

Pennsylvania GFWC. Consisting of six departments—arts, conservation, education, home life, international affairs, and public affairs—the Federation's structure helps it address the needs of the community and respond to calls for help. Nationally, some twenty-seven million volunteer hours and more than \$56 million have been donated to volunteer projects since 1996. Locally, the GFWC proudly joins in this massive volunteer effort each and every year. This year, the local club joins in the effort to assist our libraries, turning its volunteer resources to the America's Promise program to "keep our library doors open."

Mr. Speaker, the Luzerne County GFWC is an essential element in the high quality of life we enjoy in Northeastern Pennsylvania. These dedicated women take time out of their busy lives to touch the lives of thousands of others. I am proud to join with the community on this milestone anniversary in thanking the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its fourteen affiliates for 75 years of good work and community service. Northeastern Pennsylvania is truly richer through the hard work of these dedicated individuals.

RECOGNITION OF JEANNIE I. ROSOFF'S 30 YEARS OF COMMITMENT TO WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FREEDOM

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jeannie I. Rosoff, President of the Alan Guttmacher Institute, who will be retiring after 31 years of service, 20 of them as AGI's president. AGI, under Jeannie's leadership, has been an invaluable partner in working to protect and promote reproductive health and freedom.

During the years I served as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and since, I have relied heavily on AGI's timely, relevant and reliable research and on its politically astute staff, all guided by Jeannie, to help advance us towards our mutual goal. Among the many programs that fell under my subcommittee's jurisdiction were Title X of the Public Health Service Act—the national family planning program—and Medicaid. As a result, the subcommittee became a focal point for legislative activity relating to reproductive health policy. During the time my tenure has overlapped with Jeannie's, we have made numerous efforts—some of them successful—to pass legislation reauthorizing Title X without debilitating amendments. We have fought off the squeal rule—a requirement that minors could only obtain contraceptive services with prior parental consent—and defended against the gag rule, which would have prohibited doctors at Title X clinics from providing women full information about their pregnancy options and prevented women from being able to give informed consent to their medical care. We have resisted repeated attempts by family planning opponents to dissolve Title X's categorical structure and to fold family planning services into a block grant to the states. We have fought against the countless legislative attacks on access to safe abortion services for indigent women, especially af-

fecting those eligible for Medicaid. Finally, we have tried to promote a national approach to health care reform, which would have recognized comprehensive reproductive health care as an integral and legitimate part.

Many of these battles, both pro-active and reactive, will certainly continue in the years to come. I intend to continue to advocate for rational and compassionate federal policies on reproductive health and rights, and I know Jeannie will too, even if it is not in her official capacity anymore. After all, Jeannie was here in Washington in 1968, spearheading the effort to gain federal recognition of the important role of the national government in ensuring access to reproductive health services for all people. She advocated especially on behalf of those least able to advocate for themselves: poor women, young women and those otherwise disadvantaged. Indeed, she may well be considered the "mother" of title X, as she was the primary Washington advocate agitating for its introduction in 1968 and passage in 1970. Her innumerable contributions to furthering the cause of reproductive rights have been invaluable and lasting, perhaps most of all to those young women and poor women who will never know her name. And I know they will continue in the future.

For what she's done, and all she's been, I join the many, many others who say, thank you, Jeannie.

IN TRIBUTE TO J. WILLIAM "BILL" LITTLE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to J. William "Bill" Little, who will retire as City Manager of Camarillo, California, this month after bringing it back from the precipice of bankruptcy.

As a former mayor of a neighboring city, I know firsthand how important it is to have someone of Bill Little's caliber at the helm. He is a low-key taskmaster who works quietly and effectively to ensure necessary assignments are accomplished. Eleven years ago, Camarillo suffered a \$25 million loss to bad investments. Its budget was bleeding. The employee pension fund was bare. Then the city hired Bill Little.

Today, the city of 62,500 is thriving. In 1987, the city brought in \$2.5 million in sales taxes. In 1998 it took in \$6.3 million, thanks in large part to the upscale outlet mall and other retail endeavors Bill Little brought to Camarillo. Its credit rating has rebounded. It has money to spend to better the community.

Although Camarillo has long been in the center of the urbanized stretch of Ventura County, meeting planners previously bypassed it for "more suitable" locales. Today, Camarillo is recognized as a fine place to bring the east and west together. Under Bill Little's guidance, it has also become a center for high-tech firms.

