

We also enacted a child tax credit, assistance for families with children in college, and expanded health coverage for uninsured children.

I would like to take this time to thank the Congresswomen who have chaired the Women's Caucus. This year the gentlewoman from Connecticut, Mrs. NANCY JOHNSON, and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia, Ms. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

This year, on Mother's Day, again with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Maryland, Mrs. CONNIE MORELLA, it was a symbolic victory, but after many hurdles we finally moved the only statue of women that are in the rotunda, from the basement into the rotunda. On that particular day Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two of whom were women from New York State and who worked very hard on women's issues and for the right for women to gain the vote, they finally took their place in the Capitol rotunda, along with our other great revolutionary leaders.

I would like to put the rest of my remarks into the RECORD and also note other great women leaders from New York State, Bella Abzug, Shirley Chisholm, Geraldine Ferraro and Elizabeth Holtzman, all of whom were members of the Women's Caucus.

PROGRAM BOOK HIGHLIGHTS

1977—Reps. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY) and Margaret Heckler (R-MA) founded the Congresswomen's Caucus. Comprised of 15 of the 18 women in the House, the group focused its early efforts on eliminating sex discrimination and improving women's employment opportunities in the federal government.

1978—The Caucus led a successful effort to gain an extension of the ratification period for the Equal Rights Amendment. Also that year, Congress passed landmark legislation—the Pregnancy Discrimination Act—guaranteeing employment rights to pregnant workers.

1979—Double digit inflation spurred the Caucus to focus on economic equity for women, ranging from women's business opportunities to the susceptibility of women workers to unemployment. Congress created the Office of Civil Rights at the Education Department to enforce the Title IX ban against sex discrimination in education. Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-CO) took over as Democratic Co-Chair of the Caucus.

1980—The Caucus called for a Congressional investigation of the extent to which women-owned businesses were gaining access to federal contracts. Congress voted to require federal agencies to report the dollar value of all federal contracts awarded to small, minority-owned and female-owned businesses.

1981—The Caucus introduced the Economic Equity Act—a package of legislation to address key economic security issues. Sandra Day O'Connor was sworn in as the first woman Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Congresswomen's Caucus opened its membership to men and changed its name to the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues.

1982—At the urging of the Caucus, the Joint Economic Committee convened hearings on the economic status of women and its impact on family income. Congress extended flex-time arrangements for federal workers and made former military spouses eligible for health benefits.

1983—Virtually every piece of the Caucus' Economic Equity Act was the subject to Congressional hearings, including tax and retirement matters, dependent care, non-discrimination in insurance, and child support enforcement. In a major jobs bill, Congress enacted provisions important to working women. Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-ME) becomes Republican Co-Chair of the Caucus.

1984—The Caucus Economic Equity Act was the driving force behind enactment of important retirement equity and child support enforcement legislation. Caucus member Geraldine Ferraro (D-NY) was nominated for Vice-President of the United States, the first time a woman ran for that office on a major party ticket.

1985—For the first time, legislation was introduced to provide temporary leave for parents of newborns and seriously ill children, and for workers with serious health problems. This effort sparked an eight year campaign that ended with the 1993 enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

1986—Congress passed major legislation to increase accessibility of a college education to non-traditional students—mostly women—and to allow states to expand Medicaid coverage to pregnant women and infants. Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) was the first Democratic woman elected to the Senate without first having been elected or appointed to fill a vacant seat.

1987—The Caucus celebrated its 10th anniversary as the nation marked the 100th Congress and the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. Two important Supreme Court decisions upheld the constitutional use of affirmative action plans for women and ruled that states could force all-male clubs to admit female members.

1988—An important Caucus priority was achieved when Congress restored broad coverage of Title IX and other civil rights laws. The Caucus won passage of legislation to address the impoverishment faced by many elderly women when their spouses entered nursing homes. Congress also passed the Women's Business Ownership Act aimed at ending discrimination in credit to women entrepreneurs.

