

On May 24, 1989, FERC issued a construction license to the Talent Irrigation District for the hydro project extension at Emigrant Dam. The license required construction to commence within 2 years—by May 24, 1991. In January 1991, the district requested and received a 2-year extension of the construction commencement deadline, until May 14, 1993, citing the need to consult further with the Bureau of Reclamation and continue negotiating a power sales agreement.

All negotiations were completed by April 1992, but the low flow conditions in the Emigrant River caused the Talent Irrigation District to postpone the commencement of construction and reevaluate the hydro project's proposed operating plan. When the 2-year extension expired on May 24, 1993, FERC canceled the license.

In order to commence with this project, the district needs its license reinstated and additional time to carefully evaluate the operating plan for the Emigrant hydro project and adjust it to perform better under low water conditions, both for power production and fish enhancement. The Federal Power Act, however, only allows FERC to grant one 2-year extension to the district, which is granted in 1991. Therefore, legislation is required to authorize FERC to extend the deadline further.

The legislation I am introducing today reinstates the Talent Irrigation District license and grants the district up to 4 years to begin construction.

CONGRATULATING JILL MOSS
GREENBERG—MARYLAND WOMEN'S
HALL OF FAME HONOREE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen of Prince George's County, MD. Ms. Jill Moss Greenberg, a resident of Hyattsville, was recently named one of six women throughout the entire State of Maryland to be inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

I have known Jill for a number of years and have worked very closely with her on the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as in my capacity as chairman of the Helsinki Commission in seeking the release of Jewish refuseniks from the former Soviet Union. Over the years she has been instrumental in forging change throughout our country, our State, our Nation and on the international level—change that has benefited the lives of many people. She is truly worthy of this honor.

Recently, Ms. Andrea Novotny of the Prince George's Journal wrote of the outstanding contributions Jill Moss Greenberg has made in garnering this recognition and I am pleased to share this article with my colleagues and urge them all to join me in congratulating one of Maryland's Women's Hall of Fame honorees—Jill Moss Greenberg.

HONOREE RECALLS HER ACTIVIST PAST

(By Andrea Novotny)

Twenty years ago, women could not have credit cards in their name and faced expulsion from school for running on the "boys' track."

But Jill Moss Greenberg, 52, of Hyattsville, a self-described civil rights and feminist pioneer, worked to change those and other gender, race and socio-economic inequities. She is one of six women who on Tuesday were named honorees of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame, established by the Maryland Commission for Women in 1985.

"People don't even think of it now. But it was a hard fight to get to where we are today. . . . No one should be a second-class citizen. We are working to create a society where no one is marginalized and no one is a footnote. The whole is greater than the parts, and every individual has the potential of creating great change," Greenberg said.

"There are a lot of laws on the books, but it is a constant struggle to make them real in the lives of everyday people. We have to assure that those accomplishments remain and that we continue to go forward for the rest."

Greenberg began tackling social problems as a teenager, joining the Civil Rights movement while still in junior high school. By middle school, she was volunteering on the presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson, who she believed shared her vision of civil liberty.

Greenberg's efforts with a friend to remove barriers for the disabled led to the creation of one of the first preschools for disabled children in the United States. She was in her junior year in college.

"From the time I was very young, my family raised me with the values that each person could make a difference. Something can always be done about social inequities," Greenberg said.

She now works as director of multicultural education at the Mid-Atlantic Equity Consortium, providing assistance to school systems in five states on issues involving gender and race. "Racial minorities and women not only have a glass ceiling, but they have to clean it too," Greenberg noted. ". . . As Frederick Douglass said, 'you can't have change without a struggle.'"

Greenberg, a Maryland resident for 24 years, led the effort to form the county's Commission for Women in 1972. At that time she was also working with the state's Commission for Women to help women participate in the legislative process.

Greenberg played a significant role in the passage of the Maryland Equal Rights Amendment, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Title IX, a federal law that requires federally funded schools to provide equal opportunities in athletics for male and female students.

But overcoming barriers wasn't easy.

"So many people opposed civil rights and civil equity back then," Greenberg recalled. She first had to win the support of former Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman, who was expelled from high school for running on the school's only track, then designated for boys.

"People thought Title IX would defeminize females and demasculinize males. Other congressmen said if it became law, our daughters would have to shower with boys. But they were missing the point. It wasn't just about athletic equity, it was about learning to win and lose and letting others experience the things that prepared them for life," Greenberg said. "The education girls receive determines their employment and life-long existence."

