

sector; to provide for the exhibition of artwork in public buildings; and, to enlist the assistance of all state agencies in the task of ensuring the fullest expression of artistic potential.

George was also a tireless champion for California's agricultural workers, co-sponsoring the Alatorre-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman California Agricultural Labor Relations Act which became the first law in the nation recognizing the right of farm workers to bargain collectively. He was also responsible for the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act which authorized bonds for low and moderate income housing and established the California Housing Finance Agency.

However, George Zenovich's greatest passion was championing the cause of physically, mentally, and neurologically handicapped children. He sponsored funding of programs for autistic children, established the Diagnostic School for Neurologically Handicapped children in Fresno in 1973, and chaired the Select Committee on Children and Youth. As a legislator his passion for California was truly remarkable.

In order to further fulfill his quest for justice, in 1979 Mr. Zenovich accepted the coveted position as an associate justice for the 5th District Court of Appeals where he balanced the scales of justice for those in Fresno, Tulare, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Kern, Tuolumne and Stanislaus counties. It was during this time that the appellate court expanded from three justices to eight, and this court has now grown to include ten associate justices.

As a testament to George N. Zenovich, in 2008 Fresno's new 5th District Court of Appeals building was named the George Zenovich Court of Appeals. Always a humble man dedicated to his ancestry, George Zenovich shared this honor with Armenians who settled in the Central Valley area more than a century ago.

The leadership and commitment Mr. Zenovich has demonstrated has never wavered nor has his honor in service. I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in bestowing best wishes to The Honorable George Zenovich as we acknowledge all that he has done during his lifetime for those throughout the great State of California.

THE QUALITY HEALTH CARE
COALITION ACT OF 2011

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 2011

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce H.R. 1409, the "Quality Health Care Coalition Act of 2011." This bill will strengthen patient safety and quality of care by clarifying the application of the antitrust laws to negotiations between groups of health care professionals and health plans and health care insurance issuers.

Currently, the insurance industry, including health care insurance companies, is immune from federal antitrust laws under the McCarran-Ferguson Act. In contrast, health care providers can presently be prohibited from collectively negotiating against insurance companies. Accordingly, the playing field is terribly unbalanced.

At a hearing the House Committee on the Judiciary held last Congress on the disparate treatment of physicians and health insurers by the antitrust enforcement agencies, I heard troubling testimony revealing that health care providers find themselves in an untenable situation. On the one hand, they are directed to find new efficiencies and coordinate care with other providers. On the other hand, they risk running afoul of the antitrust laws if they coordinate too closely.

To level the playing field, I am pleased to join Rep. RON PAUL (R-TX) in introducing bipartisan legislation to allow health care providers the ability to collectively negotiate against insurance companies. The Quality Health Care Coalition Act of 2011 will give health care providers the ability to collectively negotiate contractual terms with insurers, including provisions that affect the quality of patient care.

By balancing the playing field between health care professionals and insurance companies, this legislation will help improve quality of patient care.

PRIOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY

In 2000, the House passed H.R. 1304, the Quality Healthcare Coalition Act of 1999) that Rep. Tom Campbell (R-CA) and I co-sponsored. H.R. 1304, which is similar to the bill that I am introducing today, would have created a limited antitrust exemption for physician collective bargaining, putting health care professionals on the same footing as other collective bargaining units immunized under the National Labor Relations Act. The bill passed the House by a vote of 276-136, but was blocked in the Senate. Similar legislation was introduced in the 107th (H.R. 3897) and 108th (H.R. 1120) Congresses, but were never voted on by the House.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. ARNOLD
MITCHEM

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 2011

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Arnold Mitchem, who is being honored by my alma mater, Marquette University, on April 29, 2011, as *Alumnus of the Year*. Over a 40-year career span, Dr. Mitchem, the first and only President for the Council for Opportunity in Education has been a voice for low-income, first-generation college students and individuals with disabilities.

In fact, his career began on the History faculty at Marquette University in Milwaukee. In 1969, he was named director of the Educational Opportunity Program at Marquette, serving in that role until 1986, when he relocated to Washington, DC to represent low-income and disabled students nationally. Thanks to his work, the federally funded TRIO Programs (the largest discretionary program in the U.S. Department of Education) have expanded by nearly 400 percent and now serves more than 872,000 students at 1,200 colleges and universities.

Dr. Mitchem graduated from the University of Southern Colorado in 1965. Before receiving his Ph.D. in Foundations of Education at Marquette University in 1981, he studied European History as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at

the University of Wisconsin. He is married to his soul mate, Freda Mitchem, and has four children and seven grandchildren.

Dr. Mitchem is a member of the Executive Committee of the European Access Network as well as a former trustee of the College Board, and past-president of the Committee for Education Funding, a Washington-based coalition of national education associations. He currently serves on the Board of Trustees of Marquette University. Dr. Mitchem has been awarded honorary doctorates from eight universities, including: St. Louis University; CUNY-Lehman College in New York; DePaul University; and the University of Liverpool, England.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize my friend, Dr. Mitchem. He recruited, nurtured and continues to mentor me and countless other former Marquette University students who had the privilege of coming under his influence. Dr. Mitchem's true legacy is the millions of students who have achieved an education due in no small part to his advocacy on their behalf. The citizens of the fourth congressional district, the State of Wisconsin and the nation have benefited tremendously from his dedicated service. I am honored for these reasons to pay tribute to Dr. Mitchem.

IN HONOR OF THE BAPTIST
CHURCH IN THE GREAT VALLEY,
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 2011

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The Baptist Church in the Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania on its 300th anniversary.

The history of The Baptist Church in the Great Valley is a long and storied one, extending back in time to before the American Revolution. This third oldest Baptist church in Pennsylvania was founded in 1711 by Welsh Baptists who came to the country to find freedom of worship. When the Continental Congress called for a day of prayer and fasting on July 20, 1775, David Jones, then pastor of Great Valley, was invited to preach to a gathering of troops. On that occasion, more than 3,000 men gathered at the church along with members of the congregation to hear Pastor Jones' sermon entitled, "Defensive War in a Just Cause Sinless."

In 1820, The Baptist Church in the Great Valley adopted a resolution "that in the future the women shall be entitled to vote on all questions that arise in the church," thus becoming one of the very first churches in the area to break from the then-current custom of not permitting women to be involved in church matters. In the 1830's, then pastor Leonard Fletcher and several other members of the church were instrumental in supporting the Wilberforce Anti-Slavery Society in the area.

The Baptist Church in the Great Valley has long been open to the participation of African-Americans within its membership. The first African-American joined the church in 1762, which by that time included persons of Welsh, English, German, and other European backgrounds. Over the years, the membership has