

making Campos Bros. Farms into a worldwide operation. Campos Bros. Farms provide almonds of tremendous quality, guided by traditional values of dedication, integrity and personal attention.

Campos Bros. Farms is located in the heart of California's fertile San Joaquin Valley, in the small farming village of Caruthers. Fermin and Tony Campos moved to Caruthers from Spain in 1955. Almond growers the world over know of its almond paradise.

Campos Bros. Farms maintains strict standards for each almond's color and size, and any defects are effectively removed. The Campos Bros. maintain their own testing facility for yeast, mold, aflatoxin and other quality issues affecting the international sale of their almonds. Campos Bros. Farms exceed every standard established by the United States and California Departments of Food and Agriculture, and has been recognized for its excellence in technical quality control.

Quality almonds are the result of ideal growing conditions, timely harvest and careful handling. From the front office to their state-of-the-art almond processing facility, Campos Bros. Farms is a family-run business that's clean, orderly and organized. Campos Bros. Farms takes great pride in the fact that it has never missed a shipment, or even been late with one.

Campos Bros. Farms has been an active supporter of Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Fresno, Boys Town of Italy, Central Valley Public Television and the surrounding elementary and high schools.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Tony and Fermin Campos, the founders of Campos Bros. Farms, for their outstanding service to the community with quality almonds. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Campos Bros. Farms many more years of continued success.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE MURRAY, KENTUCKY LIONS CLUB

#### HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 1999*

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 60 years of service performed by the Murray, Kentucky Lions Club located in the First Congressional District of Kentucky.

The Murray Lions Club was founded on September 14, 1939. On September 28, 1999 the Lions will celebrate their 60th Anniversary with a reception and banquet at Murray State University. The program will highlight the Club's six decades of service to the citizens of Murray and Calloway County, including but not limited to providing thousands of eye glasses to children, diabetic supplies, scholarships at Murray State University, and medical equipment to the Murray-Calloway County Hospital Blood Bank.

Mr. Speaker, the Lions also will celebrate the charter night for the Murray State University Lions Club. This new organization sponsored by the Murray Lions Club will complement the rich history and deep tradition of service to community above self by recruiting university faculty, staff and students as Lions Club members dedicated to the service of others.

Mr. Speaker, the concept of people helping people has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of the American experience and of our nation's greatness. It is with appreciation and admiration that I submit this statement in recognition of 60 years of service to community performed by the Murray Lions Club.

#### LISTEN TO THE MIAMI HERALD ON AGRICULTURE SPENDING

#### HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 1999*

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to your attention the following insightful editorial, which recently appeared in the Miami Herald. I believe they make an excellent case as to why financed sales to the Cuban dictatorship would not benefit the Cuban people.

#### FOOD SALES TO CUBA WILL BENEFIT ONLY THE REPRESSIVE REGIME

The idea of allowing U.S. firms freely to sell food and medicine to Cuba seems unsailable from afar, a humanitarian gesture toward deprived people, as well as good business for American farmers.

But that's a huckster's pitch being promulgated by U.S. business interests that either misunderstand the way Cuba's politically regimented economy works, or that are trying to break the U.S. trade embargo. Congress shouldn't fall for the pitch to legalize unrestricted food and medicine sales to Cuba.

This isn't about humanitarianism: Selling supplies to the totalitarian regime responsible for so much human misery in no way ensures that any benefits would trickle down to the people of Cuba. This is about money—including money for the regime's repressive machinery.

In Washington this week, the U.S. farm lobby is bringing to a climax its orchestrated campaign against trade sanctions in general and to open Cuba to grain sales specifically. Dreaming about yearly sales that they think could reach \$2 billion within five years, farm groups appear eager to extend plenty of credits and take Cuban sugar or rum in barter. Listen to David Frey, the Kansas Wheat Commission administrator: "With Cuba's stressed economic situation, we are talking about a long-term deal before they are paying cash for a lot of wheat. There will be a time when they will be able . . . to pay cash."

Mr. Frey and his allies are deluding themselves if they believe that selling wheat to a government with no hard currency and a history of stifling business partners is going to save America's farmers. Equally deluded are those well meaning people who think that selling such materials will alleviate the suffering of the average Cuban.

