

**MUHLBERG SESQUICENTENNIAL
REMARKS**

HON. PAUL McHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. McHALE Mr. Speaker, this morning I rise to pay tribute to a distinguished liberal arts college in my district which opened its doors in 1848 as a military institution. I am honored and proud to announce today that during the coming academic year the college will celebrate its 150th anniversary. That college is Muhlenberg College in Allentown, PA.

As I stand here in the House Chamber talking about Muhlenberg College, I can almost feel the presence of the Muhlenberg family. The first Speaker of this House was Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, the son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America for whom this college is named. His brother John Peter Gabriel and several of their great-grandchildren also served here. In all, six Muhlenbergs served as Members of the U.S. Congress. Likenesses of these great German-Americans can be found on campus as reminders of the college's historic ties to the Lutheran Church and to a young America.

Muhlenberg values its Judeo-Christian traditions which have shaped the liberal arts curriculum offered to its students. The college's mission is to develop students who "will achieve responsible independence and display full respect for the freedom and diversity which characterize human beings." In the mutual pursuit of this mission, the members of the board of trustees, faculty, and administration remain firmly committed to the belief that a "liberal arts education is the most humanly satisfying and pragmatically viable." Students are reminded often that learning is done in a variety of settings with small classes, limited enrollment, a strong student-faculty relationship and a high degree of student involvement in the life and governance of the college. Muhlenberg students graduate not only with a degree, but a deeper understanding of life.

Influencing the ongoing success of Muhlenberg College and its students in president Arthur R. Taylor. In his inauguration address in 1992, this former president of CBS quoted John Henry Newman, who said many hundreds of years ago, "The purpose of all education is to find a life, not just a livelihood." As the most passionate champion for this small, independent college, he has set the course saying, "Let us be known in the future, as we have in the past, by the quality of the students we graduate * * * let us be known for those who will tackle the problems of the environment, disease and hunger, poverty and homelessness * * * known for those who will rebuild America * * * known for those who support society's causes."

President Taylor, together with the faculty and administration, has built a global reputation. Each year more and more applications are received from prospective students with over one-third of the accepted students ranking in the top 10th of their high school class. Students study abroad, they learn foreign languages, they prepare for business in the global marketplace. The quality of the Muhlenberg academic experience has been recognized by Phi Beta Kappa and 13 other national honor societies with chapters at the college.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in holding an honorary doctor of laws degree from this noble college. I leave you with president Taylor's own words: "Please understand that this old college, this old clipper ship, regardless of what storm may come, will sail on, top royals flying and gallants set." I know you will join me in applauding Muhlenberg College's 150th anniversary and saluting her next 150 years.

**CELEBRATING THE 175TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF CHRIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH**

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. CALLAHAN Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize Christ Episcopal Church, Alabama's oldest Protestant church, which this year is celebrating its 175th anniversary serving the people of God.

Located in the historic district in downtown Mobile, Christ Episcopal stands at its original construction site of 1822. Like the rest of Mobile, the church, too, has grown and changed over the years, constantly striving to meet the needs of its parishioners.

Originally Protestants from several different denominations came together at this site to worship as well as to serve the community. However, on February 26, 1828, a group met to establish and organize the Protestant Episcopal congregation. It was at this time that the church gained the name Christ Church and the cornerstone was laid for the present sanctuary in 1835.

Over the past 175 years, Christ Episcopal Church has continued to grow and prosper. During this time, it has withstood the winds of hurricanes, the pain of yellow fever, the heat from fires, and the rage of war, and in so doing, Christ Episcopal has truly become a landmark, not just in Mobile, but throughout Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, Christ Episcopal Church officially celebrates its 175th anniversary on Sunday, September 7, 1997. At this time, I wish to commend its parishioners and members for their hard work, dedication, and love of God, and extend to them my very best wishes for much continued success in the years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES
IN SCHOOLS**

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share some essays written by Colorado students regarding the educational benefits of learning different languages from around the world. Education is key to the continued success of this great Nation, and it is good to know that these students realize this crucial factor.

MATTHEW WEBER, SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS
CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, GRADE 2

I think that kids should learn different languages, because when they grow up, their

job might be going around the world and they probably won't know the language for the place they are in if they don't learn when they are small, so that's one of my thoughts. The other thought is that kids have fun learning different languages.

Here's another example, on Sunday a lady from Germany will visit me and I will want to know German to talk to her. Here's another example, I need to know more Spanish to talk to my foreign language teacher.

