

her contact with American Embassies throughout the world, State Department representatives in the Washington, DC area, and key admission officials from other service academies.

Perhaps Mrs. Nottingham's greatest legacy is not what she has personally done, but what she has done to educate, empower and guide hundreds of staffers who will continue to bring her dedication, zeal and compassion to the academy admissions process. Norma has personally aided hundreds of young men and women, but the staffers she has inspired and taught have touched the lives of thousands more. There can be no doubt that her work will continue for generations because she took the time to do more than her job—she took the time to teach all she knew to hundreds, if not thousands, of other willing men and women dedicated to helping the thousands who yearly seek admission to a U.S. Service Academy.

Not only have lives breathed easier because of Norma Nottingham's direct involvement, but for many, many years to come, her legacy will continue through us to inspire bright, honest, and hardworking young men and women to seek a career in service to our great Nation.

Truly, this is to have succeeded.

EVERY WOMAN COUNTS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues that October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month and to recognize California's Breast Cancer Early Detection Program Partnerships for making available to all California women timely clinical screening, mammography, and treatment for newly detected breast cancers.

This remarkable accomplishment has been made possible by the cooperation of health care providers through the federally funded Breast Cervical Cancer Control Program [BCCCP]. Through the BCCCP, volunteers join with public and private providers in making available clinical examinations, mammography, education and outreach efforts, epidemiology, and the provision and funding of treatment for women in need of these services.

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, and far too often the lack of preventative care and examinations serve as a death sentence to low-income women and women of color. Sadly, many women lack the necessary resources to obtain screening services.

In the 3 years, since its inception through March 1997, the San Diego/Imperial County Breast Cancer Early Detection Program Partnership has funded screening services for greater than 5,000 women and has diagnosed many cases of breast cancer among women who may not have received breast cancer screening services without the partnership. Through March 1997, the partnership has funded outreach and educational efforts to an additional 14,500 women. Ongoing education and outreach projects are expected to reach thousands more in 1997 and 1998.

Generous grants from the California endowment and donated services from local hos-

pitals and providers regularly ensure that all women diagnosed with breast cancer who do not qualify for other private or public funds receive state-of-the-art treatment. Many cancer survivors join with other volunteers to provide a helping hand to newly diagnosed women.

I want to also salute Ms. Rebecca Charles, a resident in my 50th Congressional District, who serves as the co-chair of the Volunteer and Recruitment Committee of the Board of Governors of the Scripps Green Clinic for the Early Detection Breast Cancer Awareness Program.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in support of these exemplary efforts to reach each and every woman with needed services before it is too late. Every Woman Counts!

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL MIDWIFERY WEEK

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to salute the important work of certified nurse-midwives. The week of October 5 through October 11 is National Midwifery Week honoring the professionals who dedicate their lives to this noble calling.

As a nurse and a mother, I recognize the need for safe and satisfying health care for women and newborns. Investing in the health care of women and children is essential to the future of our country and should be of paramount importance to our society. The lack of primary health care providers for women has fueled the rise in the U.S. infant mortality and low-birthweight rates. Certified nurse-midwives, in caring for women and their babies, have made outstanding contributions in reducing infant mortality and low-birthweight rates by making accessible quality care to women. Certified nurse-midwives take a personalized approach to women's health, offering a full scope of care including maternity, well-woman gynecological, and family planning care. Their efforts to bring quality care to an often underserved population are to be commended.

The American College of Nurse-Midwives has declared the theme of this year's National Midwifery Week to be "Listen to Women." I encourage my fellow legislators and all citizens to take this opportunity to learn more about nurse-midwifery and the important work they perform.

CHILD ABUSE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 1, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CHILD ABUSE

One of the most difficult questions government at all levels faces is how to protect children from abuse. Everyone agrees that the government has an obligation to intervene when children's health and safety are

endangered by their parents. But not everyone agrees on when or how to intervene. Each case of suspected child abuse requires a balance between the government's responsibility to protect children and the right of parents to exercise broad discretion over how their children are raised and disciplined.

LEVELS OF ABUSE:

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect have escalated by nearly 50% in the last decade. Some of this increase is attributed to greater awareness of child abuse, but studies also suggest that many cases of child maltreatment are still unreported.

