While our meat inspection process remains stuck in the past, this microscopic bacteria continues to evolve and grow more virulent. It kills its victims by liquefying their organs, a cruel death made all the more tragic by the fact that this viscous bacteria is incredibly easy to detect using existing technology.

The capable people at the USDA have set up new standards to combat E. coli and other deadly bacteria, but this bill, as written, is designed to forbid the meat inspectors from performing these simple tests. Please, someone explain to me the logic behind this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to consider their vote on this issue very carefully. We all want to trim unnecessary waste out of the Federal Government. But you know as well as I that the main goal of this legislation is not to rid American citizens of an unneeded expenditure. This bill is not in the best interest of the American citizens. The only interest being served here is the interest of a small group of people who are hiding their profit motive behind the rhetoric of deregulation.

I ask you: Is the health of our children for sale? We have the means to stop these needless deaths. Join with me in supporting the Durbin amendment.

THE SAN DIEGO COASTAL CORRECTIONS ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House debated its first Corrections Day bill: H.R. 1943, the San Diego Coastal Corrections Act.

The British poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in ''The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner,'' evoked ''the mystique of the ocean, dark, mysterious, heaving and endless.''

Mysterious and heaving it is; endless it is not.

H.R. 1943 is assumes that the ocean is endless, that it can absorb any amount of pollution. But, just as we are finding that it is not an inexhaustible store of fish to be mined with impunity, so we will find that it cannot assimilate all man's insults.

This bill is a fitting first Corrections Day bill. H.R. 1943 amends a law which already weakened the Clean Water Act, to weaken it even further. It provides a waiver that the city of San Diego has not sought, ignoring relief the city has been assured by EPA under last year's law, rejecting any discharge standards, permitting the city to provide less treatment for its sewage than it is doing now and discharging almost raw sewage into the Pacific Ocean.

The Ocean Pollution Reduction Act of 1994 (P.L. 103–431) last year gave San Diego the relief it sought from requirements which every other municipality in the country has met or is in the process of meeting.

EPA is ready to grant the waivers to the Clean Water Act, as required under that act.

The House has already passed this bill as part of H.R. 961, this year's amendments to the Clean Water Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 opened a brief window for cities with long outfall pipes discharging into deep ocean to continue to do so. San Diego chose not to avail itself of this relief at the time. The window has long since closed. Now, Congress is asked to reopen that window in a way to let all the flies in.

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation, now the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, held hearings on the ocean waiver in connection with the 1977 amendments. Some witnesses supported ocean discharges as a way of enriching the nutrient-poor depths of the Pacific. But they didn't advocate discharging virtually raw sewage, with its toxins and pathogens, as this bill would permit.

The 1977 language in section 301(h), hard-fought-out between both sides, contained numerous assurances that water quality standards and aquatic life would be protected, and defined primary treatment to mean treatment by ''screening, sedimentation, and skimming adequate to remove at least 30 percent of BOD and suspended solids.''

Even those requirements may not apply in this case.

At the committee markup of H.R. 1943 the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure rejected an amendment that would have imposed at least some standards on the discharge.

Under H.R. 1943, San Diego would be free to discharge almost raw sewage. The bill requires chemically enhanced primary treatment only. The problem is that there is no definition of ''chemically enhanced primary treatment'' in the bill, or in any law. Does this mean that the city doesn't even have to run its sewage through a screener? That they can just dump a bottle of chlorine into it and call it enhanced primary treatment?

This bill rewards almost two decades of foot-dragging by the city, granting San Diego more bounty than it asked for, while your constituents and mine have paid, and are paying, the full costs of achieving clean water.

How fittingly ironic it would be if the beaches of San Diego had to be closed during the Republican Convention because of pollution—disease-bearing bacteria, viruses and floatables—washing up on the beach.

A TRIBUTE TO SEA ISLAND CO.

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. KINGSTON, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Sea Island Co., which recently won the honor of being named as the 1995 Georgia Family Business of the Year.

Once a deserted waterfront, Sea Island was discovered by Howard Coffin and his cousin Alfred W. Jones, Sr. in 1923. Since then, three generations of Joneses have developed the island into a resort of lush gardens and cottages surrounding the impressive Cloister Hotel.

The grandson of Alfred, Alfred W. Jones III, is currently president of the company and responsible for the company's continuing involvement in community development. As one of the area's major landowners, he has continued his family's tradition of donating company land for churches, schools, parks, and roads, and he himself has been involved in a leadership role with organizations ranging from the Brunswick College Foundation to the Georgia Chamber of Commerce to the Epworth-by-the-Sea Methodist Conference Center.

Since the 1920's, the company has contributed to the community by taking action to ensure that the island's natural habitat be preserved as much as possible. Due to the influence of Sea Island Co., the marshes between Brunswick and the islands were declared historic sites and have been protected from development for several decades. In addition, the building heights on Sea Island and St. Simons were limited to three stories in order to ensure all buildings stand below the tree line.

Other key additions to the community include aid in constructing the first bus service between Brunswick and Jacksonville, creating a telephone exchange, and Alfred Jones' active involvement in the development of the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., now owned by Georgia-Pacific and employing over 850 people.