1989—The Caucus continued to push Congress to approve the Family and Medical Leave Act as well as new legislation to increase the availability, quality, and affordability of child care. Congress increased funding for maternal and child health programs and required states to expand Medicaid programs to cover pregnant women and children under six. Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) was the first Latina elected to Congress.

1990—Congress approved the first major child care legislation in 20 years. A General Accounting Office (GAO) report requested by the Caucus confirmed the widespread exclusion of women from federally funded medical research. Caucus members introduced the first Women's Health Equity Act and traveled to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to discuss plans for creating an NIH Office of Research on Women's Health.

1991—Congress approved civil rights legislation that expanded remedies for victims of sex discrimination, established a Glass Ceiling Commission to examine barriers to the advancement of women in management positions, and removed the statutory prohibition against women flying combat missions. Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-CO) became the first woman in nearly 20 years to chair a full committee in the House.

1992—Caucus initiatives to improve quality of mammograms and combat infertility in women were enacted. The media labeled 1992 the "Year of the Woman" in politics as hundreds of women lined up to run for office. A record 48 women were elected to the House and 6 to the Senate.

1993—After an eight year battle, the Family and Medical Leave Act was signed into law. Major women's health legislation drafted by the Caucus also became law. Congress removed the remaining statutory limits on women serving in the military. The Earned Income Tax Credit was expanded to help raise poor working families above the poverty level.

1994—With strong bipartisan support from the Caucus, Congress enacted the Violence Against Women Act, which authorized \$1.6 billion over six years for services to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Congress also passed legislation to ensure more equitable treatment for women and girls in education and required federal agencies to establish a five percent goal for contracting with women-owned businesses.

1995—Congress approved legislation applying civil rights and employment statutes to itself, long a priority of the Caucus. Congress also defunded the legislative offices of House caucuses, including the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. Reps. Constance Morella (R-MD) and Nita Lowey (D-NY) were named to co-chair the reorganized Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. Three women were named to chair committees in the House and Senate.

1996—Legislation was enacted to guarantee continued health insurance coverage for workers who change or lose their jobs. Included were Women's Health Equity Act provisions barring insurers from discriminating on the basis of genetic information or evidence of domestic violence. Congress also require insurers to expand hospital stays for new mothers and approved a Caucus initiative to strengthen child support enforcement.

1997—Congress passed landmark legislation to balance the federal budget and included in it important women's health provisions which expand Medicare coverage of mammography and bone mass measurement. Also enacted were a child tax credit, assistance for families with children in college, and expanded health coverage for uninsured children. Congresswomen Nancy Johnson (R-CT) and Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) take over as Co-Chairs of the Caucus.

□ 1115

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE JOEL PRITCHARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GRANGER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Madam Speaker, it is with deep sadness and sorrow that I rise today to note the death last week of former Congressman Joel Pritchard, a man deeply respected and admired and liked by everyone.

Joel was a rare politician who worked across partisan lines to solve problems. He exemplified the qualities that make our system work in his 40 years in the political system, from 1956 until 1996. Joel went on to serve 12 years in Congress. I was still in the State Senate when he was our Lieutenant Governor.

An affable, unassuming politician, Joel will be remembered as a man of his word. He believed strongly in term limits, as I do, and kept his word to leave Congress after 12 years, even

when friends and colleagues urged him otherwise.

Joel believed you do not have to give up your principles to work with people and to be pleasant. He said, "I have always been able to get along with people, people I disagreed with, to help find a way out of an impasse."

I considered Joel both a friend and respected colleague. He will be deeply missed, not only in Washington State, but also here in Washington, DC.

Today I would like to pay respect to Joel Pritchard and to send from the House of Representatives our sympathy to his family. Joel, you will most certainly be missed. I hope that we in Congress can continue to work across partisan lines that you so aptly personified in your exceptional career.

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] is recognized during morning hour debates for 3 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, tonight the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues will be celebrating its 20th anniversary. Since 1977, the Caucus has worked to ensure the well-being of women, children and families, and has played a major role in the enactment of more than 100 laws or provisions of laws. The Family and Medical Leave Act, child support enforcement legislation, child care legislation, expanded funding for women's health research, civil rights legislation, the Violence Against Women Act, just to name a few, are among the achievements of the Caucus.