Most Americans cherish their children, but there is woeful evidence that many do not. Around the country, there are thousands of children who scream for help. In 1996, 3.1 million reports of suspected child maltreatment—either abuse or neglect—were received by state child protection agencies. About one-third were substantiated, meaning that nearly one million children were victims of verified abuse or neglect. Over half of all substantiated cases of maltreatment involve neglect, while the remainder involve physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. About 1,000 children died as a result of maltreatment; most of them were younger than age 5, and over 40% were less than one year old. In Indiana, just over 22,000 children were victims of substantiated abuse or neglect in 1995, and 29 children died as a result.

RESPONSE:

State governments are primarily responsible for efforts to prevent child abuse, investigate reports of child abuse, place children in foster care, and punish their abusers. States establish their own definitions of child abuse and neglect and guidelines for determining when children should be removed from home.

The federal government plays an important role by providing funding for these efforts—over \$5 billion in 1997—and by imposing certain requirements on states. By far the majority of federal funding is devoted to foster care. Substantial funding also goes toward efforts to prevent child abuse, to provide counseling and other supportive services to families where abuse or neglect has occurred, and to facilitate the adoption of children who cannot be returned to their parents' care.

ISSUES:

Congress and state legislatures are likely to examine a number of issues:

Resources: The enormous increase in reports of abuse and neglect has placed strain on state child protective service agencies. Many critics charge that caseloads are far too large, meaning that caseworkers are not able to conduct thorough investigations or to adequately monitor families where abuse has been substantiated. These critics point to studies which indicate that the families of about 40% of children who die from abuse or neglect had previously been reported to child protective services. In addition, concerns have been raised that better training is needed for caseworkers and others who are required by law to report abuse on how to accurately spot abuse and neglect.

Family preservation: In order to receive federal funds, states must pledge to make "reasonable efforts" to prevent or eliminate the need to place a child in foster care, and to reunite children in foster care with their families. This requirement is based on the belief that many abusive or neglectful parents can become fit if they get appropriate assistance. That could include treatment for substance abuse (which is implicated in between 50-80% of child abuse and neglect cases), parenting classes, economic aid, or other types of assistance.

Most people agree that returning children to their family is desirable. The disagreement occurs with respect to what constitutes "reasonable efforts." Critics say that states frequently put family preservation above child protection. They worry that too often children are reunited with parents who are still dangerous. In addition, critics charge that children are allowed to languish in foster care too long, denying them the stability and security they need to prosper.

Some suggest a different standard for decisions regarding family unification: the "best interests of the child." But concerns have been raised that this is as subjective as "reasonable efforts," and could swing the pendulum too far in the other direction, removing children too hastily from families. Some also argue that family preservation could work more often if only greater resources were available.

Congress has taken some steps to address these concerns. With my support, earlier this year the House passed a bill which clarifies that states do not have to make a "reasonable effort" to preserve families if the child has been subjected to "aggravated circumstances," like abandonment, torture, or sexual abuse; the child's parent has killed or assaulted another of his children; or a parent's rights to a sibling of the child have already been terminated. The bill requires that children's health and safety be of paramount concern in efforts to preserve or reunite families. The bill would also push states to make greater and prompt efforts to place children for adoption if they cannot be reunited with their parents. The Senate has not yet acted on this measure.

CONCLUSION:

The family is the best institution for rearing children, and most families do it very well. The question of what to do when parents fail their children is seldom a simple one. Some cases are clear cut, but many require difficult judgment calls.

Congress must ensure that states have adequate resources to protect children and provide abusive parents who want to change the help they need to do. Efforts to reunite abused children with their families are critical, but we must be willing to abandon those efforts if they are not working. Congress should also ensure that states have flexibility to respond to the unique needs of children and families in crisis. And we must all support the work of community organizations, churches, and other groups which seek to help foster healthy families.

TRIBUTE TO THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the tremendous work of the Small Business Committee on the Small Business Programs Reauthorization and Amendments Acts of 1997. As a member of this committee I can attest to the effort that went into this bill. I am especially pleased at the reauthorization of the Small Business Technology Transfer Program [STTR]. In 1992 there was a great need for STTR and I took the lead in supplementing the already successful Small Business Innovative Research Program [SBIR] with this effort to tap into the vast resources of innovation that exist at our universities and nonprofit institutions. This program has stimu-

lated much needed research in the science and technology sectors and has proven successful in developing the best ideas at our universities and federally-funded research centers and allowing them to be commercially viable. I thank Chairman TALENT and Congressman LAFALCE for their support.

