

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MOLLIE BEATTIE, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIRECTOR

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 16, 1996*

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember Mollie Beattie, the first woman ever to serve as Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. She died on June 27, 1996. With her passing this Nation lost an important advocate for the environment, for wildlife, and for professionalism in advocating for both.

Mollie and I worked closely on issues like the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. She was a true professional who often reached across party lines in order to achieve common goals of protecting our environment.

She strongly believed in her work and brought compassion and honesty to a government which can be seen as bureaucratic and removed from many Americans. Mollie listened to the concerns of my constituents and offered her assistance in many of the issues effecting the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in my district.

Secretary Babbitt, when announcing Mollie's appointment as the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service stated, "Mollie brings experience, commitment, and energy to the Fish and Wildlife Service. She is certain to provide the strong leadership we need to conserve our fish and wildlife resources for present and future generations." As Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mollie did all that and much more.

We will all miss Mollie Beattie and the work she did. We know the world is a better place because of her life.

CLARIFICATION OF THE 1990  
CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 16, 1996*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to clarify that the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments do not require pollution controls for beverage alcohol compounds emitted from aging warehouses.

To meet the strictures of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act, installation of pollution controls may be required for beverage alcohol, ethanol, emissions from distilled spirits aging warehouses despite the facts that the EPA recognized that such controls could adversely effect product quality and that ethanol emissions do not contribute significantly to ozone formation.

The aging process is a natural process by which distilled spirits products derive their inherent characteristics, including color, taste, and aroma. Altering this aging process by imposing emission control technology on aging warehouses could inflict an unreasonable adverse effect on the maturation process for these products and thereby jeopardize the desired quality and uniqueness of each distilled spirits brand.

Imposition of Clean Air Act emissions controls on aging warehouses would create sig-

nificant costs on both the industry and the Government. First, for the industry, distillers would risk jeopardizing the quality of their products by installing pollution control technology of uncertain effect on aging warehouses.

Second, for the Government, tax revenue would be threatened by any action which significantly impacts product quality and thereby product sales. Distilled spirits are the highest taxed consumer product in the United States and a major source of revenue for Federal, State, and local governments.

Since December 1992, the industry has tried time and time again to get a definitive answer from either the EPA or the State governments involved on the question of whether such controls are required by the 1990 amendments. While both the Indiana and Kentucky general assemblies have passed resolutions urging EPA not to regulate beverage alcohol compounds emitted from aging warehouses, EPA has still not provided a definitive response.

The change I am proposing is only for those emissions coming from aging warehouses and does not exclude any other portions of the distilled spirits production process from Clean Air Act requirements.

H.R. 248, THE TRAUMATIC BRAIN  
INJURY ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 16, 1996*

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent passage by the House of H.R. 248, the Traumatic Brain Injury Act, gives me occasion to recognize several individuals in Orange County, CA, who have dedicated their lives to raising awareness and improving our understanding and treatment of traumatic brain injury.

Prior to the redistricting that took place prior to the 1992 elections, it was my pleasure and honor to be able to directly represent the citizens of Huntington Beach, CA, in the U.S. Congress. It was back then that I first met Mike Lee, a resident of Huntington Beach who suffered severe head injuries in 1991 in a tragic bicycle accident.

Both before and after the accident, Mike has lived life to the fullest. In the 1980's, he co-founded a \$10 million roofing business. He's a certified life insurance agent. And from 1961 to 1971, he worked for Rockwell, the prime contractor for the Apollo Space Program. He served as pad leader for three of the Apollo moonshots—the first Earth orbital Apollo flight, Apollo 7, a lunar orbital, Apollo 9, and the first lunar landing, Apollo 11.

While the 1991 accident caused severe brain damage, greatly reducing cognitive ability and affecting short-term memory, Mike has made tremendous strides in his own recovery program to overcome his injury, and his never-give-up spirit for life has been an inspiration to the many people he's come into contact with since his accident. He's also done much to heighten public awareness and understanding throughout Orange County of traumatic brain injury.