Remember that this is the regime that ruined Cuban agriculture and other industry in the first place. While Cuba's fertile soil and waters no longer produce enough to feed its ration-card weary people, the regime serves lobster to tourists. While Cuban children can't get asthma medication on any given night, foreigners paying for surgery get first-world medicines.

Measures to allow licensed sales of food and medicine were attached to an agriculture appropriations bill by the Senate last month. U.S. Reps. Lincoln Diaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, both from Miami, helped kill the deal by attaching a provision

that would make such sales contingent on Cuba having free elections.

That should end it. Better access to food and medicine isn't going to solve Cuba's biggest problem. Ridding itself of an odious state will.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOB MATTSO

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 1999*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and acknowledge Bob Mattson. He passed away after 38 years of service and contribution as athletic director and coach at Hollister High School.

Bob was born in Oakland, CA, on November 29, 1925. He served 2 years in the U.S. Navy in World War II and earned a bachelor of arts degree in education from Stanford in 1950. Bob then completed his teaching credential at San Francisco State and a master's degree from San Jose State. Mr. Mattson moved to Hollister in 1953 as a teacher, coach, department chairman and athletic director. He retained those responsibilities until 1983 and then worked as part-time athletic director until full retirement 3 years later. Bob and his wife of 47 years, Diane, are the parents of two children, Bo and Maureen.

Bob had a distinguished career as athletic director and coach of the basketball, wrestling and football teams at Hollister High School. Devoted and well respected, Bob Mattson was an "intense coach of high moral character and he tried to instill that in his players" (Principal Larry Williams, Hollister High School). As a member of the Hollister Rotary Club and a Paul Harris Fellow, Bob enjoyed local and district involvement. He served on a variety of club committees including being appointed to the San Benito County Board of Education as a representative, vice president, and president. Bob had also been appointed to the South County Regional Occupational Program Liaison and devoted several years of service to the community. Bob contributed greatly to our community through serving 25 years as a director for the Root-Hardin Youth Fund-raising. On January 1, 1994, Bob was honored with the dedication of the Mattson Gym at the High School.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the valuable contributions of Bob Mattson, spanning 38 years, to our community. His leadership and commitment as a role model, teacher and coach as well as an involved member of the community is certainly worth noting. Bob's presence as athletic director will be missed and his years of achievement and devotion will not be forgotten.

#### CIVIL AVIATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

#### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 15, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 1551) to authorize the Federal Aviation Administration's civil aviation research and development programs for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes:

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Science Committee, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ranking Member HALL, and Representative MORELLA for their work on this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak today on H.R. 1551, the Civil Aviation Research and Development Authorization Act of 1999.

My concern with the Federal Aviation Administration is the lack of consistency in its criteria for judging which airports are deserving of radar.

I have trouble understanding how some airports are deemed deserving of a radar tracking system, and some are not. It appears to be arbitrary.

H.R. 1551 is a very important bill about aviation research and development. It seeks to fund the Federal Aviation Administration's civil aviation R&D programs for FY 2000 and 2001. This bill has the capacity to assist the many small- to medium-sized airports that do not have radar capability by demonstrating conclusively how much more effective a radar system is over visual guidance. I'm very concerned about the numerous busy small airports in America that do not have radar capability, and believe there is a real need for a pilot project to effectively illustrate the need for radar in such facilities.

A radar system is desperately needed for Cherry Capital Airport in Traverse City. Out of the top eleven airports in Michigan, Cherry Capital ranks third in the number of flight operations per hour, yet of these eleven airports, Cherry Capital is the only one not served by local radar. Located next to Lake Michigan, weather conditions at this airport can change in seconds, reducing visibility to zero. It is unbelievable that the airport with the third most operations per hour in Michigan and adverse weather conditions still has controllers in the tower landing planes with binoculars! It is a matter of luck that there has never been a mid-air collision at this airport.

The committee report accompanying H.R. 1551 expresses great concern over inclement weather conditions at our nation's airports.

I quote "The Committee recognizes that weather is the single largest contributor to delays and a major factor in aircraft accidents and incidents." I agree.

As one might imagine, weather plays an extremely prominent role at the Traverse City airport due to its proximity to Lake Michigan. Sudden and severe snow and ice storms are commonplace. The potential for accidents would be immeasurably reduced by the use of radar.

Along with severe weather, we must also factor in pilot error. On July 4, 1998 a Czech-made jet trainer aircraft went down over Lake Michigan, taking with it two men. This aircraft was never recovered.

