

Cohen tried giving her small tasks to complete—but, her mother was not interested. However, after several weeks of meeting with a recreational therapist, Ms. Cohen discovered that her mother enjoyed arranging dried flowers and pasting magazine pictures on coffee cans. Ms. Cohen said the therapist helped her figure out the things her mother enjoyed doing, and Ms. Cohen feels that both she and her mother have profited greatly from the program.

The success of the "At Home with the ARTS" Program has gained the attention of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and their grant of \$217,000 has helped to create an offshoot program in Hudson and Essex counties. Volunteers of the Foundation's offshoot program serve as companions to Alzheimer's patients, and are trained to provide an additional four hours of recreational therapy per week. This added time greatly improves the changes of providing those who suffer from Alzheimer's with a more active and fulfilling daily routine.

Since it was started in 1995, ARTS has served more than 132 families, and the offshoot program has served 85. Both the program creators and its patients believe the sessions help to reduce the depression and behavioral disorders associated with Alzheimer's. Fred Brand, Manager of Family Service Programs for the Association said that "Recreational activities won't stop the course of the disease, but (the therapy) is something that brings back memories, brings back a sense of pleasure, and brings back a dormant type of abilities." Finally, all of the program's initiatives are not directed solely towards the patient. At the end of each visit, a half hour is spent with the caregiver so they may learn how to do the activities developed by the therapist themselves.

I want to commend the people involved with the ARTS program and those who volunteer their time for the offshoot program. They truly make a daily difference in many people's lives. I also commend the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for providing the vital financial support to this program and others across the nation.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY GUARANTEE INITIATIVE

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 2, 1999*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf this resolution, which expresses our firm belief that we should work in a bipartisan manner, along with the President, to ensure that the benefits of social security will still be here for our future generations.

This resolution is a compelling one because it recognizes the importance of the Social Security program to America. Social Security is the most successful anti-poverty program currently funded by our federal government. It currently helps support over 44 million people, many of whom depend on it as their sole source of income as they reach the age of retirement.

Even for those who have pension plans and retirement accounts, social security monies

are crucial. Many retirement plans do not include extended health care coverage, and even those that do rarely include dollars for prescription medication. For those people, social security keeps Older Americans from having to make the difficult choice between eating, and taking medication that is medically necessary for their life and well-being.

The benefits of social security are even more crucial to women. This is because women tend to live longer than men, and because, as a whole, women work fewer years because they often must stay home part of their careers to help raise their families. Even for those women that manage to have long and full careers, most face one form or another of gender discrimination—which means they often have less money to put in the bank at the end of their work week.

I am also happy to support this resolution because it recognizes the impact and importance of Social Security to the minority community. Like women, minorities rely more heavily on social security because they disproportionately earn less money, and have fewer benefits, than do white workers. As a result, minorities tend to struggle more with their families as they reach the age of retirement—a time where medical expenses tend to go up rather than down.

For these reasons, preserving social security is simply the right thing to do for all of America. I look forward to working with all of you here in the House to enact a plan that will extend the life of this life-saving program another 30 years, and hope that together, we can resolve this issue for our children, and our children's children.

#### THE PERKINS COUNTY RURAL WATER SYSTEM ACT OF 1999

**HON. JOHN R. THUNE**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 1999*

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Perkins County Rural Water System Act of 1999. This legislation authorizes the construction of the Perkins County Rural Water System, which when completed, will provide water to over 3,500 people in an area covering 2,866 square miles. This area is larger than each of the states of Rhode Island and Delaware. The project addresses a basic need not currently being met in many areas of my state of South Dakota. That need is for water.

Much like other areas of South Dakota, Perkins County frequently experiences problems involving both the quality and quantity of available water. The present water supply consistently fails to meet standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency for total dissolved solids and sulfates. Additionally, the sodium and fluoride levels have been found to be exceedingly high as determined by the State of South Dakota and numerous medical practitioners in the area. The water of Perkins County impacts not just the quality of life for these South Dakotans, but also their health.

The Perkins County Rural Water System is not a new concept. As testimony before the House Resources Committee last year indicated, the project dates back to 1982 when a group of farmers and ranchers were contacted by the Southwest Pipeline Project in North Da-

kota to see if they were interested in obtaining water to serve Perkins County. By 1992, Southwest Pipeline had grown to the point that Perkins County could have been included in engineering design work. However, the legislation did not specifically authorize the construction of the Perkins County System. And since 1982, the states of North Dakota and South Dakota recognized Perkins County as a future extension of the Southwest Pipeline project. In fact, the original congressional legislation authorizing the Southwest Pipeline project referred to the potential for a future connection for Perkins County. The current legislation authorizing the construction of this water system recognizes and builds upon this past history.

