

medical education and joint research programs.

The Foot Clinics of New York is a fully staffed medical teaching/training facility with more than 50,000 annual patient visits who have benefited from the skill, dedication and quality of care provided by clinical faculty of the Foot Clinics.

As the College is celebrating the 90th year of its existence, I want to salute the New York College of Podiatric Medicine, the Foot Clinics of New York, its board of trustees, president, Louis Levine, faculty and staff and students on the occasion of this 90th anniversary year. The history of this outstanding educational institution truly has been marked by its distinguished graduates and by its traditions of academic excellence and service to the community. May it continue to carry on its proud tradition for many years to come.

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REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 1, 2001*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues in observance of the 86th anniversary of the Armenian genocide and to celebrate the victory of the Armenian spirit over an oppressor bent on their extinction. But, Mr. Speaker, I also rise to remind my colleagues of our obligation to the Armenian people.

Before this House will be a bill to recognize the Armenian genocide, a bill that we, as Americans, as a people whose predecessors fought their own battle against an oppressive rule, have a responsibility to support.

Can we claim to have earned our passage into the 21st century if we fail to recognize the atrocities of the last century? Progress is not earned by merely flipping the pages of a calendar. Progress is achieved when we are unafraid of the truth—of seeing the past for what it was, and to stand guard: ensuring that this hate-filled violence will not happen again on our watch.

We owe this to the Armenians, but not just to the Armenians. We owe this to ourselves—and to our children. The generations that come after us will learn from us and use our actions as an example.

If the 21st century marks anything, it should be that the echoes of past tragedies will not dissolve into obscurity. That we recognize the earlier failures of mankind and strive against their repetition.

The Armenian people are no longer victims, but victors. It is our responsibility to see that their triumph is awarded its rightful place in our collective memory.

And it is in this spirit that I stand here and celebrate the enduring legacy of the Armenians. But only in recognizing the Armenian genocide do we earn the right to stand here and share in their triumph.

HONORING THE EUREKA LODGE OF ELKS' 100TH ANNIVERSARY

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**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 1, 2001*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Elks Lodge of Eureka in Humboldt County, California.

Formed in 1901, the Eureka Lodge of Elks joined the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States which was established in 1868, and since its inception has grown to more than one million members nationwide. The Elks is one of the largest and most active fraternal organizations in the world.

Through scholarship programs and charitable aid, members give generously of their time to support the youth of the region, providing countless hours of service for the betterment of the community. Local members sponsor Girl Scout and Boy Scout groups, youth soccer programs, and services for veterans. They also help to fund medical aid to disabled children in rural areas through mobile units staffed with trained therapists. Eureka members assisted in the establishment of the Humboldt-Del Norte Blood Bank, a vital asset to the North Coast of California. In May of this year, the Eureka Lodge will dedicate a memorial to all veterans of our armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we honor the members of the Eureka Lodge of Elks by acknowledging their dedication and recognizing the value of their efforts for our country.

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INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

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**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 1, 2001*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today we are introducing legislation to reauthorize and amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA)—the keystone federal law that directs the delivery of health services to American Indian and Alaska Native people.

This bill is based largely upon recommendations made by the Indian health community—including tribal leaders, tribal health directors, health care experts, Native patients themselves, and the Indian Health Service. Its primary objective is to improve access to quality medical care for this population.

The basic framework of the IHCIA is retained, including its provisions that target diseases for which Indian Country shows an astonishingly high rate—such as diabetes, tuberculosis, infant mortality, and substance abuse. The major revisions come in the following areas: Greater role for tribes in health care delivery, including local priority-setting. Authorization for a national certified Community Health Aide Program to supply medical care in under-served, remote areas. Innovative options for funding of Indian health facilities. Strengthening health programs that serve Indian people in urban areas. Consolidation of

substance abuse, mental health and social service programs into a holistic system for behavioral health services.

While there have certainly been improvements in the health status of Indian and Alaska Native people in the past two decades, Native people still suffer death rates from some diseases at rates many times higher than the national population. The Indian health care network is the primary source of medical care for over 1.3 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service administers this comprehensive health care network largely in partnership with Indian tribes themselves who have assumed an increasingly greater role in operating health programs vital to the well-being of their members.

