

suffering from respiratory problems such as asthma and cystic fibrosis.

These new regulations would begin to phase out metered dose inhalers, which are used as the primary delivery apparatus of medication to over 14 million citizens with respiratory ailments. This action is being taken to help the United States implement the Montreal Protocol Treaty in which 49 countries have agreed to work toward eliminating substances that deplete the ozone layer and contribute to the effect known as global warming.

As an environmentalist, I strongly support the work of the Montreal Protocol and its goal to improve the quality of our lives by protecting our environment. Over the last 10 years, this international initiative has greatly contributed to reducing dangerous diseases like cataracts and skin cancer which are directly associated with ozone layer depletion.

Scientists have identified that chlorofluorocarbons are one of the elements which cause global warming and ozone layer depletion. In accordance with the Montreal Protocol, the United States has worked to greatly reduce the presence of chlorofluorocarbons in many of our daily life products such as aerosol containers and air conditioners.

Unfortunately, the FDA's proposal concerning metered dose inhalers creates a Catch-22. Some 30 million Americans, particularly children and elderly, are faced with respiratory disease which requires the use of inhalers. These medications are proven to be safe and effective by the FDA. Moreover, they are cost effective, providing many citizens, especially those in low-income situations, access to prescription medication.

Asthma, in particular, is getting the best of many of our citizens. More than 20,000 children in Rhode Island live with asthma and it is the No. 1 reason for school absences. Over 5,000 people die each year from asthma complications. As an asthmatic, I can definitively say that this is a serious public health threat.

The FDA's preliminary proposal may have a dramatic effect on the availability of affordable asthma medication. Restricting metered dose inhalers may create a situation which will decrease the ability of those with asthma and cystic fibrosis to obtain the medication that they need so desperately. As a result, the new method of medication for asthma has the potential, because of existing market forces, to be far more expensive in the next few years.

My asthma medication costs exceed \$100 per month, which I am fortunate to have the ability to pay. But the families of thousands of children, as well as the elderly, are struggling to meet their prescription needs. Ironically, the FDA may be inadvertently driving up the cost of asthma medication in its attempt to implement what is essentially an excellent international treaty with noble purposes.

While I applaud the efforts and innovations of certain companies to create new forms of respiratory medication, there is a potential cost factor associated with these innovations when they first reach the market. This immediate change in potential cost, which impacts millions of working-class families, is of great concern to me.

I want to strongly encourage the private sector and the FDA to keep pushing the envelope to bring our Nation in alignment with the Montreal Protocol. But to potentially limit an approved medical product before the new

ones are universally accessible and affordable is simply premature.

If the price for asthma medication rises and more children and elderly are unable to get their medication, we will have a public health crisis on our hands.

The bottom line must be the protection of public health. I would hope we can reduce chlorofluorocarbons without restricting metered dose inhaler use, which are responsible for less than 1 percent of all atmospheric chlorine in the Earth's ozone layer. Clearly, there must be another alternative to reduce global warming and chlorofluorocarbon production without harming the people we are ironically trying to protect through improved environmental quality.

The Montreal Protocol has specifically authorized essential use allowances until the year 2005 for certain products like metered dose inhalers because they are so important.

In my view, metered dose inhalers are categorically essential because so many people depend on them. That is the bottom line that we must commit to, and that is a line we should not cross until we are sure that everyone who suffers from asthma and other respiratory ailments have full access to any new products that come to the marketplace.

The Montreal Protocol is a step in the right direction. The United States should make every effort to comply with this beneficial treaty. We should also, if proven necessary, move toward a new form of respiratory medication that does not contain a chlorofluorocarbon-producing element.

Yet in our zeal, we must not throw out the baby with the bathwater. Until the new methods are proven in the marketplace, our first national responsibility must be to the millions of Americans whose lives depend on the metered dose inhalers that are available and accessible today.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF STANLEY WARREN

##### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 16, 1997*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and achievements of Mr. Stanley Warren, who served in the 1960's as the Assistant Director of the General Accounting Office's Defense Auditing and Accounting Division. Mr. Warren was tragically killed in a helicopter crash while serving in Korea in 1964 and is the only GAO employee ever killed on official duty.

Stanley Warren was born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1930. He graduated from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania in 1952. Shortly after graduation, Mr. Warren began to work at the GAO. He temporarily left the GAO to serve in the Army where he fully developed his expertise in defense-related issues. He later returned to the GAO where he continued to work until his tragic death. Mr. Warren was survived by his wife and two sons.

