

magical healing would be done and no conversions would take place, it relented. However, groups opposed to the holding of the festival continued their protest dharna near the venue of the festival. The police had made elaborate security arrangements. According to a spokesperson for the Christians, the district administration yesterday forced them to wind up the festival as tension was brewing up in the town. He said that on October 22 an attempt was made to set the venue on fire and electric lights were damaged. But the administration did not take any action against the rioters. He said as the announcement for the cancellation of the festival was made the youngster started a dharna on the Chandigarh Road. The police lathicharged them and chased them to the CMC Chowk where other Christians had collected in protest against the cancellation of the festival. The spokesman said a deputation of the Christians had also met the Chief Minister, Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, at a village in Muktsar district two days ago and apprised him of the situation. The SSP, Mr. Dinkar Gupta, said as many as 19 policemen were injured in the brickbatting. He said the police force was outnumbered at the CMC Chowk and had to resort to a lathi charge and open fire in the air to protect themselves.

#### BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

#### HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in support of Breast Cancer Awareness Month. We are facing a national epidemic. Breast Cancer is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 and 52. Approximately 1 in 9 women in the United States will develop breast cancer. Every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with breast cancer and every 12 minutes a woman will die of breast cancer. Our mothers, sisters, daughters and friends deserve better. We must find a cure for this disease.

In order to find a cure, scientists need to better understand this multi-factorial disease. While important discoveries have been made like the breast cancer gene which accounts for 10% of breast cancer cases, there is still a great deal more to learn. One factor particularly significant on Long Island is the appearance of clusters, high incidence of breast cancer in one geographic area. On Long Island, 110 out of every 100,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer compared to 100 out of every 100,000 women in New York State.

Scientists suspect that breast cancer clusters are linked with toxins and other chemical substances present in the environment. In 1993, Congress authorized the National Institute of Health to conduct the Long Island Breast Cancer Study (LIBSCP). This project brings together scientists and breast cancer patients for a comprehensive study to explore the possible connection between environmental toxins and breast cancer.

Until we find a cure for breast cancer, we must increase our efforts for diagnosis and treatment. Regular mammography screening is vital for early detection of the disease and all women 40 years old or older should receive an annual mammogram. Last week, I

had the opportunity to visit a Mobile Breast Cancer Unit that provides mammograms for underserved women in my district and I was impressed with the number of women who visited the unit in one afternoon. This kind of outreach is the best way to target women in all communities for early detection.

For the one woman of nine diagnosed with breast cancer, quality medical care is essential. This year, Congress introduced several pieces of legislation to assist breast cancer patients, such as minimum stay requirements for mastectomies, mandatory insurance coverage of second opinions and reconstructive surgery. Today, early detection together with quality treatment is the best way to cope with this disease.

Breast Cancer Awareness month is an opportunity to educate women about breast cancer and to promote awareness, research and quality treatment in the United States. I look forward to the day when we have a cure and this month is no longer necessary.

#### TRIBUTE TO WALSH COLLEGE

#### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Walsh College on celebrating 75 years of leadership in exemplary business education. Walsh's history is firmly implanted in the success of Michigan business; from the early years of the auto industry to the development of high-technology businesses today.

Walsh College started as a small accounting institute in Detroit and became an upper-division college in 1968. Seizing the opportunity to partner with area community colleges, Walsh developed the successful 2 + 2 program. With just 151 bachelor-degree-seeking students in 1970, Walsh college has expanded to 4 campuses and grown to over 3,300 students currently pursuing bachelor and master degrees in business.

It is with pride that Walsh College acknowledges the 11,000 Walsh alumni who have played a vital role in the growth of Michigan's economy. Over 90 percent of their alumni live and work in southeastern Michigan directly contributing to the progress of the region.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the entire college, the president, David Spencer, the administration, faculty, students, and alumni who have each played a vital role in Walsh's success over these past 75 years.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

#### HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day has gone by and still no campaign finance reform. While the House of Representatives refuses to take action on this important issue, the tales of abuses of the system continue to come to our attention.