Only a person with the rare gifts of both vision and ability could have made it happen. After tightening the city's belt and making it solvent, Bill Little led the way toward rebuilding the city's infrastructure, including a new water treatment plant and police station.

Streets were widened, three interchanges off the Ventura Freeway were added, and the county was persuaded to build a new fire station in the city.

Those improvements made the city much more attractive to commerce, and commerce has responded enthusiastically.

Bill Little is also largely responsible for bringing Ventura County's first four-year university to Camarillo, a facility that will improve the educational and job opportunities for Ventura County residents for decades to come.

Bill and wife Mary will remain in Camarillo after he retires, enjoying the community he raised up from near catastrophe. The city owes Bill Little a debt of gratitude, but he's not one for such sentiments. He says he was just doing his job, but he did it quite well.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Bill Little for proving that the seemingly impossible can be done, for improving the lifestyle for the City of Camarillo and for all of Ventura County, and for accomplishing it all with understated class.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA C. JARRETT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, each year the National Industries for the Blind selects three of its employees to win national awards for service, manufacturing and career achievement. I am proud to say that this year's winner of the Milton J. Samuelson Career Achievement Award is from the Sixth District of North Carolina. The story of our winner, Patricia C. Jarrett of Greensboro, North Carolina, is one of the most inspirational you will ever hear.

One sunny summer day in 1977, Patricia went for an early morning walk on the beach. Her peaceful stroll was interrupted by a man with a gun who abducted her and shot her three times when she tried to escape. He left Patricia to die in a sand dune.

Luckily she was found, but just barely alive. One bullet lodged in Patricia's brain, a second had pierced her right shoulder, and the third struck her in the nose. When she regained consciousness, Patricia was as helpless as a newborn baby.

The damage was permanent. Patricia lost most of her vision along with her hearing in one ear. She was paralyzed on one side of her body. Patricia even had to relearn how to swallow and eat. Patricia completed the 10th and 11th grades of high school through a home tutoring program. She returned to school for the 12th grade winning the award for "the most courageous senior."

Fast forward several years to where Patricia met her future husband, Doug, at a church retreat conducted, ironically, at the beach. In 1991, Patricia entered a training program at Industries and business skills. She was hired as Sears TeleService Center where for four years she handled customer complaints and scheduled repair calls. In 1996, Patricia was hired by the organization which trained her, Industries of the Blind, as a receptionist and switchboard operator.

In her duties, she greets visitors, manages the switchboard, handles walk-in sales, and

processes mail for a manufacturing plant with more than 100 employees. In addition to her work responsibilities, Patricia has served on the Greensboro Mayor's Committee for Persons with Disabilities. She has been involved in initiatives to improve transportation opportunities for the disabled and has helped plan annual celebrations in recognition of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Patricia was even a 1996 torchbearer for the Paralympics relay that came through Greensboro on its way to Atlanta.

Now, Patricia is living a full life with no time allowed to feel sorry for herself. In addition to her job, Patricia enjoys spending time at home with her husband and their dog. Looking to the future, Patricia wants to obtain even more computer skills and grow in responsibility at the Industries of the Blind.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Patricia C. Jarrett on her national honor. We are thrilled that the National Industries for the Blind awarded Patricia with the 1999 Milton J. Samuelson Career Achievement Award. Patricia is living proof that the human spirit is greater than the evil which walks among us and that there are no limits placed upon any of us despite the hardships we may endure. Patricia's story is an inspiration to us all.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 5, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 764) to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong and stringent support of H.R. 764, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act (CAPE Act). Victims of child abuse often suffer in silence and alone, and this legislation will help shine light on those who take advantage of our Nation's most vulnerable.

In the State of Michigan, every four minutes a child is reported abused or neglected. Statistics indicate that children who suffer the indignity of child abuse are far more likely to demonstrate future deviant behavior along the very same lines they suffered. Other Michigan statistics show that every 31 minutes a baby is born to a teenage mother, and every two days a child or youth is killed by a gun. How many of these additional statistics are directly related to prior child abuse?

By expanding the allowable uses of grant funds provided through law enforcement grants for child abuse prevention, States will have greater flexibility in crafting solutions to the problem. The measure allows grant money to be used for abused children to testify in court through closed circuit television instead of in person. It will also help social workers, child protective workers, and law enforcement officers gain access to criminal records and court documents necessary to safeguard the future placement of children currently in abusive situations.