Mr. Warren was an extraordinary individual who sought to serve his country during a time of global instability. He served in the Army and at the GAO to ensure that his children could grow up in a safer, more peaceful world. His

dedication to his work will always be admired and appreciated by his colleagues at the GAO. His love for his family will be remembered forever.

On September 29, Mr. Warren will be honored by the GAO for his years of exceptional service. The Acting Comptroller General of the United States will present a memorial statement to his wife and two sons. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring his memory and thanking his family for all that he gave to our country.

#### COMMEMORATING THE CONSORTIUM OF PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS WHO CREATED THE FIRST AMENDMENT/BLACKLIST PROJECT

##### HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 16, 1997*

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the noble work of those individuals and institutions who are taking part in the development of the first amendment/blacklist project. On October 5, a fundraising event will be held in San Luis Obispo, which I represent, in order to address this important issue.

In October 1947, the House Un-American Activities Committee subpoenaed 10 filmmakers to question them about alleged subversive behavior. These filmmakers, known as the Hollywood 10 refused to testify, choosing instead to invoke their first amendment rights. They were then held in contempt of Congress and were eventually jailed and blacklisted for their refusal to testify. Over the next few years, hundreds of American citizens were accused of holding subversive political beliefs and were consequently blacklisted. The Red baiting associated with this period is now widely recognized as a horrendous abuse of official power. Today the idea of jailing American citizens for their political beliefs—or perceived political beliefs—is deemed to be an unacceptable breach of civil liberties.

On October 27—the 50th anniversary of the McCarthy hearings—individuals associated with the first amendment/blacklist project will break ground on a monument which will serve to remind future generations of this painful chapter in American history. The project will document events antithetical to American principles and our constitutionally protected freedoms.

The first amendment/blacklist project committee is composed of faculty members of the filmic writing program in the school of cinema—television at the University of California in Los Angeles. The project was begun at the suggestion of an undergraduate student enrolled in the filmic writing program, and was undertaken in recognition of the fact that many future filmmakers are unaware of the incidence of the gross misuse of power and authority which characterized the McCarthy hearings of the late 1940's. Margaret Mehring, a former director of the U.S.C. filmic writing program and a valued constituent of mine, has taken it upon herself to assure the successful completion of this project.

Since its inception, the organizing committee of the first amendment blacklist project has

expanded to include screenwriters—some of whom were themselves victims of blacklisting—film historians, are museum directors and curators, and other sympathetic individuals. It is the desire of the organizing committee that this memorial serve as a reminder to future generations, rather than as a memorial to specific individuals.

The memorial will be designed by the internationally renowned artist Jenny Holzer. Holzer bases her art on the expression of language and freedom of speech. She is, therefore, an ideal candidate to design the first amendment/blacklist project memorial.

Her design has three components. The first is a circular configuration of granite benches, each inscribed with statements on essential American freedoms—including an excerpt from the bill of Rights. The second component of the memorial is a shallow well from which will emanate recordings of the congressional testimony given by the Hollywood 10. The final element of the project will be a beacon of light directed at the sky—symbolizing the illumination of this dark period in our Nation's history.

This project bears witness to the travails of those individuals persecuted during the infamous McCarthy trials of the 1940's. It is my hope—and the determination of those individuals involved with the first amendment blacklist project—that this memorial will inspire vigilance and personal responsibility, now and in the future, in exercising, upholding, and defending the civil liberties granted to citizens under the Constitution of the United States of America and the Bill of Rights.

RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES  
AND SACRIFICES MADE BY THE  
VETERANS OF THE TERRITORY  
OF GUAM AND U.S. PACIFIC IS-  
LANDERS

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 16, 1997*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on a recent press release, the Vietnam Veterans of America claimed that their Eighth National Convention held last August was an "historic occasion." I could not help but fully agree with this claim. Aside from the record attendance and the presence of Vice-President AL GORE, this convention saw the first ever representation of Guam's veterans.

