

Wildflower Research Center," as a tribute to her ardent devotion to the preservation of the nation's wildlife. In honor of her many contributions to society Mrs. Johnson has received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award from the United States.

Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson is soon to be honored by the Bluebonnet Trails Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center for her assistance in the public health sector. Her passionate support for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid, and the Community Health Centers Act of 1965 created a solid foundation for our nation's public health system.

Mr. Speaker, I honor Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson for her years of commitment and continuing contributions to people, places and beliefs of this nation.

TRIBUTE TO PEGGY A.  
DZIERZAWSKI

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I commend Peggy A. Dzierzawski of Troy, Michigan, on the occasion of her thirty year anniversary in the accounting profession. Ms. Dzierzawski has a long and notable career as a public servant in Michigan. I have known Peggy for many years now. Her good nature, dedication, and enthusiasm for her work are extraordinary. She is a trusted and dedicated individual who has much to be proud of on this milestone in her career.

Peggy has truly distinguished herself through her work for the Michigan Association of Certified Public Accountants (MACPA) and its nearly 16,000 CPAs and affiliated professionals in Michigan. As President and CEO since 1997, she rose to the MACPA's top position after working in each of its departments. Her tenure is filled with laudable accomplishments, including helping to protect and assist the citizens of Michigan by overhauling the state's public accountancy statute.

Peggy attended Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan, and the Institute for Organizational Management at the University of Notre Dame where she earned the prestigious national Certified Association Executive (CAE) designation from the American Society of Association Executives in 1995.

It should be noted that Peggy has long been active in many professional and community organizations, on both the national and local level. She is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and is Past Chairman of the Michigan Society of Association Executives (MSAE). In fact, she was the first award recipient of the MSAE's Strategic Association Leader Award in 2002. Moreover, Peggy is a member of the American Society of Association Executives and Meeting Planner (Professionals) International, as well as a Board member of Junior Achievement of Southeastern Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Peggy A. Dzierzawski for her many years of service and devotion to the accounting profession and community as a whole. I am glad to have known Peggy these many years and I wish

her, her husband Ron, and all of her family, my heartfelt congratulations on this day.

THE CASE OF IGOR SUTYAGIN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I draw to the attention of my colleagues the plight of Russian scientist Dr. Igor Sutyagin. On April 5th of this year, he was convicted of espionage by a closed court and sentenced to 15 years of labor camp. Sutyagin's attorneys have filed an appeal with the Russian Supreme Court.

As part of project initiated in 1997, Dr. Sutyagin was commissioned by the Institute of USA and Canada Studies, a prominent think tank in Moscow, to conduct research on civilian-military relations in Russia and eleven other Eastern European countries. As described by its initiators, this project was designed to provide the new post-Soviet democracies with Western expertise in military reform and to help civilian governments gain oversight over their militaries. The research was conducted through interviews with military and civilian government officials and was supplemented by open sources such as newspaper articles. At no time were researchers privy to, or expected to use classified materials. Military officials of the countries participating in this project were informed prior to the beginning of the research.

Despite the transparency of the research conducted, Dr. Sutyagin was arrested in October 1999 by the Russian Federal Security Office and charged with espionage, specifically passing information to a British organization allegedly associated with British intelligence. A thorough search conducted by the FSB in the home and office of Dr. Sutyagin produced no evidence of any classified documents. At the end of the day, the FSB concluded that the research conducted by Dr. Sutyagin did not use classified material, but that his conclusions were so accurate he must have used classified documents to reach them . . . a rather unique approach to scientific inquiry and national security.

As Ludmilla Alexeyev, chairperson of the Moscow Helsinki Group, put it so succinctly, "The FSB tends to make up spies."

Dr. Sutyagin spent the last four and a half years in jail under investigation. In March 2001, the case went to court, but the judge found insufficient grounds for conviction. However, as occurs frequently in these "spy" cases, the prosecution got another bite of the apple. The FSB was allowed to begin the investigation anew, and, with a reputedly more compliant judge presiding, the second trial opened on March 15 of this year.

The Washington Post of November 12, 2001 compared this case to a bad parody of Kafka: "The FSB wants Russians to know that it has the ability to jail anyone who somehow displeases the authorities, regardless of evidence or the law."