The closest radar facility was in Minneapolis, and was unable to accurately pinpoint the location where the plane went down. If Cherry Capital had a radar, the outcome of the search and rescue could have been very different.

## THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY CLEANUP ACT

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 1999*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2956, the Children's Protection and Community Cleanup Act, which challenges the whole premise of Superfund reform. Too many bills have been written on the premise that we have been doing too much to clean up our environment. Today, we make clear that we think we're doing too little.

Are people worried that their water is too clean, or too dirty? Are they worried that there is too little E coli in hamburgers, or too much? And do you think people sit around and wish there was more *pfisteria* in the water killing more fish? The answers are self-evident. People want to clean up their water, clean up their food, and clean up toxic waste dumps in their community that are threatening their health.

Last year, the movie, *A Civil Action*, told the story of a group of parents in the city of Woburn in my District. These parents discovered that far too many of their children were dying of leukemia, and linked it to the water they used, which smelled and corroded the water pipes. But for years they could not get anyone to listen to them, to do a rigorous public health assessment to find out whether they were at risk. The Children's Protection and Community Cleanup Act will require a public health assessment to be conducted at every Superfund site, and will allow communities to get Federal grants to conduct their own health assessments and take their own soil and water samples. It will require a cleanup that protects drinking water for future generations, instead of just building a fence around the toxic waste and hoping it won't leak out.

In addition, people don't want to pay tens of millions of taxpayer dollars to corporate polluters who are responsible for dumping tons of chemicals into our environment. They want to see the responsible parties pay for the damage they cause. The Children's Protection and Community Cleanup Act would ensure that the polluters responsible for the messes they made have to pay for them. In addition, it will place all nuclear facilities under the same Superfund laws that control chemicals, and it will ensure that when the responsible polluter was the Federal Government, that the same high cleanup and liability standards are applied as to the civilian sites.

For more than a decade under Republican administrations, EPA stood for nothing more than "Every Polluter's Ally". Superfund sites languished with no cleanups. But today more than half of non-Federal Superfund sites have completed construction activities. Where cleanups are not complete, two-thirds of the required work is underway or finished. The Children's Protection and Community Cleanup Act will ensure that the EPA can build on that record of achievement.

## RESOLUTION ON POTENTIALLY LETHAL FOOD ALLERGIES

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 1999*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce an important resolution that expresses the sense of the House regarding strategies to better protect the millions of Americans whose lives are at risk because of potentially lethal food allergies.

The majority of the 5.2 million people who have serious and potentially fatal allergic reactions to foods such as peanuts, fish, shell fish, and tree nuts are children. These children will never outgrow their allergies, and there is no vaccine to prevent these deadly allergic reactions. All that these children can do is avoid eating or coming in contact in any way with peanuts, fish, shell fish, or tree nuts.

Even a small trace of peanuts or shell fish can produce a severe allergic reaction. Many children spend their day at school in fear, afraid to touch a doorknob or a desktop that might have a smear of peanut butter.

While it would be difficult to control the school or work environment, there are some steps that can be taken to protect children and adults from severe allergic reactions to food. For instance, major commercial food processors and producers should produce products on separate, dedicated manufacturing lines. Allergies in foods should be identified in terms that are clear and understandable to the average citizen.

Most consumers have no idea that products labeled with ingredients such as "natural flavors" contain peanuts or that shrimp extract is used to enhance the flavor of frozen beef teriyaki. Any food product that lists "natural flavors" as part of the ingredients should specify on the package that the product includes peanuts. Foods which are common, life-threatening allergens should not be added gratuitously to products where their taste is negligible.

Industry, consumer, and scientific groups should voluntarily work together on initiatives to better educate food industry workers and the public on issues of food allergy safety, and after one year, an assessment should be made of the success of these initiatives.

Mr. Speaker, every year, about 125 people die from fatal allergic reactions to food in the United States, and every year the number of people who have potentially fatal allergic reactions to food is increasing. This resolution will increase awareness of the serious impact of severe food allergies on the American people, and the need to address this very important health problem.

HONORING CARL SCHULTZE

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 1999*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to commend a constituent of mine, Carl Schultze, for his many years of service to the Collinsville community in Illinois.

Known to many as "Mr. Collinsville," Carl has devoted much of his life to community