One of the organizations that's been of help to Mike, and many others with severe brain in-

juries, is the nonprofit National Cognitive Recovery Foundation, which is headquartered in Irvine, CA, and on whose honorary board of advisors I am pleased to serve. Thanks to the active leadership of Dr. Dan Levinson, the foundation has garnered national attention for its role in helping to establish programs across the country to provide low-cost and effective cognitive rehabilitation, retraining, and special education for brain-injured adults.

Hundreds of persons have been helped through the foundation's community college rehabilitation courses. Coastline Community College in Costa Mesa, CA, was the first such institution to offer classes to re-educate and assist in the recovery of persons with brain injuries. Today, three community colleges in southern California offer the same innovative program, and the National Cognitive Recovery Foundation plans to expand this program to colleges nationwide. Thanks to support from charitable and private sources, Coastline is able to offer its program at an approximate cost of \$50 per semester; other brain injury rehabilitation programs offered in other parts of the country can cost a person up to \$15,000 per year.

The Traumatic Brain Injury Act approved by the House last week is aimed at promoting precisely these kinds of creative and worthwhile programs. This legislation will authorize the National Institute of Health to conduct research into the prevention and treatment of traumatic brain injury. It will also authorize grants to groups like the National Cognitive Recovery Foundation for innovative demonstration programs that can help improve access to rehabilitation, health care, and other service for persons suffering from severe brain injuries.

Mr. Speaker, now that the House has approved the Traumatic Brain Injury Act, I urge my colleagues in the U.S. Senate to act swiftly on this legislation. I ask them to keep in mind the daily struggles and challenges faced by Mike Lee and the thousands of other Americans with severe brain injuries. This legislation will do much to further progress in improving our understanding of traumatic brain injuries, in reducing the incidence of head injuries through public awareness and prevention efforts, and in promoting the development of effective, low-cost rehabilitation and treatment programs.

MAKING CONGRESS MORE USER  
FRIENDLY

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 16, 1996*

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, over the course of the past 18 months, I have been proud to support the reforms that we have made to change the way our Government, especially this institution, works. I supported applying all laws to Congress because we need to live under the same laws as everyone else. I supported efforts to cut committees and committee staff because I felt that Congress had grown too large. And, I supported the efforts to reduce the amount of money Congress spends on itself because we need to lead by example as we work to balance the budget.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is still more that this Congress needs to do in order to improve the way this institution works.

Today, thanks to the leadership of Congressman DAVID DREIER, the House task force on committee review has developed a plan to make improvements to the way our committee system works. For the past year we have studied what changes need to be made in order to streamline and improve the committee process.

As a member of that task force, I focused on developing the proposal that will get the House wired for the 21st century. Today, I am introducing a resolution that changes the House rules so committee documents will be available over the Internet.

It's time to make Congress a little more user friendly. As more and more people go to the net to get information, we need to make it as easy as possible for our constituents to find out what Congress is doing.

We've been doing things the same way for over 40 years and last year this new Congress finally realized that a new approach was needed. The committee reforms that have been proposed will help in our continued efforts to change the way Congress is run.

This proposal will amend the rules governing House committees to help make the attached committee documents available electronically to the public by January 3, 1997. In addition, the resolution calls for the establishment of a central electronic data base for official documents and the implementation of standards that provide guidance to committees to help make information public.

Rule changes are needed because most bills and reports are printed on paper and filed manually with the Clerk of the House. In many instances, this prohibits people from having the chance to look at the bill before it is voted on in committee. Under this resolution, we can help improve public access to Congress by putting more information on the Internet.

Getting Congress on-line has been, and will continue to be, an on-going project. Through this resolution and the educational efforts of the Internet Caucus, we are going to keep the pressure on to make sure that Congress finds its way through cyberspace.

#### TRIBUTE TO LYNETTE WIGINGTON

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Lynette Wigington, a resident from Mattituck, NY, on winning first place in the long jump at the prestigious Penn Relays that took place on April 26, 1996. Lynette Wigington, a 17-year-old senior from Mattituck High School, won with a jump of 19 feet and 5 inches. This mark was only 7 inches short of the 20 feet necessary to qualify for the Olympic Trials.

