

that annual mammograms are of value to women in this age group.

Congress must take an active role in this issue and that is why I am introducing this bipartisan resolution that calls for one, additional research into the benefits of mammography for women aged 40 to 49, and two, a strong request that the advisory panel for the National Cancer Institute consider reissuing the guideline rescinded in 1993 for mammography for women when it convenes in February 1997, or until there is more definitive data, direct the public to consider guidelines by other organizations. The resolution will serve as the House's opportunity to concur with the Senate's statement on this matter, when on February 4, it approved Senator SNOWE's bill, S. Res. 47, by a unanimous vote of 98 to 0.

Mr. Speaker, and distinguished colleagues, please support this vital resolution that helps raise awareness of mammography and breast cancer guidelines.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA ON HOLDING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with a group of colleagues, to introduce a concurrent resolution which does primarily two things: First, it congratulates the Republic of Nicaragua on holding democratic elections to elect an entirely new government, and second, it celebrates the peaceful swearing-in of a new President in Nicaragua. Along with me as original cosponsors of this resolution are BEN GILMAN, who is chairman of the House International Relations Committee, ELTON GALLEGLY and GARY ACKERMAN, the incoming chairman and ranking member of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, and CASS BALLENGER, my colleague on the International Relations Committee. I thank them for their support and assistance in putting this bill together.

My interest in Nicaragua started in 1988, when I first traveled there with a delegation of educators from my district to promote the values of education, and set up a private scholarship program for Nicaraguan students to study in the United States. While there, I met an extraordinary woman named Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, the wife of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was then editor of *La Prensa*. Two years later, I revisited Nicaragua with Eliott Richardson as part of the United Nations' Electoral Observation team to witness Violeta Chamorro's victory in Nicaragua's first democratic elections.

I returned again in 1993 with Priscilla and two of my grandchildren to see for ourselves the tremendous changes that Nicaragua had undergone under her steady and courageous leadership. In September of 1995, we hosted a luncheon for President Chamorro here in the Capitol where, joined by Senators CLAIBORNE PELL and TOM HARKIN, and Congressmen TORRES and BILL RICHARDSON, we continued our discussion of the far-reaching changes that Nicaragua had undergone in the past 5 years.

On October 20, 1996, democratic elections were held across Nicaragua to elect an entirely new government. Over 80 percent of the country's 2.4 million eligible voters cast their ballots for the President and Vice President, National Assembly and Central American Parliament Deputies, and mayors. These elections were not perfect—there were complications and irregularities in the process—yet a large group of international and domestic observers declared that the elections were ultimately free and fair, and a legitimate expression of the will of the people of Nicaragua.

The candidate of the Liberal Alliance Party, Arnoldo Aleman, who was previously mayor of Managua, was elected President by a margin of 49 to 38 percent over Daniel Ortega, the leader of the Sandinista Front [FSLN]. Aleman's alliance did not win an outright majority in the National Assembly, which leaves the Sandinistas with sufficient representation to be the country's leading opposition party.

On January 10, 1997, representatives from the United States and around the world witnessed the peaceful transition of the power of the presidency from Violeta Chamorro to Arnoldo Aleman. President Aleman immediately promised to continue the economic and social reforms started by the Chamorro administration, and most importantly, to work together with the other political parties to build a lasting peace and democracy in Nicaragua.

Mr. Speaker, the new Nicaragua is a country to be proud of. It is a success story. From a society bitterly divided by years of conflict comes a stable government with all of the new freedom that evolves along with democratization. Are there still problems in Nicaragua? Absolutely. The road to a lasting peace and democracy is a long one. There is no final destination. This bill recognizes that Nicaragua has come a long way since the turmoil of the 1980's. It also reaffirms the United States' commitment to promoting democracy throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and all of my colleagues will join me today in congratulating the people of Nicaragua on the success of their elections.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO ABOLISH THE FEDERAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill abolishing the direct annual Federal appropriation to the Tennessee Valley Authority [TVA] at the end of fiscal year 1997. The elimination of this subsidy which has been provided by Congress since TVA's creation in 1933 is something that has been long overdue. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this bill.

As a product of the new deal, the TVA was created as an independent, government-owned corporation exempt from taxation. Its original mission was to bring electricity and lights to the Appalachian hills and foothills. TVA serves a population of more than 7 million people in an 80,000 square mile region in Tennessee and parts of Alabama, Georgia,

Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia. By some accounts the TVA is the Nation's largest utility.