Mr. Speaker, it would be presumptuous of me, from the halls of Congress, to make a blanket judgment as to Dr. Sutyagin's innocence or guilt. However, I would point out that even the director of his institute, who was not

sympathetic to Sutyagin's work with foreigners, confirmed that he did not have access to classified information. Sutyagin was paid for newspaper clippings, he told the press. Moreover, it is instructive that even Sutyagin's detractors in the security services, as quoted in the media after the trial, did not claim that he possessed or passed to foreign sources classified material. His only crime, in the words of the former U.S. Defense Attache in Russia, was that "he had a passion for navies and he liked to talk to foreigners."

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have watched Russia move from an authoritarian police state under communist rule to a sovereign nation with democratically elected leadership and many of the civil liberties that we in our country take for granted. I have encouraged these positive trends and have been encouraged by them. But the Sutyagin case is a sobering reminder that the free flow of information, a principle encoded in many international agreements, remains vulnerable to the whims of the security apparatus in today's Russia.

I hope the Russian Supreme Court will review this case with the utmost care.

REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN  
GENOCIDE

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in recognition of one of the great tragedies of the 20th Century, the Armenian Genocide.

The Armenian Genocide occurred between 1915 and 1916. On April 24, 1915, it began when Armenian leaders were rounded up, deported and murdered. One and a half million Armenians were murdered and hundreds of thousands of others displaced and deported.

Today, we must reflect on those whose lives were taken as a result of the Genocide. Many political leaders, scholars, and professional organizations are becoming proactive in making sure everyone acknowledges and remembers this devastating event to the Armenian population.

This genocide is another significant example of the injustice, torture, pain, and death that grows out of intolerance, cruelty, and hatred.

There are still a great number of survivors of the genocide in America and many of their children and grandchildren reside throughout the country.

On this day we join them in remembering and acknowledging the heinous act that victimized their families. If we let such atrocities be forgotten, then we are in danger of letting them be repeated.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF THE SALK POLIO  
VACCINE FIELD TRIALS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 2004, we will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Polio Field Trials. This day holds

great significance for the American people and for our global community, for on April 26, 1954, on the grounds of Franklin Sherman Elementary School in McLean, Virginia, the first dose of the Salk Polio Vaccine was administered as part of the National Field Trial Program. In the months that followed, more than 1,800,000 school children, America's "Polio Pioneers," participated in these trials. It was the largest peacetime volunteer mobilization in United States history, and it represents a remarkable act of collective courage and citizenship by the youngsters and adults who participated.

The crusade against poliomyelitis began at Warm Springs, Georgia, a spa where Franklin Delano Roosevelt first traveled in 1924, seeking the therapeutic effects of the warm spring waters. Other polio victims followed, and in 1926, Roosevelt purchased the entire property establishing the "Warm Springs Foundation" with former law partner Basil O'Connor. As the polio epidemic spread, in 1938, this Foundation grew into the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, emphasizing the nationwide significance and non-partisan character of the polio crusade. Believing that people could solve any problem if they worked together, Roosevelt appealed to the masses for financial help—asking the country to send their dimes directly to the White House, thus coining the phrase described by Comedian Eddie Cantor, "March of Dimes".

Over the next 17 years, the National Foundation focused on funding research to develop a vaccine against polio. While researchers worked tirelessly in their labs, volunteers helped polio victims and their families around the country. For a number of years, I served as the Lafayette County, Missouri, March of Dimes Secretary, helping to coordinate volunteer and fundraising efforts in my home area.

In 1948, with funding from the Foundation, Dr. Jonas Salk was able to grow the three known types of polio virus in his lab and eventually develop an experimental killed virus vaccine. In 1952, Salk tested the vaccine on children who'd already recovered from polio as well as himself and his family. The results were amazing. No one became afflicted with the disease as all volunteers had produced the needed antibodies.

In April 1954, nationwide testing of the vaccine began. The results of the field trials were clear. Statistics showed that the Salk vaccine was 80 to 90 percent effective in preventing polio. In the next four years, 450 million doses of the vaccine were administered, making it a standard fixture among childhood immunizations. As a result, in 1979, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis officially changed its name to the March of Dimes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me today in commemorating April 26, 2004, as the 50th Anniversary of the Salk Polio Vaccine field trials and a day that truly holds great significance for the world.

#### DRUG INDUSTRY

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 22, 2004*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because, once again, the drug industry has lied

to the American people in another desperate attempt to justify their outrageously high profits. While this fact should shock no one—indeed, it has become routine—we must not let their ridiculous propaganda go unchallenged.

On Wednesday, April 7, speaking on C-SPAN's Washington Journal, Pfizer CEO Hank McKinnell told listeners that Pfizer spends only two percent of its revenue on advertising for prescription drugs. Even under the most optimistic projections, that's just fuzzy math.