MALGOSIA WILCZKIEWICZ, BRECKENRIDGE
ELEMENTARY, 5TH GRADE

Languages around the world are important. Knowing another language can help other people that come from other places and don't speak your language. I came from Poland four years ago and didn't speak any English. Luckily there was a Polish boy that spoke Polish and could communicate to me and help me with my work. Other reasons that it is important to speak another language are because if you want to be an attendant and get trips to other countries; you need to be able to communicate with people. You need to talk to people to see what they need or want. If you want to be a translator for the President or someone else you need to know other languages to translate. These are just some reasons why other languages are important to me, but there are a lot more.

DANIEL MC VICKER, COLORADO ACADEMY, 11TH
GRADE

I am an eleventh-grade student at Colorado Academy, and I am concerned with the increased budget cuts in foreign language programs of our public schools. Even though I am not currently a public school student, I am concerned that, due to the changing nature of social and business interaction in the twenty-first century, our public schools will not be competitive enough in the "global village." Due to the Internet, more people are communicating faster and more easily and more cheaply with one another. Even now, we can see the progression of business on the "net." As other countries become more advanced with their technology the web will cease to be a solely English speaking dominated entity and become more like what its name implies: "World Wide." Students without a firm foundation in a language (or two) could easily become lost in the many business opportunities available on this revolutionary communications network, and lose out to other countries' students where part of the curriculum is the study of another language.

On a more personal note, my experience with learning French (and previous to my time at Colorado Academy, German) has been both pleasurable and helpful. Due to my exposure to both languages, my English vocabulary has been enriched, my knowledge of syntax and proper grammar has increased, and my knowledge of history has grown as well. Also, the knowledge of these two languages has been helpful in dealing with the cultures of the countries that speak those languages, in my visits to France and Germany. With an enhanced knowledge of the culture (thanks to my classes), I was more easily able to interact with the natives, utilizing another benefit of studying a foreign language.

Being knowledgeable of another country's culture is another reason to study a foreign language. In this time of "Global Economy," not knowing about the idiosyncrasies of another culture can be business suicide. Even with a translator, one can still do things with the body that can be considered very insulting to a foreign culture. If the person who accidentally does these things is trying to negotiate a business deal, he will have a lot of explaining to do if he has insulted those with whom he is trying to negotiate.

As to the pure enjoyment of discovering another language, to that as well, I can attest. It is fun and exciting to realize that you could communicate with someone across the globe, or even just across the room. In our modern times, expression is power and with the knowledge of another language, one has twice as much of that power.

Thank you for your time. **P***Mr. er, these are the words of the future of America. School children are able to recognize the value of knowledge and realize the power of having an advantage in the real world. Foreign languages open up a world of opportunities, and these children recognize that. I thank the Speaker for allowing me to share the experiences of the youth of America and the value of education.

PATIENT ACCESS TO METERED DOSE INHALERS MUST BE PRESERVED

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment conducted an important hearing on the issues surrounding the Montreal Protocol of 1987, which bans the use of ozone depleting substances.

As many of my colleagues know, the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] recently unveiled a proposal to eliminate essential-use exemptions for metered dose inhalers [MDI's]. Mr. CLIFF STEARNS, my good friend from Florida, and I have introduced legislation [H.R. 2221] aimed at helping those suffering from respiratory conditions, particularly children with asthma and cystic fibrosis [CF], preserve their access to medicines they rely upon to breathe—metered dose inhalers.

H.R. 2221 requires the FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to delay their plans to remove chlorofluorocarbon-based MDI's from the marketplace before 2005. If Congress allows the FDA's ill-advised plan banning CFC MDI's to take effect, the 30 million Americans suffering from respiratory diseases could be placed at risk.

When the symptoms of these diseases strike, patients reach for the safe, effective, and proven medication delivery systems that have kept them alive for years—metered dose inhalers. Quite literally, metered dose inhalers are a matter of life and breath.

Currently, all metered dose inhalers, save one, are powered by chlorofluorocarbon [CFC] propellants. Under the 1987 Montreal Protocol, as amended, CFC's are to be phased-out globally because of the possible negative impact on the ozone layer. It is important to point out, however, that the signatories to the Montreal Protocol explicitly recognized that certain uses of CFC's generate tremendous health and safety benefits. Consequently, MDI's were given a temporary essential-use exemption from the treaty.

Despite this global exemption, the U.S. FDA has unilaterally decided to accelerate the phase-out of CFC-containing metered dose inhalers. Under the FDA's proposed framework, CFC-containing inhalers—used safely and regularly by millions of asthmatic children, adults, and senior citizens—would be banned and consumers would be forced to purchase alter-

native products, even if there was but a single alternative on the market.