In yesterday's paper I read, with interest, more documented abuses of the campaign fi-

nance system. The abuses include ambassadorships for sale, hush money from foreign businessmen, shakedowns of people with issues before the President, all being coordinated from the Oval Office. These revelations are new to the public, but they are not new abuses. These activities occurred over 26 years ago, during the administration of President Richard Nixon, the poster child for campaign finance reform.

Following the revelations of the illegal activities by the Nixon White House, Congress passed campaign finance reform. Those reforms haven't been changed or updated since that time. Today we see the result of our failure to update and strengthen the campaign finance rules. Parties, candidates, and special interest groups have discovered loopholes in the law and have devised schemes to operate outside of public view.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we change the rules and strengthen the requirements under which campaigns are run. If we do not take action now the abuses will continue. Failure to act will continue the undermining of America's confidence in our democracy that began after the Nixon Watergate scandal.

It is time to vote on campaign finance reform, I refuse to take "no" for an answer.

#### IN HONOR OF MR. ROY O. CARROLL, JR. ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT

#### HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 31, 1997*

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, and my constituent, Mr. Roy O. Carroll, Jr., in his first year of retirement from the Chicago Fire Department after 35 years of committed service to our great city. In 1962, when Mr. Carroll began his career with the department, 150 African-Americans served on a force of 5,400 in segregated firehouses, and in segregated neighborhoods. The overcrowded and inferior living conditions suffered by African-Americans at that time created a dangerous atmosphere which was rife with the potential for fires and emergencies. As a result, the black fire engines, numbered 16, 45, 19, and 48, were the busiest companies in the city, and perhaps in the world, averaging from 3,700 to 4,500 runs per year.

In 1980, Mr. Carroll joined my father, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr., in a successful effort to settle a month-long firefighters' strike. In 1982, he was promoted to the position of lieutenant, and in 1991, Mr. Carroll was again promoted to lead the force as captain. Additionally, during the period from 1991 to 1996, he served as assistant bureau commander of the West Side Fire Prevention Bureau. After this impressive tenure of committed public service, Mr. Carroll retired from the department on November 15, 1996.

Mr. Carroll's commitment to his community, his Nation, and the world extended well beyond his career with the Chicago Fire Department. He served his country honorably in the Korean conflict, and continued his service to the Nation upon his return. Closer to home, as chairman of the 111th Street Business Association, member of the Morgan Park Community Roots Organization, founding member of

the Umoja Business Alliance, and senior vice commander of the Captain John Daniels VFW Post No. 111 in Chicago, and as griot of the Safari Marketplace empowerment group of manufacturers, designers, and distributors, Mr. Carroll has brought to task his leadership skills.

Mr. Carroll, a loyal husband, father of three and grandfather of three, deserves our most humble commendation. Mr. Speaker, our city, our Nation, and, indeed, the world community owe him a debt of gratitude for his valuable contributions and public service.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, in the analysis that followed World War I, it was clear to many American military experts that we suffered unacceptably high casualties due in no small part to the lack of a well-trained reserve force. With this in mind, Congress enacted the National Defense Act of 1920 which created, among other things, a 200,000 member Officers Reserve Corps.

On October 2, 1922, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States was organized at the suggestion of General of the Army, John J. Pershing. General Pershing charged the ROA with the responsibility to recruit the corps, develop public support for it, and petition Congress to appropriate adequate funds to train these citizen service members. One of my State's most prominent citizens, President Harry S Truman, a junior officer during World War I, was an original, charter organizer of the ROA. In the 75 years since its founding the ROA has more than met the challenges given to it by General Pershing.

At the beginning of World War II, 115,000 members of the Reserve Officers Corps were trained and available for instant service, helping us avoid the hectic days of 1917, when there was no adequate reservoir of officers to draw upon. Since that time, reservists have been involved in all of our conflicts, including the 267,000 that were recalled for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and the 14,000 that have served in IFOR and SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Throughout all of these years, the ROA has been active—supporting initiatives to strengthen our Nation's military, and opposing efforts to undermine America's preparedness. It has helped stop dangerous and ill-advised cuts in our Nation's reserve forces. It has fought for and won improvements in the pay and benefits of all of our Armed Forces—measures which have been vital to us in recruiting and retaining a quality force.