The IHCIA was first enacted in 1976 to present a more organized and comprehensive approach to the delivery of medical care to Indian people, most of whom live in isolated, sparsely-populated and under-served areas of our country. Subsequent reauthorization, has amended the Act to reflect advancements in health care delivery, respond to the desire of tribes for greater responsibility of programs, and to target the high incidence of certain diseases that have plagued this segment of the American population.

I plan to work with my Republican colleagues to ensure that this bill is a high priority for the House Committee on Resources, which should expedite consideration of this measure. It is my hope that Congress will have wisdom and courage to enact this important legislation this year.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

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**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 1, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for the United Nations' International Labor Organization (ILO) Worldwide Workers' Rights public awareness poster campaign. The goal of this initiative is not only to make people aware of the shameful atrocities workers suffer around the world, but to say that all workers have basic, fundamental rights. The right to form a union, bargain collectively, work free of discrimination, refuse forced labor, and to reject child labor. These moral and humane worker rights should and must be honored both in the job field and during international trade and other agreements. We cannot look the other way when these issues come before us.

I would like to ask my colleagues how they would feel if their family, loved ones, and children were forced to work under conditions where basic labor and human rights were eroded by the lack of enforceable labor protections. Unfortunately, the ILO estimates that about 250 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are in the workforce, half of which are employed full-time, often in dangerous industries. During hearings I held as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Relations and Human Rights in previous sessions of Congress it became obvious that children often labor under unsafe conditions. These young people frequently go to work in dangerous factories or mines, not to mention

the despicable business of child pornography and prostitution. Legislation I introduced, which was passed by the full House, would have authorized \$30 million per year from fiscal years 1999 to 2001 for the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). This organization has identified the need for specific programs in dangerous industries where child labor is prevalent.

While well intentioned efforts have been made on behalf of these children, not enough has been done. Child labor continues to grow in many countries around the world. Regrettably, some of the trade agreements approved by Congress, such as the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status for China, have compounded the worldwide child labor problem. Unfortunately, the idea of linking worker rights and child labor laws with trade policy is still in the early stage of development.

Nations should not be recognized and rewarded with profitable trade agreements for their systematic violation of internationally recognized workers' rights. These rights must be considered when we discuss plans to expand NAFTA or address our current trade relation agreements with The Peoples Republic of China. Although on paper, virtually every country in the world has outlawed child labor in its cruelest forms, in reality, hundreds of millions of children are still being robbed of childhood for the profit of others.

We can no longer look the other way when basic fundamental labor and children rights are denied or broken. These rights must be addressed head-on and in the most straightforward way. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pledge their active support for the basic labor rights brought to the forefront by the ILO's declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work.

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EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICES ACCESS ASSURANCE ACT OF 2001

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**HON. FRED UPTON**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1648, the Emergency Ambulance Services Access Act of 2001. This legislation will ensure payment for emergency hospital services and emergency ambulance services under a "prudent layperson" test under group health plans and health insurance coverage. I am pleased to be joined by my colleague Ed Towns in introducing this legislation, which we hope will be included in any patient protection legislation that moves through the House in this Congress.

Individuals suffering from what they have every reason to believe to be life threatening conditions should not have to call their insurance plan before they call for an ambulance. And patients and ambulance services should not be stuck with the bill should the condition turn out to be less than life-threatening once the patient is diagnosed in the emergency room.

Some people assume that because a patient protection bill which includes a prudent

layperson standard for emergency room services also covers emergency ambulance services. But that wasn't the case at all before we introduced this legislation in the last Congress at the start of the debate over patient protection. Most of the bills amended the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act. That Act covers only what happens after you enter the emergency room. It does not include ambulance services. As the debate progressed, most of the bills and amendments that received active consideration in the House and Senate were amended or redrafted to apply the prudent layperson standard specifically to emergency ambulance services.

I urge my colleagues to join me and Ed Towns in cosponsoring this legislation. You will be demonstrating your support for ensuring that emergency ambulance services are included in the more comprehensive patient protection legislation that will be considered in the House. To become a cosponsor or obtain further information, please call us or Jane Williams of my staff, who may be reached at 5-3761.