This legislation was originally introduced during the 104th Congress, and I later reintroduced the measure in the 105th Congress. Since its introduction, the proposal has been the subject of several hearings, and extensive discussions and negotiations between the project sponsors, the Administration, and the committees of jurisdiction. These actions were instrumental in the Government Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Service, and the Administration's recognition of the need Perkins County has for safe water. Last Congress, this legislation passed unanimously out of both the House and Senate with amendments. Unfortunately, the amended legislation was not taken up in the final days of the last Congress.

Given the progress achieved on the Perkins County Rural Water System during the last Congress, I am hopeful this body can move forward with this vital initiative for South Dakota.

We all recognize the water needs the people of Perkins County have. It is time for Congress to move beyond looking at only the symptoms of poor drinking water and move forward with the solution this bill provides. Supporting the legislation authorizing the construction of the Perkins County Rural Water System embodies not only the commitment to support initiatives such as the Safe Drinking Water and the Clean Water Act, but also the authority of Congress to continue its historical support of working to meet various water needs. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure the people of Perkins County can meet the most basic of needs: access to clean, safe drinking water.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO MASTER SERGEANT GOGUE

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 1999*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as I was visiting military facilities in Okinawa a couple of years ago, I had the pleasure of crossing paths with a former student, Arnold Gogue. Years ago, as an administrator at George Washington Senior High School in Guam, I had been acquainted with Arnold's amazing ability to get himself in trouble. This kid was a school teacher's nightmare—a major problem.

Although I could use up all this time to recount anecdotes which I am sure Arnold would rather not discuss, I have decided to talk of how he has made me real proud of his achievements.

After high school, Arnold enlisted with the United States Marine Corps. He reported as a private on May 31, 1977 to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, and completed Recruit Training in August of that year. He later received technical training at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina Court House Bay for MOS 1371 Combat Engineer School.

Upon completion of the basic course on November 8, 1977, Arnold was transferred overseas and was assigned to Charlie Company 3rd Combat Engineer Battalion, 3rd Marine Division, Okinawa, Japan. Promoted to the rank of Private First Class on December 1, 1977 and assigned temporary additional duty with 3rd Battalion 4th Marines as a Combat Engineer, Arnold was then deployed on Operation Quick Jab to Tinian and Saipan.

On March 2, 1978, he was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal. Assigned temporary additional duty to 2nd Battalion 4th Marines, he was deployed to Pohang, South Korea. He attended Mountain Warfare School in the Republic of Korea and was selected Marine of the quarter.

Arnold was promoted to the rank of Corporal on July 2, 1978. He was later transferred to Charlie Company, 8th Engineer support battalion, Camp Lejeune, NC, and assigned as 1st Platoon Sergeant. He was assigned temporary additional duty on April 6 to July 11, 1979 to attend Journeyman's Combat Engineer course at Court House Bay, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He was then selected as Marine NCO of the Quarter.

Promoted to the rank of Sergeant on December 1, 1979, Arnold reenlisted and made a lateral move to MOS 2111. He was assigned temporary additional duty on February 28 to April 1, 1980 to attend the Basic Small Arms repair course. Afterwards, he was transferred to Marine Barracks, Guam on June 1980 as a Small Arms Repairman.

On July 22, 1982, he was transferred to Headquarter's Battery, 2nd Battalion, 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, and served as the NCOIC. He was promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant on July 1, 1983 and assigned as the Ordnance Chief. While in this capacity, he was deployed on two different occasions to Fort Bragg, North Carolina for regimental exercises.

He was then transferred to the 3rd Maintenance Battalion, 3rd Force Service Support Group on September 17, 1984 and assigned as Quality Control Senior Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge. He was given temporary additional duty on January 24 to May 30, 1985 to Brigade Service Support Group-9, Operation Team Spirit and, once again deployed to Pohang, Korea—this time as the Maintenance Chief.

On October 6, 1985, Arnold served as an Instructor at the USMC Admin Detachment, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. He attended the Instructor Training course and attained the level of Senior Instructor. He was then transferred to the 2nd battalion, 12th Marines, 3rd Marine Division on May, 1988, as the Ordnance Chief, and later moved to Bravo Company, Marine Corps Logistic Base, Albany, GA on July 26, 1989 as a Quality Control Inspector and Reserve Technical Assist Team.