This fall, Sea Island Co. plans to open the Ocean Forest Golf Club, which will be one of the premier courses and will create more employment opportunity on the island. In fact, despite the recent troubled economy, the company has continued to grow and thrive.

Sea Island Co. has been recognized numerous times throughout the years for its accomplishments. Alfred Jones received the Distinguished Georgian Award, and the Society of American Travel Writers' Connie Award honoring his achievement in creating a balance between the use and preservation of Georgia coast.

The tradition of the Jones family is also evident today; Alfred W. Jones, Sr.'s four children are the principal owners of Sea Island Co. Alfred W. Jones, Jr. is the chairman, while siblings Howard Coffin Jones, Katharine Jones O'Connor, and Marianna Jones Kuntz all serve as directors.

However, Mr. Speaker, the emphasis on family does not stop here, even the employees, guests, and residents of the islands are also considered family. In fact, the staff includes many third-generation employees. Sea Island Co. encourages hiring many members of the same family. Recently, 17 relatives were employed there simultaneously.

With emphasis on family values, and achieving that critical balance between development and conservation, Mr. KINGSTON and I ask that you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues join me in commending the Sea Island Co., which serves as an example for other businesses across the nation.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: IVY CATHERWOOD

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we are privileged to salute Ivy Catherwood as a Point-of-Light for America. For 34 years of her 80 years, Ms. Catherwood served on the staff of the New York City Police Department. Her story is a story of self-help, sterling citizenship, and great generosity to her community.

Ivy Catherwood was born in the Roxbury section of Boston, MA, on July 29, 1915. Her parents, Louise and Claude, both of West Indian descent, moved shortly after her birth back to Jamaica in the West Indies. She attended elementary and high school in the West Indies. She returned to the United States and worked for several years in Boston as a saleslady. In the mid 1950's, she came to New York City and attended Hunter College for 2 years studying liberal arts at night. She also held several jobs—one as a clerk at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan. She was hired by the New York City Police Department in November, 1960, and worked for 34 years until April, 1995. She has two brothers, one deceased. She also has 1 nephew, 1 grand nephew, and 1 grand niece.

Her extended family consists of the many organizations of which she is a member: NYPD Guardians Association—was the secretary for 6 years and civilian trustee for approximately 10 years, Vanguard Independent Democratic Association, 100 Women for Major Owens, the Federation of African-American Civil Servants—served as a delegate from the Guardians Association, the Federation of Black Trade Unionists, DC–37, Local 1549—served as a delegate from the NYPD, CBTU, and CLU.

Ivy is an outstanding example of loyalty and dependability. She can be counted on to make the phone calls for the union or political candidates and assist with voter registration or other assigned tasks. Ivy has been an outstanding financial supporter of elected officials and community-based organizations. She fully understands the concept of political and economic empowerment. Her activism is witnessed by her colleagues and many friends because she teaches by example. We pause to salute Ivy Catherwood on the occasion of her birthday and retirement after 34 years of service with the New York City Police Department.

Ivy Catherwood's great Point-of-Light shines behind the achievement of many Brooklyn and New York City leaders. Through several decades, Ivy has been there for the causes that mattered most. As a model for her generation and for our youth, we proudly salute Ivy Catherwood as a great Point-of-Light.

HONORING DR. LINCOLN J. RAGSDALE, SR.

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great man, a distinguished citizen, and a dear personal friend, Dr. Lincoln J. Ragsdale, Sr.

Born on July 27, 1926, Dr. Ragsdale's accomplishments began early in his life. After serving in World War II, he graduated from the Prestigious Tuskegee Flying School in 1945 as a commissioned second lieutenant. In what would later shape much of his life, Dr. Ragsdale became the first black pilot at Luke Air Force Base in Litchfield Park, AZ.

Following his military career, he continued his education with great success. He graduated magna cum laude from the California College of Mortuary Science in Los Angeles, CA. Continuing his education, he received an associate of arts degree from Phoenix College and bachelor of science degree from Arizona State University. Additionally, he held an honorary doctor of law degree from Shorter College and earned a doctor of philosophy degree in business administration from Union Graduate School in Cincinnati, OH.

This was only the beginning. Dr. Ragsdale became a successful entrepreneur and a community activist. His accomplishments too numerous to mention, Dr. Ragsdale will always be remembered for his efforts as a civil rights leader.

Having endured racism, discrimination, and injustice throughout much of his life, Dr. Ragsdale never forgot his roots. Many times, at the expense of his business endeavors, he devoted himself to fighting the racial barriers he had faced. In the 1950's and 1960's, he fought to end segregation in Phoenix and secure a better life for all men and women. He did this with passion and without fear of the consequences. The love and support of his family and strong belief in God served as his sources of strength.

Dr. Lincoln Ragsdale's life and accomplishments embody the true values—love of family, nation, and God—that have made this a great country. A man of vision, he served as a source of inspiration and hope for many of us who have followed his steps in our struggle for equality and justice for all citizens. May his deeds and actions serve us all as a guiding light to lead our efforts in pursuit of a better tomorrow for generations to come.