

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

crack I made about him for the rest of my life.

I want to say again, as I did today and as Hillary did, that this is one of the most enjoyable and important days of every year to us, because it gives America a chance to recognize our sons and daughters who have enriched our lives, made us laugh, made us think, made us cry, lifted us up when we were down. In so many ways, all of you have touched so many people that you will never know. But in all of them accumulated, you have made America a better place, you've made the world a finer place.

And as we look to the new century, I hope that as time goes on we will be known more and more for things beyond our wealth and power, that go to the wealth and power of our spirit. Insofar as that happens, it will be because of you and people like you. And it was a privilege for all of us to honor you today.

I would like to ask all of you here to join me in a toast to the 1999 winners of the Medal of Arts and the Medal of Humanities. And welcome. Thank you.

#### ARTS MEDALS

(By Joseph Schumann)

WASHINGTON (AP).—As Aretha Franklin, Steven Spielberg and August Wilson passed through a White House receiving line, President Clinton was overheard telling one guest, "If I could make Keillor laugh, I knew that I had achieved."

Humorist Garrison Keillor, director Spielberg, soul diva Franklin, playwright Wilson, and 14 others, as well as the Juilliard School for the performing arts, were awarded national arts and humanities medals Wednesday, chosen by the White House as American cultural treasures.

The medals go to individuals or institutions supporting the growth and availability of the arts and humanities to the general public.

"It gives America a chance to recognize our sons and daughters who have enriched our lives, made us laugh, made us think, made us cry, lifted us up when we were down," Clinton said at a White House dinner honoring the medal winners.

Earlier in the day, Clinton referred to Keillor—a writer and radio impresario best known for his public radio show, "A Prairie Home Companion"—as "our modern-day Mark Twain."

"With imagination, wit and also with a steel trap mind and deep conviction, Garrison Keillor has brought us together," said the president.

He said Keillor's humor and variety show about life in a fictitious small town in Minnesota "constantly reminds us how we're all connected and how it ought to keep us a little humble."

At a ceremony at Constitution Hall near the White House, Clinton said this year's winners of the National Medal of Arts and the National Humanities Medal "defined in their own unique ways a part of who we are as a people and what we're about as a nation as we enter a new century and a new millennium."

American Indian ballet dancer Maria Tallchief and folk singer Odetta were among the musicians, writers and arts patrons so honored this year.

Odetta's 50 years of performing American folk and gospel reminds "us all that songs have the power to change the heart and change the world," Clinton said.

Tallchief helped put an American stamp on classical ballet, until recent decades a primarily European discipline, Clinton said.

The 1999 winners of the National Medal of the Arts are:

—Arts patron Irene Diamond, who gave more than \$73 million to the arts through foundations and personal gifts.

—Franklin, the "Queen of Soul" who has won 17 Grammys.

—Designer and architect Michael Graves, who created some of century's most admired structures, including the Riverbend Music Center in Cincinnati.

—Odetta, the "Queen of American Folk Music," who created a groundbreaking sound with her voice and guitar.

—The Juilliard School of performing arts in New York, which includes among its alumni comedian-actor Robin Williams, cellist Yo-Yo Ma and jazz and classical trumpeter and composer Wynton Marsalis.

—Writer and director Norman Lear, who created some of the century's most popular television social comedies, including "All in the Family," "Good Times" and "The Jeffersons."

—Actress and producer Rosetta LeNoire, who boasts a more than 60-year career that includes numerous movies, Broadway productions and TV shows, including "Family Matters" and "Amen."

—Arts administrator Harvey Lichtenstein, who was president of the Brooklyn Academy of Music for 32 years and established it as a leading arts center.

—Singer Lydia Mendoza, who brought Mexican-American music to the public's attention and became famous in Latin America with her signature song, "Mal Hombre."

—Sculptor George Segal, who made a career of sculpting environments, including a life-sized bread line at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington.

—Tallchief, who was the New York City Ballet's longtime prima ballerina.

The 1999 winners of the National Humanities Medals are:

—Librarian Patricia M. Battin, who organized a national campaign to save millions of decaying books by putting their content on microfilm.

—Pulitzer Prize-winning writer and journalist Taylor Branch, whose books, including "Parting the Waters: America in the King Years," made him an authority on the civil rights movement.

—New South scholar Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, who founded the Southern Oral History Project at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

—Keillor, best-selling author and radio host of "A Prairie Home Companion."

—Television anchor and editor Jim Lehrer, host of a public television news program named for him.

—Political philosopher and author John Rawls, renowned for his views on justice, basic rights and equal opportunity.

—Academy Award-winning filmmaker Spielberg.

—Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Wilson whose plays, including "The Piano Lesson" and "Fences," explore the black experience in America. Wilson is formerly of St. Paul.

### UNITED NATIONS' POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) WORK IN KOSOVO

#### HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1999

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the work UNFPA is doing in Kosovo. UNFPA is helping Kosovo rebuild from the war, improving medical care for men, women and children, making deliveries safer, and providing a full range of healthcare services. While the war is over, UNFPA is con-

tinuing its work to improve the quality of life and healthcare for Kosovar Albanians.

Mr. Speaker, to answer critics who are questioning their work and commitment in Kosovo, I submit the following explanation of their work into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### UNFPA'S WORK IN KOSOVO

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is working in Kosovo as part of the United Nations humanitarian and development effort. The United Nations has set up a civil administration in the province of Kosovo, under Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999. UNFPA is working along with other United Nations agencies in Kosovo and is a cooperative partner in the health sector under the leadership of the World Health Organization (WHO). As in all its programmes, UNFPA strictly adheres to internationally agreed human rights conventions and standards and to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994.

#### UNFPA'S EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS

When the refugee crisis in Kosovo began, UNFPA responded quickly to ensure that those fleeing the province had access to critical reproductive health services. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the lead United Nations agency responsible for refugees, formally asked UNFPA to serve as co-ordinator for reproductive health service. The Fund conducted a rapid needs assessment from 6 to 13 April 1999; sent materials, supplies and equipment for safe delivery, safe blood transfusion, treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, management of miscarriages, and treatment for victims of sexual violence. Also, a total of 350,000 packets of sanitary towels and 14,000 pairs of underwear were purchased for distribution during the crisis.

In essence, UNFPA's major contribution to meeting the needs of the Kosovo refugees was to supply emergency reproductive health kits and other reproductive health equipment to refugee camps in Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and to maternity hospitals throughout Albania. UNFPA procured emergency reproductive health kits to meet the needs of approximately 350,000 people for a period of 3 to 6 months. In Albania, emergency reproductive health kits were supplied to refugee camps in Kukes, Korca and Elbasan and to a total of 10 hospitals and maternity clinics. In addition, UNFPA facilitated the donation of two ultrasound machines from a private company to the Albanian Ministry of Health.

UNFPA's emergency reproductive health supplies included:

Individual clean delivery kits for use if medical facilities are unavailable. The kit includes soap, plastic sheeting, pictorial instructions and a razor blade to cut the umbilical cord;

Delivery equipment—for use by trained personnel to deal with both normal and complicated deliveries, as well as referral-level equipment to be used in hospitals to perform Caesarean sections and to resuscitate mothers and babies;

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) kit—intended to diagnose and treat STDs and explain how to prevent contraction;

Safe blood transfusion equipment;

Then, in early May, UNFPA sent an expert on the treatment of sexual violence and war trauma to assess the needs of women victims of such violence. Interviews with them showed that a considerable degree of sexual violence had occurred and that there were urgent needs for the treatment and counselling of women, their families and communities. UNFPA set up a training programme for health and relief workers of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working with