In 2003, total advertising expenses for Pfizer were a whopping \$2.962 billion. That's 6.55 percent of the company's revenue, over three times the amount cited by Mr. McKinnell. Moreover, a report from Families USA, Profiting from Pain: Where Prescription Drug Dollars Go, which was based on a review of industry annual financial reports submitted to the SEC, found that Pfizer spent 35 percent of its revenue on marketing and promotion, and only 15 percent on research development (and 24 percent on profit). That same study found that Pfizer spent 8 percent more of its revenue on marketing than the average of all companies reviewed.

Not only does Pfizer and the drug industry lie about the amount of money they spend on ads, but the ads also mislead consumers about the advertised drugs themselves. According to one advertising executive with significant experience with DTC ads, the purpose of advertising is not to educate consumer, but rather "to identify the emotions we can tap into to get that customer to take the desired course of action." Moreover, in a survey of 1,872 people who viewed drug advertisements, 70 percent said they had learned little or nothing more about the conditions the drug is supposed to treat, and over half said they learned little or nothing more about the drug being advertised. Very few ads informed viewers of how successful the treatment is, what alternative treatments are available, how long a patient needs to take the drug, or attempts to correct common misconceptions about the disease the drug treats. Predictably, a strong majority of doctors—75 percent—said that the ads caused patients to think that advertised drugs work better than they do.

These ads have contributed to the skyrocketing cost of prescription drugs. In fact, a 2000 study showed that nearly half of the increased spending on pharmaceuticals was attributable to the fifty most advertised prescription drugs.

Americans have been clamoring for lower prescription drug prices, yet all the drug companies have offered them is a string of excuses, empty promises, and outright lies. Mr. Speaker, Americans deserve better.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

#### HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 22, 2004*

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, today we must take a moment to commemorate the life and legacy of a national leader Cesar Estrada Chavez. It is an honor for me to have this opportunity to discuss the life of this man. Cesar E Chavez was born and died in the district

that I represent, in Yuma and San Luis, Arizona. Today would have been his 77th birthday.

The celebration of his life is a legacy that he leaves with us; however, upholding a chronological, biographical statement of the life of Cesar E Chavez would not embrace the essence of what he stood for in life or the expectations and opportunities he left for others. I stand before you to honor a man, not for what material wealth he accumulated or positions he held, rather for his pursuit for justice.

For me to make Cesar E Chavez bigger than life and to describe him as a hero would be offensive to him. He was a man that did not want to be bigger than life. He was human and stayed that way but his beliefs and way of life are the future and the legacy that he left all of us to uphold. Cesar E Chavez, co-founder, along with Dolores Huerta, of the United Farm Workers' Union, initiated a historic struggle for labor unions, grassroots efforts, and mobilization to show power of the people.

The United Farm Workers' Union and the tactics that Cesar E Chavez incorporated for justice changed the face of activism and consumerism. His non-violence and popular education approach made the country recognize that renouncing a system of injustice was the right of all Americans. He reminded us then, and now, of our role to seek humanity and justice; and to be aware of our decisions in life from minor accountability, like where to buy basic home products, to protecting our soldiers and looking for effective non-violence approaches as an alternative to war.

Through the influence of Cesar E Chavez and the UFW, the face of labor unions in this country was changed. The awareness of strikes, went beyond the bargaining table for basic rights such as just pay and benefits. Strikes become a responsibility for all consumers to demand justice and peace of mind to the consumer and the employer that the employee was respected in all aspects. The union struggle also became more inclusive in fighting for justice in this country, going beyond the calls for labor rights to include human rights, immigrant rights, and civil rights. Labor unions across the country are currently among the leaders of creating coalitions and developing the grass roots community to strengthen representation for all Americans.

The concept of grass roots and the belief in the power of the people was strengthened through the works of Cesar E Chavez. The leading energy/influence in providing a voice for the masses was simply stated in three words *iSí, se puede!*, which roughly translates to yes, it can be done. A simple phrase that Cesar E Chavez coined, but like his life and legacy a powerful action that cannot be measured. This assurance in people and the ability of communities and movements resonates throughout our great Nation today. *iSí, se puede!* is an attitude and way of life for change, hope, and our constituency, especially our youth.

Cesar E Chavez, although a Latino, did not limit the group he strived for to an ethnicity. He understood the need to be inclusive in his service to others in the plight for justice. The legacy he leaves us is to uphold his approach to life and to educate our youth for future generations on his teachings of non-violence, justice, and equity for all. I challenge my colleagues to remember Cesar E Chavez not