

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ATKINSON HIGH SCHOOL REBELS

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, the Atkinson High School Rebels, of Pearson, GA, captured their first Georgia State Basketball Championship in school history, 71 to 64, over Decatur in the 1995 Class A boys title game on Sunday, March 11. The Rebels played inspired basketball despite the loss of someone very dear to the team and community. Ralph Foster, former pastor of Pearson Methodist Church, was a tremendous influence on a team destined to win the State title. The Rebels rallied around the loss of Foster as they dedicated the season and State championship to the late pastor and presented Mrs. Velma Foster with the trophy following the championship game. Coach Mike Putman has helped to build the character and work ethic necessary for these young athletes to succeed in life as well as the basketball court. Tough defense along with a balanced scoring attack were key ingredients as this group exemplified commitment to the team effort. The good people of the Eighth District are proud of these young athletes and their ability to set and stay focused on their goals during a time of great adversity. We salute their efforts and congratulate their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CREWS KORNEGAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of a talented and dedicated professional, Mary Crews Kornegay, who is retiring after many years of outstanding public service to the city of Newark, NJ.

Ms. Kornegay, embarked on her career with the city on November 22, 1960, during the administration of Mayor Leo P. Carlin, when she assumed the position of clerk stenographer. Her ability was quickly recognized, resulting in a series of promotions to other positions: Principal stenographer, deputy municipal court clerk; private secretary to the corporation counsel, chief clerk, office supervisor; and her present position, executive assistant, law department. In addition, she serves as the secretary to the city of Newark Insurance Fund Commission. Ms. Kornegay has served as chairwoman on the City's Employees Recognition Awards Committee since its inception. In addition, she serves on the Safety Committee, the Americans with Disabilities Act Committee and the Fleet Safety Board.

In addition, Ms. Kornegay continues her appointment to the New Jersey Supreme Court's Attorney Ethics Committee, as well as her elected position as secretary to the New Jersey Risk Management Association and serves on its executive board. She is also a member of the board of trustees of the Ensemble Theatre Company.

A graduate of Rutgers University, she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree with high honors in political science and urban studies. A member of the alumni association of Rutgers University College and Alpha Sigma Lambda-Beta Zeta Chapter Honor Society, she remains actively involved with Rutgers Alumni projects. She has the distinction of being the first student at Rutgers to receive a certificate in public Administration.

She received her certification from the certified manager's program through the New Jersey Department of Personnel and Rutgers University. She also completed the associate in risk management courses at Seton Hall University.

A lifetime resident of Newark, Ms. Kornegay has two children, Janine and Michael.

I know that my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in congratulating Ms. Kornegay and wishing her all the best as she moves on to the next phase of her life. May she enjoy new pursuits in the many fulfilling and happy years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AND A BILL TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR U.S. COLONIAS

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Clean Water Act to provide a basic level of protection to human health and the environment for millions of United States citizens who live along our border with Mexico.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to provide financial and other assistance to the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission [BECC], the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC], and other appropriate State, Federal, or local governmental agencies for the construction of waste water treatment facilities in the vicinity of the United States-Mexico border.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, this legislation will save lives.

More than 9 million people live within 65 miles of the 2,000-mile-long United States-Mexico border. Rapid population growth on both sides of the border in conjunction with relatively unplanned development in Mexico, have overwhelmed the existing wastewater infrastructure in the region. The net result is raw sewage flowing into the United States and

contaminating our surface and ground water. It is an environmental and human health debacle of Third World proportions that threatens the health of millions of people.

In Nogales, AZ, as well as in many of the border regions of Texas, California, and New Mexico, the geography is such that the rivers and streams flow north. Many times, these "rivers" are nothing more than dry washes that run with water only during storms or when effluent is discharged. The Nogales Wash, which runs through the center of the town, is typical of these bodies of water. Nogales, AZ is a small town of approximately 25,000 people. It's sister city in Mexico, Nogales, Sonora, contains between 250,000 to 300,000 persons. The two cities are linked by family ties, a common heritage and language, and a shared environment. Unfortunately, a lack of infrastructure in Nogales, Sonora has turned the Nogales Wash into what the Arizona Republic described in a February 1994 article as "an open drainage ditch that carries industrial runoff and sewage right through the downtown" of Nogales, AZ.

While an international waste water treatment plant, operated through a binational agreement between the Mexico and United States sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC], treats sewage from both Nogales, Sonora and Nogales, Mexico, the plant is near capacity and often exceeds capacity during storms. Since 1990, for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, chlorine has been added to the wastewater in the Nogales Wash to kill the fecal bacteria. Yet, petroleum products and other industrial chemicals continue to pollute the wash. In 1991, the wash, which runs by homes, businesses, and school bus stops, actually caught fire. Once again, Mr. Speaker, I am not describing some impoverished developing nation, but a thriving city in the United States.

Recent studies by the University of Arizona and the Arizona Department of Health Services found that rates of lupus in Nogales, AZ are 4.5 times the national average. The rates of leukemia and multiple myeloma cancer were also found to be several times higher than the national average. While no evidence directly linking these abnormally high rates of disease to the pollution problems of Nogales has been found, there is a strong suspicion that such is the case. The report by the University of Arizona found that the incidence of lupus increased among residents living near the Nogales Wash, and the Department of Health Services stated that there is "strong evidence" that the high rate of lupus is a result "complex environmental exposures."

The problems of Nogales, AZ are, unfortunately, not unique to that city. Towns and municipalities along the border, from San Diego, CA to Brownsville, TX are experiencing similar environmental nightmares that demand attention from the Federal Government. Clearly, it is the Federal Government's responsibility to ensure that a U.S. city is not adversely impacted by waste products emanating from a

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