"Our goal now is not just to put different genders, races and cultures in a classroom, but to have them treated equally within that environment," Greenberg said. She learned cultural and religious sensitivity working with the county school system's task forces on black male achievement and multicultural education and serving on the

regional board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Greenberg founded the Maryland Women's History Project and the Black History at Your Door Step Project to recognize historical contributions of women and members of racial minorities.

"In a 500-page social studies text-book, only seven pages were dedicated to women. When women finally won suffrage, 75 years ago, the books said they were 'given' the vote—not that they achieved it through great struggle," Greenberg said.

"We need to create respect for each other so we can understand and value diversity."

Greenberg cautions against over-simplifying complex issues facing today's multicultural society and she says finding solutions is an ongoing challenge.

"Do we stand for what our country is about or what is comfortable? We need to be able to have the courage to stand up for our convictions," Greenberg said. "We still see a lot of inequity, but when people who share the same vision work together, they become a powerful force in creating change."

GUAM COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND
HUMANITIES

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state my strong support of the continued funding for the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment of the Humanities.

In its 29-year history, the NEA has awarded over 100,000 grants for music, theater, dance, arts, education, and outreach to many communities across the country. The Federal Government's elimination of the funding of these agencies would greatly affect the lives of many people, especially children, throughout the Nation and especially on Guam. The Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities Agency [CAHA] would stand to lose a great deal because Guam does not have a large enough population base to commercialize the arts and humanities.

I would like to point out the important contributions that the NEA and the NEH have provided for us on Guam. In 1994, Guam received the basic State grant annual funding of \$201,000, which is subgranted to applicant on Guam who apply to CAHA to do artistic community-related projects. In addition, CAHA received a grant of \$10,000 from the Folk Arts Program to support the Folk Arts Apprentice Program.

In 1993, CAHA received a grant of \$100,000 from the NEA to support the continued development of a Chamorro culture village in the village of Inarajan. During that same year CAHA also received a grant of \$17,600 from the Folk Arts Program to support a survey to identify, document, and form a consortium among builders and navigators of traditional sea-faring canoes in the Micronesian Island communities. The termination of funding for the NEA and the NEH would deprive CAHA of its ability to do its job—that of supporting funds to community artists and organizations and subsequently monitoring the development of these projects.

I would like to bring to your attention what Guam could lose if the funds for the NEA and

the NEH were to be eliminated: Funding for the Guam Symphony Society; folks arts, masters of traditional art apprenticeship program funding for the arts in Education Program—taking art into the schools; grants for the Isla Center for the Arts; college crafts program at Gef Pa'go, Chamorro Cultural Village; funding for the University of Guam Theater and Music Department; funding for the consortium for the Pacific Arts and Culture which brings the Mis-soula Children's Theater to Guam grants to Media arts, literary arts, performing arts, visual arts, and folks arts; and grants to artist fellowships.

CAHA's mission has been to show case our culture and make people understand its importance to our island. The whole point of the arts and humanities programs, which CAHA supports, is to create an opportunity for people to expand their views and knowledge about the various cultures which constitute the melting pot of America. The very existence of the CAHA, is threatened without the funding provided by the NEA and the NEH. The opportunity that CAHA affords the community to engage on a larger scale also would be gone.

In fiscal year 1995, Guam was the only jurisdiction in the United States to have all grant applications approved as well as to receive an additional grant. By these actions, the NEA and the NEH have recognized Guam's outstanding record of funding artists and projects important to our community.

Finally, I would like to commend the fine work that CAHA has accomplished in years past and to congratulate Ms. Deborah Bordallo on her recent appointment as executive director to the Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities. With the renewed funding from the NEA and the NEH, we, on Guam, will work hard toward supporting CAHA for many generations to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
ROBERT M. OLSON, JUDGE OF
THE LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR
COURT

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Robert M. Olson, judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, will retire from the bench on April 7, 1995.

Judge Olson has served more than 22 years as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, and is currently the third ranking judge in terms of seniority in that court.

The majority of Judge Olson's judicial career has been spent in the Los Angeles Superior Court's northeast district in Pasadena, where he has twice served as supervising judge of the district. Since January 1990, Judge Olson has served in a satellite courtroom of the northeast district located in the Alhambra courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his judicial career, Judge Olson has demonstrated the highest level of personal integrity and conduct. He has always shown a great respect for the law and he has consistently performed his judicial duties with compassion, sensitivity, and courtesy.

He was always regarded with the highest esteem by the Los Angeles legal community.

