was introduced and a man employed to care for the lights and light them at the proper time. Much progress was made under that management and through their untiring labors and efforts.

On May 25, 1904, the following vote was passed at the Annual meeting of the Hyannis Fire District: Voted to accept certain street lamps, poles and other appurtenances, together with a certain sum of money from the Social Service Department of the Hyannis Woman's Club. That sum of \$325 was raised and appropriated at this meeting for the erection and maintenance of street lights within the District, and thus the Fire District formally assumed the duties of street lighting. (20 street lights on moonlight schedule).

And thus began through the instrumentality and Co-operation of the women of Hyannis a system of street lighting which has steadily increased and today compares favorably with the best in any town in the state.

In the year 1905 a movement was started to investigate the installation of Hydrant and Water service in the District and it was voted to petition the legislature for an act authorizing it to produce pure water to the said District for domestic, fire and other purposes.

The Legislature, in June 1906, passed an act to provide for a water supply for the Hyannis Fire District to become operative upon its access to the District.

The matter was twice formally presented to the voters of the District and each time rejected.

Many believe that had we than accepted the provisions of that act and installed our own water system, today we would be free from debt and water would be had at a very low rate.

In 1907, a new chemical engine was purchased at an expenditure of \$1,300.

In 1909, the street lighting system had been so extended as to call for an appropriation of \$1,000.

Since its establishment and up to the year 1911, the District through its Fire Department depended upon the valor of its firemen and the use of hand drawn chemical engines,