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CONGRATULATIONS TO GRANITE QUARRY ON ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

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**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, this month, a second town in the Sixth District of North Carolina will celebrate its centennial. Ironically, this town is in the same county as another small municipality in our district to reach the century mark this year. Earlier, we celebrated the 100th birthday of Landis, North Carolina. Now, it is time to turn our attention to another Rowan County town as it marks 100 years of official existence.

On May 19, 2001, the town of Granite Quarry will celebrate its centennial, and on behalf of the entire Sixth District of North Carolina, we honor the first 100 years of Granite Quarry and look forward to the town's bright future. While Granite Quarry is officially 100 this year, the history of the town is more than two centuries old. Granite Quarry began in 1766 when Michael Braun (Brown) moved to the area from Pennsylvania. He constructed what became known as the Old Stone House of native hand-hewn granite. (The house has been restored by Rowan Museum, Inc., and is recognized as the oldest German dwelling in North Carolina.)

The town was known as Woodville in the late 1800s, and by 1891, when the first post office was established, it was under the name of Woodsides. The second name was for a family of Woodsides who lived in the community. On March 7, 1901, the North Carolina General Assembly officially changed the name to Woodsides. When the town was first incorporated, five families lived in the town. Jerry L. Shuping was the first mayor and William Lefler, L.H. Klutz, Rufus B. Peeler and Alfred L. Peeler were the first aldermen. These family names remain fixtures in Rowan County today.

Shortly after incorporation, it was discovered that there was another Woodsides in North Carolina, resulting in confusion for mail and freight deliveries. While the post office name

was changed to Granite Quarry in 1902, it wasn't until February 5, 1905, that the General Assembly approved the new name of Granite Quarry to recognize and highlight the stone quarries there. The quarries were already attracting attention years earlier as they developed along the newly completed Yadkin Railway and more and more people moved into the area to work the quarries.

Quarrying was begun by the eccentric J.T. Wyatt who was later known as a local newspaper columnist with the fascinating sobriquet of "Venus of Faith." Wyatt began his digging at the site of the Balfour Quarry. The demand for paving stones and later, Durax blocks, kept the town full of workers. Durax blocks, four by four pieces of stone laid in circles on city streets, can still be seen in the nearby town of Salisbury on Depot Street in front of the Southern Railway Station. Curbing stones quarried in Granite Quarry can be found in cities all over the United States.

Large scale quarrying began in 1906 when the Whitney Company was selected to provide the stone for a granite dam on the Yadkin River in Stanly County. Whitney contracted with the Gillespie Company to operate the Rowan County quarry. Hundreds of Italian laborers and English stonecutters were brought to Granite Quarry to work in the mines. Stone cutting was an art that few people in the United States knew, making it necessary to import workers. The dam lost almost \$20 million and when the Whitney Company went into bankruptcy, the Gillespie Company ceased operations. Nearly all of the foreign workers left except for a few of the English stonecutters who had little difficulty in finding employment at other quarries. The waters of Badin Lake today cover the granite dam, but when the water level is lowered, the dam can still be seen in its watery grave.

When the Whitney project failed, the town was hit by a depression, and Granite Quarry became a ghost town. It was saved from a permanent death in the 1920s when the state became a pioneer in the construction of public roads. The demand for crushed stone for paving was tremendous. That demand, when added to the normal output for curbing, paving blocks, ornamental stone, and memorial work, pushed production to new records. It would last for several decades. The quarrying industry has declined in recent years because of rising labor costs and the increasing use of concrete in buildings and road construction, but today, Granite Quarry does not survive on stones alone.

The future for Granite Quarry is bright. The Rowan County town of almost 3,000 people is a bedroom community for nearby larger jurisdictions, but it still boasts of more than 30 businesses including restaurants, doctors' offices and service stations. It is proud of its paid police department of a dozen full-time and part-time officers. Granite Quarry has one of the largest volunteer fire departments for a town of its size with more than 30 members. The Granite Quarry Civic Park stands as a testament to the hard work and dedication of the people who live there. From 1968-1973, civic groups, churches, government and business leaders joined forces to construct the park that is still enjoyed by the residents of Granite Quarry today.

While other towns may have grown larger and still others may have become better known, the people of Granite Quarry will tell