This bill also provides an additional \$10 million, increasing the total to \$20 million for child

protective services workers; training court appointed special advocates and child advocacy centers. These child advocacy centers will provide a centralized facility that unites all child examination and treatment services in one place. No longer will it be necessary to go from location to location in order to meet the needs of abused children.

Child abuse represents a present and future threat to the well being of our society. Through affirmative and prospective steps like the one we are taking today, we could minimize this threat. I support H.R. 764 because it is time we in Congress enact legislation that addresses future problems. H.R. 764 does this, and should serve as a precedent for future bipartisan cooperation in Congress to meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PFIZER INC.

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to congratulate Pfizer, Inc., on its 150th anniversary. Pfizer is one of the world's premier pharmaceutical companies, recognized for its success in discovering and developing innovative drugs for humans and animals. In its Lincoln, Nebraska, animal health facility, that is located in Nebraska's 1st Congressional District which this Member represents, Pfizer employs 736 men and women who have helped the company in offering its worldwide livestock and companion animal customers one of the broadest product lines in the industry.

German immigrant cousins Charles Pfizer and Charles Erhart founded Pfizer in 1849. From the start, the company sought to chart new courses. The company made many important breakthroughs and developed popular and effective drug treatments in its first 75 years. Pfizer medicines were heavily relied upon by Union Forces during the Civil War, and its ability to mass-produce penicillin in 1944 saved many lives on the front lines of Europe during World War II.

During the era that followed World War II, Pfizer continued in its search for effective antibiotics. Soon, Pfizer began opening plants worldwide and was on its way to developing into an international powerhouse. Today, Pfizer products are available in 150 countries.

In the 1970s, Pfizer began to devote much of its resources to research and development, making long-term investments that would pay off years later. Those investments not only benefited the company, but also the millions of people around the world who have relied on Pfizer drugs to treat a variety of conditions.

From the first Pfizer innovation to the high-performance medicines of today, throughout its 150 years Pfizer has been driven by pioneers—people who were willing to take risks to make the advances that made history. Today, the company spends close to \$2.8 billion annually on Research and Development in a wide range of challenging medical fields. Pfizer employees, including the 736 men and women who work in this Member's District, go to work each day dedicated to improving our nation's health.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK MASCARA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on October 5, 1999 and, as a result, missed rollcall votes numbered 474 through 478: on passage of the National Medal of Honor Memorial; on Commending the Battle of the Bulge Veterans; on the Jackson-Lee (TX) Amendment to McCollum Substitute Amendment; and on the Jones (OH) Amendment to McCollum Substitute Amendment to the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the aforementioned rollcall votes.

COMMENDING GARRISON KEILLOR, NATIONAL MEDAL OF THE ARTS WINNER

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate a great Minnesota and American humorist, Garrison Keillor. Keillor, best-selling author and radio host of "A Prairie Home Companion," was recently awarded the 1999 National Humanities Medal at a ceremony at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. Keillor was one of only 20 individuals selected by the White House to receive the National Medal of the Arts and Humanities for supporting the growth and availability of the arts and humanities to the American public.

During the long, cold Minnesota winters and mosquito-infested summers, the characters of his fictitious small town, Lake Wobegon, make us laugh and remind us of the common human thread that runs through all our communities. And Mr. Keillor doesn't just stick to fictitious characters. With no shortage of raw material, he sometimes takes jibes at us politicians in Minnesota. But we don't mind too much because as Mr. Keillor writes:

"In Minnesota, you learn to avoid self-pity as if it were poison ivy in the woods. Winter is not a personal experience; everyone else is as cold as you are; so don't complain about it too much."

Garrison, I commend you for this great accomplishment. Keep writing, keep telling us your stories and keep us laughing.

I submit the remarks by President Clinton at the National Medal of the Arts and Humanities Dinner as well as a September 30 Associated Press article listing all the 1999 Medal of the Arts and Humanities winners for the RECORD.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT NATIONAL MEDAL OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES DINNER
SEPTEMBER 29, 1999

The President: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. A special welcome to all of our honorees of the National Medals of Arts and Humanities. The nice thing about this evening, apart from being here in America's House slightly before we celebrate its 200th birthday, is that there are no speeches and lots of entertainment—unless, of course, Mr. Keillor wants to substitute for me at this moment. I'll be living down that