He has a lot of heart, a wonderful temperament, and a well-honed sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize Superior Court Judge Robert M. Olson before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives upon his retirement from the bench.

ANOTHER MEDICAL BREAK-
THROUGH BY VA MEDICAL RE-
SEARCHER

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to see news reports this week about an important scientific advance for people who are paralyzed.

Stories in the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun and other papers described the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System—a new computerized device that can help some people with spinal cord injuries regain use of their hands.

I was absolutely delighted to learn of this exciting work, because I believe it will bring hope to thousands of people who have lost so much through catastrophic injury.

But I was also pleased by this news because it reflects the tremendous value of an outstanding research program that has not received the recognition it is due.

This development for paralyzed persons—like many other medical advances—came from the research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Unfortunately, the public is not well informed about the work of VA scientists and researchers. They do not know that, over the years, VA research has established an impressive record for achieving health care improvements for disabled veterans, while bringing scientific advances for the society at large.

VA researchers are responsible for breakthroughs such as the first effective drug treatment for schizophrenia, the pioneer kidney and liver transplants, the first cardiac pacemaker implant, and development of the scientific basis for computer assisted CAT scanning—which revolutionized diagnostic medicine.

This program is one of the most cost-effective approaches to research anywhere in the medical world. It is based on a clinician-investigator approach, under which most of VA's scientists work in patient care programs, as well as in their laboratories.

Our Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the entire VA research family. On this day, I especially commend the members of the VA research team that led the way in developing the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System, and to their colleagues in the academic world and the private sector.

We should take pride in the achievements of our VA medical researchers. This is a program that deserves our recognition and support as it seeks to improve the lives of all Americans.

There follows the article which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post yesterday morning:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 21, 1995]

EVERY MOVEMENT COUNTS—DEVICE GIVES

QUADRIPLEGICS A CHANCE TO GRASP

(By Paul W. Valentine)

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Slowly, laboriously, his brow knitted in concentration, Kevin Hara picked up the pen in his right hand, positioned it firmly between his thumb and first finger and scribbled his name.

A few months ago, Hara, 21, a Georgetown University student who was paralyzed below the shoulders in a 1991 trampoline accident, could not move his hands or fingers.

Now, with an experimental electrical stimulator implanted in his chest to bypass his injured spinal cord and activate hand muscles, he is able to write, grasp a cup, shave, brush his teeth and tap out letters on a computer keyboard.

Hara was one of three quadriplegic patients who gathered at the Veterans Administration Medical Center today to demonstrate the new technology, called the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System.

Medical investigators in Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston, Palo Alto, Calif., and Melbourne, Australia, hope to get U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval of the experimental technology within a year and put it on the medical market within five years.

"It's made a big difference in my life," Hara said. "I'm able to do more, but it's also improved my confidence." A junior, he said he hopes to become a physician and specialize in psychiatry.

Restoring the ability to do things "the rest of us take for granted" is often slow and halting, with rewards measured in minuscule improvements day to day, said Peter H. Gorman, the neurologist who heads the Baltimore program.

"After you break your neck," said Jo Heiden, 30, of Arlington, a quadriplegic who was injured in a fall 11 years ago, "anything you can do to get some independence back is important."

Besides the patients in Baltimore, an additional 21 are enrolled in similar programs in the other cities. The implant surgery and long follow-up therapy for patients to learn how to use the muscle stimulator costs about \$35,000, doctors said.

Restoring muscular activity for paralyzed patients is not new. Paraplegics since the late 1970s have used external stimulators on their legs to help them walk.

But the technology demonstrated today is the only one using a surgically implanted stimulator to restore functional movements in the hands and fingers of quadriplegics, according to Gorman, chief of rehabilitative services at the VA hospital in Baltimore. He also is an assistant professor of neurology at the University of Maryland Medical Center.

The implant program is not suitable for all paralyzed patients. Of the 90,000 people with quadriplegic spinal cord injuries in the United States, Gorman said, only about 14,000 might be eligible—those able to move their shoulders and bend their elbows but not use their hands.

Another important factor, Gorman said, is to be "highly motivated to try the new technology."

In spinal cord injuries, "the brain is no longer able to send messages to the nerves in the arm," said W. Andrew Eglseider, an orthopedic surgeon who performed the implants on Hara, Heiden and Jeanette Semon last year.

The new technology, he said, "sends signals to the muscles directly, in effect, bypassing the patient's damaged nerve system."

An electrical stimulator smaller than a cassette is implanted in the upper chest and