Over the years TVA's mission has expanded to a point where some projects it currently undertakes are questionable at best. For example: Why would TVA be doing ozone research for the Federal Government when we already have an Environmental Protection Agency? What is TVA doing in China promoting trade when they are wholly owned by the U.S. Government and we currently have a Commerce Department to promote trade?

In fiscal year 97 TVA received \$106 million for its non-power programs which includes five major areas: Stewardship, Water and Land, Land Between the Lakes, Economic Development and the Environmental Research Center. Recently, TVA's chairman Craven Crowell recommended that TVA stop receiving an annual Federal appropriation for its non-power programs. I couldn't agree with him more and for that reason I am introducing this bill to speed the process along.

My bill would stop all funding for TVA's non-power programs at the end of this fiscal year and not at the end of fiscal year 1999 as Chairman Crowell recommends. It simply amends Section 27 of the TVA Act of 1933 to authorize no more direct Federal monies for the TVA. With annual revenues of over \$5 billion, TVA should not find it very difficult to abide by this new proposal. It should be the ratepayers of that region which fund TVA's activities not taxpayers all across the Nation. Pull the plug on the TVA now!!!!

#### INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, perhaps as soon as next week we will be debating the first foreign policy question to come before the House in this Congress—the rate of expenditure of appropriated funds for international population assistance.

This is a very important matter, one that will directly affect the quality of life of individuals and families around the world. It deserves careful attention by all Members.

Central to the debate will be the relationship between the restrictions that some seek to place on international assistance in this area and the incidence of abortion.

A recent issue of the Durango Herald included an article by the President of the Population Institute discussing exactly this point. Because I believe that it makes points that should be considered in the upcoming debate, I am including it in the RECORD for the benefit of all Members.

[From The Durango (CO) Herald, Feb. 2, 1997]

DEBUNKING ABORTION MYTHS—INCREASED CONTRACEPTIVE USE DECREASES RATE OF ABORTION

(By Werner Fornos)

Sometimes the line between dedication and obsession is pencil-thin.

An example is the 1994 shooting spree by anti-choice fanatic John C. Salvi III that left two dead and five injured at two health clinics in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Another example is the effort by anti-choice forces in Congress to kill U.S. government international family planning efforts.

It is far-fetched to compare a psychotic murder to elected federal lawmakers? Perhaps. Then again, when reactionaries to Congress succeeded in slashing 1996 overseas population assistance by 35 percent a consortium of experts conservatively estimated that the cut would result in 4 million more unplanned pregnancies, 2 million more unintended births, 1.6 million more abortions, 134,000 more infant deaths, and 8,000 more maternal deaths from pregnancy and childbirth complications.

The madman Salvi had a smoking gun, while the self-styled defenders of "the sanctity of life" and "the rights of the unborn" in Congress had the clout to deny contraceptives to poor women throughout the world. But who was more dangerous?

Although Congress last year appropriated \$385 million for international population assistance in 1997, it added caveats that none of the amount could be spent until July 1—nine months into the fiscal year—and then at the rate of only 8 percent per month."

It has been estimated that the moratorium and metering of the funds will lead to even more unintended pregnancies, births, abortions and infant and maternal deaths than the 35 percent budget cut was expected to last year.

Consequences of the punitive withholding of the appropriation may include shortages of contraceptive supplies, closure of family planning clinics and sharp reductions in nearly all U.S. government population programs—including those in countries most in need such as Bangladesh, Kenya and Peru.

In addition, many countries with large populations and a large unmet need for family planning—including Indonesia and Mexico, with a combined population of 300 million—may be unable to receive U.S. funds that would be used in programs where there is even greater need.

Ironically, the restrictions placed on international population programs was instigated by lawmakers who claim to oppose abortion. These same members of Congress are well aware that U.S. funds have been prohibited from financing abortion for nearly a quarter of a century.

Moreover, an estimated 32 million abortions take place in the developing world annually and more than half are unsafe or clandestine and believed to result in 70,000 preventable maternal deaths each year.

There is ample evidence that when contraceptive use increases, abortion rates decline.

In the late 1960s there were close to 80 abortions per 1,000 women in Hungary, while contraceptive use was at a low 20 percent level. A subsequent rise in contraceptive use to more than 30 percent of couples in 1978 was accompanied by a reduction in abortions to just over 30 per 1,000 women.

A 24 percent increase in contraceptive use was recorded in Mexico City from 1987 to 1992, while the abortion rate dropped during the same period from 41 to 25 per 1,000 women.

Contraceptive use in South Korea increased from 24 percent in 1971 to 77 percent in 1988, while lifetime abortion rates per woman declined from a peak of 2.9 per woman in 1978 to 1.9 by 1991.