This legislation provides much needed funds for worthy programs, such as the Micro-loan program, that help give a jump start to small businesses. Other valuable programs worth mentioning are the Certified Development Companies [CDC's], listed in title II. With this language the CDC's will be able to expand their program to admit more qualified CDC's which would alleviate the load for SBA. Many small business owners will see less redtape and can expect to see a more efficient system that will help expedite their paperwork.

In addition, the SBA reauthorization bill allocates funding to its microlending partners to provide added support for technical assistance for transportation and child care assistance. I applaud Congressmen BALDACCIO and FLAKE for their efforts and timeless energy dedicated to this provision in this legislation. The small business community was in great need of such a helpful program. In this day of two income families and single parents, child care assistance is a huge relief for parents who need to work and pay the bills.

Another important provision in the Small Business programs Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1997 is the Women's Business Enterprises. This legislation continues strong support for women's business efforts, including expanding the women's business center program, which provides seed funding for business training centers throughout this Nation and is one of the SBA's most successful programs.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few years the people of southern Illinois have suffered a great deal due to high unemployment, yet are undaunted. The 19th Congressional District continues to search for new industries and opportunities. Small businesses are critical to this effort. The people of Illinois and the Nation want to move on and capitalize on the many opportunities that await them. It is essential that we continue to provide the SBA with the resources to effect positive economic changes in this country. I congratulate the bi-partisan effort involved in crafting this bill, and urge my colleagues to support it.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SOOKY GOLDMAN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. BERMAN and I ask our colleagues to join us in congratulating Sooky Goldman, who is being honored by the Maple Counseling Center in Beverly Hills at their 25th Anniversary Ball. We are delighted to join Sooky's family and friends in recognizing her extraordinary charitable contributions.

For the past 25 years, Sooky has been an exemplary leader in civic and philanthropic

work. Her efforts have been recognized by more than 30 organizations ranging from the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce and YMCA to People Assisting the Homeless [PATH] and the Beverly Hills Police Department. In addition, Sooky created the William O. Douglas Classroom which has provided countless children from all over Los Angeles County the opportunity to experience the beauty of the Santa Monica mountains. She has a well-earned reputation for the tireless dedication and enthusiasm she brings to each project she undertakes.

The Maple Counseling Center in Beverly Hills, which provides low fee mental health counseling for nearly 500 individuals each week, depends greatly on its committed supporters. Its work is particularly needed in the current climate of scarcity of funding for mental health services. As a principal founder of the center, Sooky has enriched and broadened its mission of offering comprehensive and high quality mental health services to those most in need.

While Sooky is active in many causes, she has always placed a great importance on her family. She is fortunate to have a loving and supportive husband, Sam, three children, David, Joel and Kaye, and seven grandchildren. Despite her many commitments, Sooky has successfully managed to strike a balance between her public and private lives.

Our community owes a great debt of gratitude to Sooky, and we ask our congressional colleagues to join us in saluting her for her singular achievements. We wish her every happiness and success in the future.

PRESIDENT CLINTON HONORS
NINA ARCHABAL AND MARTIN
MARTY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the distinguished work of Nina Archabal and Martin Marty and to congratulate them on their honor. This week, Nina and Martin were among 10 Americans to whom President Clinton bestowed the National Humanities Medal for extraordinary achievement in the humanities. On this the first day of October, the beginning of National Arts and Humanities Month, it is very appropriate that we celebrate those that enable many of us to enjoy and experience the arts and humanities.

As the director of the Minnesota Historical Society, Nina Archabal has renewed interest in Minnesota's heritage and infused it with new life. In the last 5 years, her energy and dedication has carried the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul from a dream to one of the Nation's premier centers for the preservation and presentation of history. By giving all groups the ability to express their unique histories, she allows Minnesotans to celebrate their diversity while transcending their differences in race, ethnicity, age, gender, or creed. Most recently, Nina was selected to serve on the American Folk Life Center board of the Library of Congress.

In these hectic times, it is very easy to lose sight of our cultural and social heritage. However, through the study of history we learn to