Indeed, as of today, only one company has received FDA approval to manufacture non-CFC MDI's. Although pharmaceutical companies are currently developing CFC-free MDI's, the FDA proposal will force patients to abandon their existing medications and create a de facto monopoly in the substantial MDI market. Respiratory patients will lose the benefits of free-market competition, and the less well-off will be unfairly burdened with higher prices.

While adults may not notice the different taste, smell, or sensation of a CFC-free inhaler, an 8 year-old child might be reluctant to use his or her new MDI because it tastes funny. I have four children, and both of my daughters, Melissa and Elyse, have asthma. Like everybody else, people have different tastes and preferences. Any parent with children knows that it can be difficult to get them to take a medication perceived to be unpleasant. That is why there are dozens of flavors of cough syrups and cold medicines in the pharmacy.

But there is a big difference between cough syrup and MDI's—the failure to properly use an MDI can kill you. Mr. Speaker, it is a well known fact that asthma is currently the number one reason for children's school absences, and that roughly 5,000 Americans die each year from asthma-related complications. Furthermore, for millions of asthma sufferers, the single most important part of successful treatment is maintaining a steady medication routine. Disrupting this routine, which is a certain byproduct of FDA's proposal, will needlessly put the lives and health of our children and senior citizens at risk. That is why the one-size-fits-all policy FDA is pursuing is counterproductive.

In addition, the amount of CFC's used in metered dose inhalers is so small—less than 0.025 kg per inhaler—that the marginal environmental improvement in the ozone layer that would result from the FDA plan would be virtually undetectable. Indeed, MDI's are responsible for less than 1 percent of the risk to the ozone layer as measured by atmospheric chlorine levels.

Equally perplexing about FDA's proposal is that asthma patients in the United States will have their dependable and effective medications taken away from them while consumers in China and Indonesia continue to use CFC's in hair spray and cosmetics until 2010.

There is no doubt that pharmaceutical companies should be encouraged to develop, test, and bring alternative products to market before 2005. However, it is terribly shortsighted to pull the plug on CFC-containing MDI's before there is a free market in tested, proven, and accepted alternative products.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there is an alternative approach for the FDA to follow: allow the existing products to be used until 2005, and encourage the development and use of alternative [CFC-free] metered dose inhalers so that asthma patients can gradually become accustomed to the different medications without undue disruptions and risks. Rather than forcing patients to suddenly switch medications and involuntarily, a more sensible approach would allow environmentally safe products to flourish and attain widespread acceptance.

I call upon my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to reject the FDA's cold-turkey pol-

icy—Australia has already rejected that strategy, and they have the highest rate of skin cancer anywhere in the world. If the Australians—who have the most to lose from the destruction of the ozone layer—find the FDA's model objectionable, surely the United States can achieve its goal of zeroing out CFC production in 2005 without the heavy-handed, one-size-fits-all approach that the FDA has proposed. The children and senior citizens who depend on metered dose inhalers to breathe and live normal lives deserve better.

GRAZING'S ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to discuss the benefits of grazing for our environment. I call particular attention to an excellent article published in yesterday's Washington Post, July 29, 1997, which was written by Tom Kenworthy.

I commend this article for readership by each of my colleagues in the House of Representatives because it points out, in a national media publication, the benefits to all Americans of the important practice of responsible grazing.

I ask unanimous consent to include Mr. Kenworthy's article in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, July 29, 1997]

SHEEP COME TO THE RESCUE IN THE WEST;
GRAZING HELPS RESTORE WEED-INFESTED LANDS

(By Tom Kenworthy)

BUFORD, COLO.—The hills sloping down toward Lake Avery in the Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area outside this northwest Colorado hamlet are lushly carpeted this summer with western wheat grass, Idaho fescue and other native grasses.

These hillsides, which provide critically needed winter range for elk and deer, were not always so healthy. Just a few years ago, they were awash in leafy spurge, a noxious weed that made its way to America from Europe and has no natural predators on this side of the Atlantic. Leafy spurge has now infested more than 3 million acres in the West—part of a broad invasion of western range land by nonnative weed species that is alarming land managers throughout the region and costing livestock producers tens of millions of dollars annually.

Isolated patches of spurge can still be found above Lake Avery. But by using sheep to intensively graze the infested portions of the 14,000-acre wildlife area in early summer, state officials have turned the tide against a stubborn, aggressive weed that sends roots 20 feet below the surface, can render pasture land nearly useless for cattle and horses and can devalue ranches to virtual worthlessness.

"We've contained it, and I believe we can eradicate it," said Bob Griffin, a wildlife property technician with the state agency that manages Oak Ridge.

The victory at the Oak Ridge Wildlife Area is being repeated elsewhere in the West as ranchers and land managers discover they can use sheep, and in some cases goats, to control spurge and some other noxious plant invaders. Unlike cattle, which become ill if