The 1997 U.S. international population assistance law permits the president to submit to Congress by Feb. 1 findings showing that withholding funds will be detrimental to family planning program efforts. Both houses will vote in February on whether or not to accept the president's findings. Acceptance allows the appropriation to be released as early as March 1, rather than by July 1.

Colorado's newly elected U.S. Senator Wayne Allard who voted against overseas family planning programs as a member of the House of Representatives, and all members of the states congressional delegation should consider the devastating consequences of denying contraceptives to women in poor countries when he casts his vote on the president's findings in February.

#### SALUTE TO KATHERINE HOFFMAN HALEY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize one of Ventura County's outstanding citizens, Katherine Hoffman Haley. As the Granddaughter of the founder of Ventura County, Katherine has proudly carried on the legacy of her grandfather, William Dewey Hobson.

Katherine along with her mother, Edith and brother, Walter, have been responsible for keeping the heritage and history of Ventura County alive. She was instrumental in raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for the construction of the Ventura County museum of history and art. She has subsequently obtained additional hundreds of thousands for the support of the museum's programs over the years.

Her involvement in the community has not stopped there. She has served as a member of the board of directors of the Community Memorial Hospital in Ventura for over 35 years. And her generosity extends to the legions who have come far and wide to visit her home to see her extensive collection of western art.

Her innumerable contributions to the community will serve as a legacy to her dedication. I am proud to pay tribute to her today.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUPERVISOR GARY GIACOMINI

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, in rise today to honor one of my district's most dedicated elected officials, Marin County Supervisor Gary Giacomini. Gary Giacomini was elected in 1972 to represent the Fourth Supervisorial District of Marin County. He has served the people of Marin County well in this capacity for over 24 years, being elected to six successive, 4-year terms, and serving as chair of the board for 6 years. Currently, he holds the distinction of being the longest serving county supervisor in the State of California.

As we celebrate Supervisor Gary Giacomini's years of service to this community, I wish to recognize Gary for his commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank him for his lifelong record of public service. I was pleased to have worked closely with Gary over the last several years on important issues such as transportation and improvements along the 101 corridor, securing the purchase of the Northwestern Pacific Right-of-

Way, conversion of Hamilton Field in Novato, and our ongoing efforts to preserve agriculture in west Marin and protect the lands adjacent to Point Reyes National Seashore. It was a pleasure to be working hand-in-hand with him, and in continue to be impressed by his dedication and vision.

In addition, Gary has been a leader on numerous local boards and commissions. He chairs the Marin County Congestion Management Agency, and is a member of the California State Coastal Commission; the Bay Conservation & Development Commission; the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway & Transportation District; the Local Agency Formation Commission and the Mental Health Advisory Board. As a member of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust, he has been instrumental in protecting the environment and agricultural land in Marin County. Now that he is leaving the Marin Board of Supervisors, Gary is creating an organization that will work to protect our coast and our natural resources. He advocacy group is already making a difference on this important issue.

Gary Giacomini is a native of Marin County, and currently lives in San Geronimo with his wife, Linda. Gary graduated from the University of California, Hastings College of Law, and is a member of the Law Journal, Thurston Honor Society, Order of Coif.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Supervisor Gary Giacomini. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for his tireless efforts over the year. Time and time again he has extended himself on behalf of many people and for many causes. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Gary, Linda, and their family for continued success now, and in the years to come.

#### SUPPORT HOUSE RESOLUTION 40— SAVE THE LIVES OF 29,000 WOMEN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 11, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1997, the National Cancer Institute's Consensus Panel reviewed data on breast cancer and concluded that it could not recommend regular mammograms for women in their forties. In light of voluminous data and statistical evidence supporting mammograms for women in this age group, I am deeply concerned. Approximately 29,000 American women will contract this disease between the ages of 40 and 49.

Recently, Senator OLYMPIA SNOWE led a bipartisan coalition which introduced a Sense of the Senate resolution, Senate Resolution 47, concerning the need for accurate guidelines for breast cancer screening. We strongly support her efforts, and believe this is a positive step toward helping women. The resulting 98-0 vote shows that our Senate colleagues are fully aware of the critical nature of this issue.

I am also diligently working to ensure that women have clear direction from the Government. In fact, in 1994 the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chaired, published a report, "Misused Science: The National Cancer Institute's Elimination of Mammography Guidelines for Women in Their Forties," which raised concerns about the National Cancer Institute's decision to change its mammography guidelines.