Promoted to the rank of Gunnery Sergeant on Aug. 1, 1991, he was transferred to the Ordnance Maintenance Company, Brigade Service Support Group-1 Marine Corps Air

Station, Kaneohe Bay, HI on Feb. 17, 1992 as the Ordnance Chief. He was assigned temporary additional duty on September 5 to October 17, 1994 to attend the Ordnance Chief Course at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. He was then transferred to the 3rd Maintenance Battalion, 3rd Force Service Support Group-1 on November 28, 1994 as Infantry weapons repair shop chief. On May, 1995 he was reassigned to the Maintenance Management Section and on November, 1996 assigned again as the Infantry weapons repair shop chief.

Arnold was promoted to his present rank of Master Sergeant on June 1, 1997. He served as the OIC (Officer in Charge) for the Infantry Weapons Repair shop. On May, 1998 he was assigned to Ordnance Company as Ordnance Chief and on November, 1998 reassigned back to the Infantry weapons shop and OIC.

During his service with the Marine Corps, Arnold was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM), the Marine Corps Commendation medal, and the Marine Corps Achievement medal.

Wherever they happened to be stationed Master Sergeant Gogue and his wife, Rita, have always promoted island culture. They coordinated Liberation day festivities, promotion and farewell parties, christenings, and novenas. The Gogues opened their homes, shared their hospitality and welcomed families in the traditional Chamorro fashion.

Master Sergeant Gogue is slated to retire from the United States Marine Corps this month. Although Arnold's well-earned break would be a loss to the military community in Okinawa, his eventual return to the island of Guam would be most welcome. I am sure that, as a resident of Sinajana, he would be most active and productive.

I have always considered myself an educator—holding the teaching profession with high regard. It is ironic that after working within the Guam school system and the University of Guam for over 20 years in what I consider a most honorable profession, I never earned the title "Honorable ROBERT UNDERWOOD" until I was elected to public office. However, I am sure my colleagues in the teaching profession will agree that the true measure of honor in our chosen field would be the accomplishments of our students.

Students, like Arnold Gogue, have, over the years, made me proud to have been a teacher. I commend him for his achievements and congratulate him on his retirement. On behalf of the people of Guam and the many families that he and his wife have assisted while in the Marine Corps, I convey my appreciation for their share in promoting Chamorro culture and values. Si Yu'os Ma'ase' Arnold and Rita.

GOOD LUCK TO THE LADY TIGERS  
OF MANSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 1999*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a group of tremendous student athletes from a great school that I am pleased to represent in Congress. I want to recognize the Lady Tigers of Mansfield High School, who have advanced for the first time ever to the Texas girls basketball state championship

tournament in Austin. The Lady Tigers will take on Dallas Bryan Adams on Friday for the right to move onto the championship game on Saturday.

The Lady Tigers have electrified everyone in the town of Mansfield and throughout North Texas in their path to the championship tournament. It seems you can't pick up a newspaper in my district without reading about how the community is rallying around the Lady Tigers. This past Saturday in the regional final, the Mansfield team used their stifling defense and solid depth to upset the number one team in Texas and the entire country, the Copperas Cove Lady Bulldogs.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Mansfield coach Samantha Morrow and the courageous Mansfield student athletes for giving so much excitement to everyone in the 24th Congressional District. Through your example you've inspired younger female athletes in your community. Hopefully this will be the first of many trips to the state championship for the Mansfield Lady Tigers.

Good luck Lady Tigers, we will all be rooting for you to bring home the state championship this weekend. But whatever the result, you already have our gratitude for an inspiring and exciting season.

CHARITABLE GIVING INCENTIVES

**HON. MARK E. SOUDER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 3, 1999*

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the "Giving Incentive and Volunteer Encouragement Act", the GIVE Act, to provide an increased incentive for charitable giving. The vast majority of Americans agree that charitable organizations and the nonprofit sector are more efficient and effective in the use of donations than the federal government is with additional tax revenue. The goal is to decrease the cost of giving and allow more Americans to give more generously to those charities they feel are making the greatest impact in the lives of their neighbors and communities. In addition to increasing the power of charitable donations, the bill increases flexibility, once again provides lower income taxpayers the opportunity to deduct charitable deductions, and the bill would eliminate the cap on charitable giving which hinders additional giving by those most able to give. Specifically, the legislation would:

Allow individuals to deduct 120% of the value of their charitable donations.—This will encourage additional giving to private organizations and increase the total amount of charitable giving. Experts agree that the key factors in determining the amount of charitable giving are income and price. This provision will increase charitable giving by decreasing the effective cost to the giver.

Allow non-itemizers who give more than \$1,000 to charity (or \$2,000 filing jointly) to deduct their donations.—There's simply no reason why the government should encourage philanthropy only among the better-off. Before the 1986 tax bill, all taxpayers were able to deduct their charitable donations, not just those who make enough to itemize deductions. Restoring this provision to the tax code will empower everyone, not merely people of