Frank San Nicolas, the president of Guam chapter 668 of the Vietnam Veterans of America, is one of Guam's outstanding Vietnam veterans. Frank has been active with the association on Guam and he took part in the convention to emphasize the role of Guam and its veterans and to focus attention on the problems currently encountered by veterans from Guam. Among the resolutions and constitutional changes adopted at the convention to outline organization's agenda for the next 2 years, one honoring the veterans of Guam was approved. I would like to submit a copy of this resolution for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES AND SACRIFICES MADE BY THE VETERANS OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM AND U.S. PACIFIC ISLANDERS

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA  
EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION  
MINORITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

MA-8-97

*Issues*

According to the March 1993 issue of VFW magazine, 58.9 of every 100,000 males was the national average state death rate during the Vietnam War; West Virginia had the highest state death rate—84.1 for every 100,000 males. According to the 1970 U.S. Census of Guam there were 47,362 males on the island of Guam. 71 sons of Guam died in the Vietnam War. 71 out of 47,362 is a ratio of 74.9 per 50,000 or 149.8 per 100,000.

*Background*

There are currently 8,037 veterans of Guam who have proudly and honorably served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America in World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War. The programs and services available to the veterans of Guam are severely limited in comparison to their comrades in the U.S. mainland as it is 3,500 miles to the nearest fully staffed VA Outpatient Clinic and over 7,000 miles to the nearest U.S. VA medical center. 3,142 Vietnam veterans reside on the island of Guam and 71 sons of Guam died in the Vietnam War, an equivalent ratio of 149.8 per 100,000 males, a proportion higher than any other State or Territory.

The island of Guam, "Where America's Day Begins," is also the first American soil reached by the repatriated remains of POW/MIA's on their journey back from Vietnam and appropriate ceremonies mark each occasion.

*Position*

Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc., at the national convention in Kansas City, Missouri, August 5-10, 1997, recognizes the contributions made by the veterans of Guam; and commends and salutes the Vietnam veterans of Guam for their courageous and gallant contributions to the United States of America during the Vietnam War. Furthermore, VVA strongly supports the improvement of veterans benefits and healthcare provided to veterans of Guam and other U.S. Pacific Islanders.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED WAY OF THE TEXAS GULF COAST

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 16, 1997*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise—joining all members of the Texas delegation to the United States Congress—to recognize and congratulate the United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast on the occasion of its 75th anniversary celebration.

It is a pleasure to honor an organization whose main mission closely parallels our own, that is, to increase the organized capacity of people to care for themselves and others. We share this outlook and strive to meet it every day by encouraging citizens to work together for the common good.

To be sure, because the United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast honors and practices important principles—accountability, fairness and in-

tegrity, to name just a few—it was recognized by the United Way of America in 1996 as the first recipient of the Championing Diversity Award. The leadership the United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast demonstrates is inspirational and it brings out the best of those who share its purpose.

August 30, 1997, represented a landmark occasion for Texas in general and for the United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast in particular. We hope you will share this letter with your 80,000 volunteers and employees who are the backbone and lifeblood of the organization. Indeed, it is the United Way's rank-and-file who mobilize valuable resources to make positive contributions to our communities on a daily basis.

In honor of your 75th anniversary, a flag was flown over the United States Capitol on Saturday, August 30, 1997. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that we are proud of their many accomplishments and we look forward to sharing and contributing to your future success.

IN MEMORY OF C.M. YONGUE OF HOUSTON

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 16, 1997*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of Mr. GREEN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and myself to honor the memory of a constituent and a valued and respected member of the Houston community, Mr. C.M. Yongue, who passed away on September 14, 1997. C.M. Yongue was a man who truly loved his community, and his dedication to his fellow working men and women won him admiration and respect across the city of Houston.

Born on September 17, 1916, in Arcadia, FL, C.M. Yongue moved to Houston in 1976 and soon adopted it as his home. Mr. Yongue held degrees in journalism and printing from Marquette University and the Rochester Institute of Technology. He was an active citizen of the Houston community and a member of several civic clubs, The Metropolitan Organization, the Senior Senate, the Central Labor Council of the AFL-CIO, and the Houston Typographical Union Local 87. He also served as an elected member of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee for 17 years, and on the Southeast Precinct Judges Council since its inception in 1984. He leaves a legacy of good work and grace that will be missed.

I first came to know Mr. Yongue while serving as Chairman of the Harris County Democratic Party. Shortly after I took office, C.M., his sister Mildred Yongue and other members of Local 87 came to meet with me to underscore the importance of union print shops. C.M. pulled out a Democratic Party leaflet which had apparently been printed in a non-union shop. C.M., Mildred and the others asked that, as Chairman of the Democratic Party, I see that it not happen again when a union shop could do the same job. C.M. was quite persistent and I agreed. But beyond his love for the union was his faith in democracy for all. He had an abiding commitment to making our political process work for all Americans and he worked tirelessly to encourage his fellow citizens to exercise their constitutional right to vote.