At the young age of 17, Lynette already has distinguished herself as a champion in track and field. In March, she won the National Indoor Scholastic Championships with a leap of 20 feet and 5 inches. Lynette's dedication to the sport was recently tested, but she proved to her community that she is a true contender. After the Penn Relays, Lynette sustained a painful hamstring injury that should have stopped her. But, Lynette is virtually unstoppable. In spite of her injury, she will be

competing in the National Outdoor Junior Track and Field Championships in Ohio.

I would like to wish this fine athlete good luck in her future endeavors.

AN INNOVATOR, PHILANTHROPIST,  
HERO

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person—Alex Manoogian—who passed away last week. America has not only lost a kind benefactor and gentle heart, it has lost a talented inventor and a perfect model of the American dream.

A penniless Armenian immigrant who came to America in 1924, Manoogian was a business leader from the start. He founded the Masco Corp. in 1926 producing parts for the auto industry. In the 1950's, Manoogian revolutionized the plumbing fixture industry with his innovations—particularly the renowned Delta faucet.

While his wealth exploded with each success, Manoogian never forgot the less fortunate and his Armenian people. Manoogian donated more than \$90 million to charity and education in his lifetime. His enduring gift to Detroit is the Manoogian mansion, the official mayoral residence, which he donated to the city in 1966.

He was a father figure to metro Detroit's 40,000-strong Armenian-American community and has served as an example to Armenians throughout the world. He served as international president of the Armenian General Benevolent Union for 36 years. For his hard work, leadership, and generosity, the Armenian Government recently awarded Manoogian its National Hero Medal.

His name has been bestowed on numerous buildings at local universities and his endowments have helped create an Armenian studies program at the University of Michigan. He also has a senior citizen home named for him in my district in Livonia.

It was an honor to know such a great man. He was a generous man with a kind heart. He was truly an example of the American dream. He fled chaos and tyranny in post-World War I Turkey, immigrated to America, and pursued his dream. He succeeded and never forgot his heritage.

Alex Manoogian was a good friend to all he knew and those he didn't know, but could help. He will be missed but his legacy and spirit will remain ingrained in our souls forever.

DEPARTURE OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT WENDELL RAYBURN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 1996

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Wendell Rayburn, president of Lincoln University, who will be leaving after 80½ years of service. A leader in education in our State, President Rayburn has also been active

in the community of Jefferson City. His most important achievement has been his commitment to greater stress on scholarship and academics. President Rayburn successfully led Lincoln University from its budget deficit and put it on a solid fiscal basis.

Further, his leadership led to new construction and higher level of maintenance. Dormitories were renovated and a new library was completed. Also he introduced new technology into the classroom. Wendell Rayburn's leadership and commitment to excellence will be missed.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED  
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS  
ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3755) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.:

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in opposition to the Lowey amendment to cut rural health care and increase funding for what amounts to gun control advocacy by the Centers for Disease Control. I have two objections to the amendment.

First, the amendment would cut \$2.6 million from area health education centers. These funds help train medical personnel for rural areas and small communities which do not have adequate health care. It is hard for many small communities to attract doctors and nurses, and I oppose this amendment to reduce support for rural health care.

Second, I strongly object to increasing funding for the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. I am concerned about reports that NCIPC research into firearms injuries has been compromised by political advocacy for gun control. For example, NCIPC paid for a newsletter urging recipients to "put gun control on the agenda of your civic or professional organization \* \* \* or organize a picket at gun manufacturing sites." It is inappropriate for any federally funded scientific research program to engage in even the appearance of political activity. Such activity compromises the credibility of all scientific research.

I support language in this bill that states "None of the funds made available for injury prevention and control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used to advocate or promote gun control."

The right of self-defense is an important right and is frequently used. Guns are used for defensive purposes more than a million times each year, not even counting their use by police. If government does not protect you and your property from crime, you should not be deprived of the opportunity to protect yourself.

With respect to the constitutional arguments about gun control, I think that the Founding