

bottle of cranberries fetching several shillings in London, the colonists began picking as much of the wild fruit during autumn as they could get their hands on. They even tried to pacify their king with the berries: In 1677 the colonists sent "tenn barrells of cranburyses," along with Indian corn and 3,000 codfish, as a peace offering to Charles II, who was angry with the New World residents for minting their own coins.

In 1816 American Revolution veteran Henry Hall made a discovery that would change the nature of cranberry-harvesting forever. At his seaside farm on Cape Cod, Hall decided to cut down some trees growing on a hill overlooking the beach. Wild cranberries grew in a marsh behind the hill. With the trees gone, the wind whipped sand onto the vines. Hall expected the plants to die, but the opposite occurred: The cranberries flourished under the sand while competing weeds disappeared. Hall began transplanting his vines, fencing them in and covering them with sand.

Thus cranberry cultivation was born.

Stephen Lee, a native of Ireland, bought 2,000 acres of New Jersey pinelands in 1868. The area, he discovered, was perfect for growing the cranberries. Woodlands and freshwater marshes pockmarked the landscape, while he could easily flatten the sandy soil to cultivate the fruit.

During the 1870s Lee and his son, James, carved out a series of cranberry bogs, most of which are still in use. Cranberry farming in those days was not necessarily profitable, and for the next two generations the Lee family struggled. As the Great Depression took hold, the family shut down the farm operation and moved to a nearby town.

Meanwhile, cranberry growers elsewhere had developed new methods to improve their harvest. Around the turn of the century, Wisconsin farmers found they could harvest twice as many berries by flooding their bogs then scooping up the floating fruit. (Flooding also gets rid of insects and protects against frost.) A few years later Boston attorney and cranberry grower Marcus Urann had another idea: a canned sauce made from cranberries that, according to the label, was "like homemade." In 1930 he merged his company with two other firms to form the Ocean Spray cooperative, owned today by the very farmers who grow the berries.

One of those farmers, U.S. Navy veteran Stephen V. Lee, Jr. (great-grandson of the Stephen Lee mentioned earlier), survived both the Normandy invasion and fiery battles in the South Pacific during World War II before returning to New Jersey to pick up the pieces of the family farm.

Lee borrowed \$4,000 from Ocean Spray and began the arduous task of reclaiming the land. Starting with some of the original vines his ancestor had planted, he restored the bogs and constructed new ones. "It takes about seven years to develop a productive bog," he says.

Eventually Lee's cranberry bogs began to pay off, while the industry itself was expanding its product lines to include juices that were, according to the ads, "a food drink that aids digestion."

Then came "Black Monday."

Seventeen days before Thanksgiving 1959 federal authorities announced that some Oregon and Washington cranberries were contaminated with a herbicide that was known to cause cancer in laboratory rats. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare suggested that Americans "pass up cranberries this year." Growers protested, claiming a person would have to eat 15,000 pounds of contaminated cranberries every day for years to get cancer. Vice President Richard Nixon solemnly ate four helpings of cranberry sauce on television to demonstrate

that the fruit was safe. But the damage was done. "We took a terrible loss that year," says Lee. "Nobody was buying the stuff. It took a few years for us to recover."

Today, cranberries aren't seen as posing a health threat; in fact, they're widely considered beneficial. In 1994 doctors at Harvard Medical School released a study that confirms an old folk remedy: Cranberry juice really does help prevent urinary-tract infections. The researchers reported that the women who drank ten ounces of cranberry beverage daily for six months were 58 percent less likely to have such infections than the women who drank a placebo beverage. Scientists had thought the berries' acidic nature knocked out infection, but the new study suggests that cranberries contain a compound that prevents infectious bacteria from adhering to the bladder walls. The doctors studied only older women because they are most prone to the infections. (Women in general have a much higher rate of urinary-tract problems than men.)

Motivated in part by such discoveries, Americans now consume more than 340 million pounds of cranberries a year. In the past decade Ocean Spray's sales have nearly tripled to more than \$1 billion annually.

"When I was young, there weren't a lot of choices with cranberries. You ate sauce—and more sauce," says Stephen V. Lee III, who returned home in 1973 to help run the family farm after serving as a flight instructor at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado. Today Stephen III runs the business end of the operation—a task his mother, Marjorie, performed until her death in the early 1970s. "My parent's policy was that their children should go off and try other occupations before deciding on careers as cranberry farmers," he says.

His younger brother, Abbott, decided on his career several years ago after studying agriculture at a nearby college. Today he maintains the family's 125 acres of cranberry bogs, using innovative harvesting equipment he himself invented to reduce manpower needs.

The brothers' father, Stephen V., Jr., bounds across a dirt mound bordering one of the bogs and scoops up a handful of berries from a flooded area. "There's a rule of thumb with a family farm like this," he says. "The first generation acquires the land, the second generation improves it, and the third gets to spend the money."

It didn't quite work that way for the Lee patriarch, however. "My sons are the fifth generation," he chuckles. "And they're the ones who are really getting to enjoy the fruits of all this labor."

#### EMPLOYER TRIP REDUCTION PROGRAMS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 325. As an original cosponsor of this legislation, I am pleased that this noncontroversial measure can be brought before the House today under the Corrections Day Calendar.

I grew up in a small oil refinery town just outside of Philadelphia. I can remember vividly the smell of burning oil in the air on a daily basis. Because of this experience, I have always supported strong clean air regulations. I voted for the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 [CAAA] and believe the goal of reducing air pollution should not be abandoned.

Over time, however, certain provisions of the Clean Air Act have proven to be unworkable. The implementation of employee trip reduction [ETR] requirements of the CAAA are of great concern to many businesses and employees in the Seventh Congressional District.

Due to a single air quality reading in Chester, PA, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] designated the Philadelphia Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area [AMSA] as a severe nonattainment area under the CAAA. ETR is one of several strict mandates required by the CAAA for regions of the Nation which are classified as severe.

Significant scientific concerns have been raised about EPA's air quality monitoring and the single data point from Chester which places the entire Philadelphia CMAA into the severe category. Based on these and other concerns, I wrote to then-Governor Casey asking him to press the EPA to reclassify Philadelphia from severe to serious. Regions classified as serious are required to clean up the air sooner than those classified as severe, but are not required to establish ETR programs.

The ETR Program—while never fully implemented—would likely have proven costly to businesses with little real significant reduction in air pollutants. Last Spring, Governor Ridge announced that he would not implement the ETR requirements. The EPA concurred and publicly stated it would not force States to implement the program.

The legislation before us today will allow States like Pennsylvania to willingly opt out of the ETR Program without the threat of third party lawsuits based on noncompliance. This legislation is important for areas like Philadelphia where attainment goals are needed for improved air quality but where these goals can be reached without a costly unfunded mandate on businesses in and around the region.

I strongly support H.R. 325 and commend Congressman MANZULLO for his efforts to bring this bill to the floor today.

#### WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2076, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies has been discussed at some length by a number of my colleagues on this side of the aisle. I share their serious concerns with the deficiencies of this legislation that have been so eloquently expressed by my friend and colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. OBEY, and by my friend and colleague from West Virginia, Mr. MOLLOHAN.

I want to focus my remarks on the serious defects of this bill with regard to the international obligations of the United States. The conference report that we are considering reduces by one-half our Nation's contributions to