Today, the ROA is a strong, vibrant, and well-respected association of 90,000 members, 68 percent of whom are life members. It is an organization whose integrity and credibility meet the highest standards. Because of my deep respect for the ROA and its work, I was deeply honored to receive its Minute Man of the Year Award in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of our colleagues in the House will join me in congratulating the Reserve Officers Association of the United States on its 75th anniversary, and in wishing it all the best in its future endeavors.

HONORING UCSF STANFORD  
HEALTH CARE

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the farsighted, courageous leadership of the regents of the University of California and the board of trustees of Stanford University for approving the merger of UCSF Medical Center and Stanford Health Services. UCSF Medical Center includes Mt. Zion Hospital, while Stanford Health Services is comprised of Stanford University Hospital and Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital. The new organization resulting from this merger shall be known as UCSF Stanford Health Care.

UCSF and Stanford Health Services, both recently named among the top 10 medical centers in the United States, have well earned reputations as extraordinary institutions that educate new physicians, engage in life saving research, and provide exemplary care to their communities. Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital is widely heralded for its advocacy of children's health and has a distinguished national record of expert and compassionate care for children. Mt. Zion Hospital, which became part of UCSF in 1987, has a rich tradition of providing high quality care to San Francisco families. Together, these organizations provide care to more than 1 million individuals each year. The combined entity has pledged to continue its commitment to those who need its services, including the indigent and those with special needs.

The employees of UCSF, Stanford Health Services, Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, and Mt. Zion Hospital bring with them a tradition of maintaining high standards for patient care and an ability to put a vast array of new technologies into service with dizzying frequency. Their ceaseless commitment to providing the finest service to those entrusted to their care will enable the new entity to continue as a leader in the healing arts.

Mr. Speaker, this ground breaking merger is very important to the people of our region and our Nation and will make UCSF Stanford Health Care a peerless resource for advanced medical treatment. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating all those who took part in the creation of UCSF Stanford Health Care and wish them our best in this new endeavor.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS  
MONTH

**HON. ELIZABETH FURSE**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 31, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Domestic

violence is a subject that we must give greater attention. In this country, 42 percent of murdered women are killed by their intimate male partners. I find that shocking—of 100 women killed, in almost half the cases, the murderer is the woman's boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, husband, or ex-husband.

The importance of violence against women as a national problem was acknowledged by Congress in our 1994 passage of the Violence Against Women Act as part of the crime bill that year.

Soon after I was elected to Congress in 1992, I met with a group of advocates working to prevent domestic violence in Portland. They asked me to develop a community-based approach to domestic violence prevention. Along with Senator Hatfield, I introduced legislation in 1993 which was included in the Violence Against Women Act and the crime bill.

Because the problem of domestic violence is pervasive, only a coordinated approach which integrates the unique perspectives and assets of these interrelated sectors of society can produce truly effective solutions. Local domestic violence organizations often lack coordination with similar groups in their community. My legislation included a provision to improve and expand existing intervention and prevention strategies through increased communication.

My legislation enabled funding for community programs on domestic violence. These grants are being awarded in local communities in order to develop coordinated community plans for intervention in and prevention of domestic violence. These projects involve such sectors as health care providers, the education community, the religious community, the justice system, domestic violence program advocates, human service entities, and business and civic leaders.

The National Research Council published a report last year called *Understanding Violence Against Women* which said: "[these coordinated community] projects had a significant impact on increasing the levels of arrests for battering, convictions, and court mandates to treatment \* \* \* Arrests prior to the coordinated effort increased repeat violence, while police action, particularly arrest, in coordination with other criminal justice efforts deterred further violence."

These community programs were funded at \$6 million each year in 1995 and 1996. Six million dollars is included in both the House and Senate versions of this year's Labor/HHS appropriations bill for coordinated community initiatives.

Much of the funding in the Senate bill comes from the violent crime reduction trust fund rather than by further extending the Center for Disease Control's base budget, which is already stretched thin. Several of my colleagues have joined me in sending a letter to House conferees urging them to recede to the Senate position.

Mr. Speaker, the fundamental nature of violence against women remains unexplored and often misunderstood. We must increase our knowledge so that we can ameliorate this national problem.