In the last Congress, I had the honor of cochairing the caucus with my good friend and colleague, NITA LOWEY. We had the difficult assignment of guiding the caucus from its former status as a legislative service organization with a separate office and five paid staffers to the current status as a congressional members organization, without paid staff or office space.

While many of the caucus' folded under the lack of financial and staff support, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues continued to thrive and contribute its energies to legislation benefiting women, children and families.

In the 104th Congress, the caucus successfully worked on behalf of increased funding for the Violence Against Women Act, women's health research, and other priorities at a time when funding was reduced for many other programs. We worked to preserve the title X Family Planning Program and the Women's Educational Equity Act, and, as part of health care reform legislation, the caucus won the inclusion of provisions to prevent discrimination by health plans against domestic violence victims and on the basis of genetic in-

formation. A provision requiring insurers to guarantee minimum hospital stays for new mothers was also approved.

We successfully fought for substantial increases in funding to the States for child care under welfare reform, and the caucus child support enforcement initiative was made part of the bill as well. Most recently, provisions to expand Medicare coverage to include annual mammograms and bone density testing for the diagnosis and prevention of osteoporosis were also made part of the Balanced Budget Act, which is now law.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues today and later tonight in celebrating the work of the caucus over these past 20 years, from the initial founding of the caucus by Margaret Heckler and Liz Holtzman with a bipartisan group of 15 women, through the distinguished leadership of OLYMPIA SNOWE and Pat Schroeder, to today's organization, comprised of 50 women Members of the House under the able leadership of cochairs NANCY JOHNSON and ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

As we celebrate 20 years of accomplishment in sisterhood, I know that the caucus will only continue to grow, leading to new advancements for women and their families. We still have a long way to go in achieving our goal, but we also need to stop and acknowledge the long journey we have already traveled.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE REGINA FRANKIEWICZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, when citizens are elected to have the great honor of serving in Congress, there are numerous individuals who help to make that experience possible for us. Each Member of Congress has family, friends, and supporters who have worked hard and sacrificed to elect us to office and to make our system of representative government work.

Today I would like to take just a few moments to honor the memory of one of my most faithful friends and supporters, Regina Frankewicz. She passed away yesterday in central Florida, and I would like to extend my very deepest sympathy to her husband, Leonard, and to her family.

While Regina was not a State or national figure, she was one of those great individuals in our Nation, one of those untold heroes who indeed helped make our democratic system function. Besides being a devoted wife and mother, Regina would often roll up her sleeves, and she went to labor in the political vineyards to support her candidates and her party in an untiring fashion.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased today to pay a very special tribute to the

memory of my good friend, Regina Frankewicz. Without her kind, faithful, and devoted efforts, I am certain that I would not be serving in Congress.

Madam Speaker, I submit if every citizen would take up their political and electoral responsibility in a manner and fashion as exemplified by Regina Frankewicz, our Nation and our communities would well be served.

To Regina's husband, Leonard, today, and to her family and her friends, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy on their great loss.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 12 noon.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 12 noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mrs. EMERSON] at 12 noon.

PRAYER

The Reverend Constantine Nicholas Dombalis, Dean Emeritus, Sts. Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Cathedral, Richmond, VA, offered the following prayer:

We thank You God, for the return of the mystic and quiet spell of this autumn season, that brings a majesty of color to the singing symphonies of our woodlands and our mountains.

In this Chamber, the finest minds of our Nation convene, responsible to the citizens, our laws, and on final account to You. May they never lose confidence, grow weary nor desolate. May they see in every adversity an opportunity, and serve Your will, nothing more, nothing less, nothing else.

We are strengthened by the House of Representatives, unafraid of standing for the dignity, worth, and rights of men as a special Congressional Gold Medal was presented this morning to His All Holiness, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, world leader of the Greek Orthodox Faith and the presentation of the honor, transmits an advocacy of religious freedom.

May we take something of the love of God wherever we go. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr.