H.R. 4134 is not a viable alternative to sensible immigration control policies. All this bill will accomplish is to put thousands of children on the streets and either tempt them to turn to crime or make them vulnerable to the influence of gangs.

That very real danger is precisely why numerous law enforcement officials, school teachers and administrators, and police associations are opposed to H.R. 4134.

Mr. Speaker, we must not crush the future of thousands of children whose only crime is their desire to go to school and to earn an education, as is their right under the U.S. Constitution.

I urge my colleagues to take a stand in preserving this important constitutional right by defeating H.R. 4134.

## TRIBUTE TO ANDY JACOBS

### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year my good friend, ANDY JACOBS, announced that this will be his last Congress, and that he is going home. While I know that Kim, his wife, and his sons, ANDY Jr. and Steven, will be extremely happy to have him around more, I also know he will be missed by all of us. His departure will be a great loss to the Ways and Means Committee, on which he has served for over two decades, to this institution, and to the people of the 10th District of Indiana.

As many of you know, ANDY and I have been friends for more than 20 years. It has been a privilege to have enjoyed his friendship and counsel for all of that time. As I have said before, there is not one in Congress that I respect more than ANDY JACOBS.

When I first worked with ANDY on the Social Security Subcommittee when it was created in 1975, I learned that everything ANDY does is marked by a sense of decency, fair play, and the highest integrity. Issues have always meant more to ANDY than partisan politics, and he and I have been on the same side of an issue many times.

All of us who have had the pleasure of working with ANDY know that while ANDY is strong in his convictions, he will make extraordinary efforts to understand your position. His quick wit is famous, and has made the legislative process more enjoyable many, many times.

Eventually, I, too, will leave this great institution. I know that when I reflect on my time here, I will consider myself blessed to have shared more than 20 years with a great man and a great friend, ANDY JACOBS.

ANDY, I wish you Godspeed, and much happiness in the days again. I will miss you greatly.

## TRIBUTE TO JOHN MYERS

### HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, September 28, 1996*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend a heartfelt thanks to my friend and colleague, JOHN MYERS.

JOHN, the citizens of Richmond and I owe you a debt of thanks for all that you have done for Richmond, a city I dearly love. You have helped build a floodwall for Richmond that was sorely needed. My own experience has taught me the importance of this floodwall.

In 1972, when I was mayor of Richmond, a 35-foot flood from Hurricane Agnes took the water filtration plant out of service for 2 days. People throughout the Richmond area lost their water service. In addition, the historic city of Richmond was put at great risk of fire. Luckily, there were no major fires in Richmond during the days that the water system was out of service. Still, the crisis demonstrated to me the need for a floodwall to safeguard the water filtration plant.

The city of Richmond and the Corps of Engineers have come a long way toward completion of the floodwall and you have been very helpful and thoughtful as you considered my requests over the years.

JOHN, I am pleased to report the floodwall passed its first test when Hurricane Fran recently stormed up the east coast and several businesses in Richmond stayed dry. In years past, this was not the case. The city of Richmond thanks you and I thank you.

JOHN, you have upheld the honor and dignity of Congress during your 30 years as a Member. You will be truly missed for the professional manner you conducted yourself as chairman and ranking minority member of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

You will always be remembered as the distinguished gentleman from the Seventh District of Indiana. I know you leave Congress with 30 years of good memories but I know you will enjoy spending more time with the grandkids and I know they will always be proud of their grand daddy.

I wish you the best of luck in the future and may God bless you and Carol and your family.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3539, FEDERAL AVIATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report for H.R. 3539, the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996 includes an airport privatization pilot program. Five airports will be allowed to either be sold or enter into long-term leases.

The intent is to allow the private sector to bring more capital, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness to our congested airport system.

The bill requires these privatization agreements to be approved by the Department of Transportation and the majority of airlines.

The bill contains many safeguards to ensure that not only does the airport remain open to the public, but that proper capital investments and safety improvements are made.

This is a pilot program, but I am confident that the success of the program will convince the skeptics that privatization of some airports can be extremely beneficial.

Under this program, DOT will select five airports to privatize, one of which must be a general aviation airport. Allegheny Airport in Pennsylvania is a general aviation airport which is interested in privatization and would be an excellent candidate to be sold as part of the program. Allegheny Airport was the only general aviation airport discussed during the conference and it is the one the conferees expect to be chosen for the program, if they choose to apply.

## HEALTH CENTERS CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

### HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1044, the Health Centers Consolidation Act of 1996. This bill will provide a 5-year authorization for America's Community, Migrant, Homeless, and Public Housing Health Center programs through fiscal year 2001.

America's health center programs are doing a tremendous job in rural communities across the country bringing doctors and health facilities to communities in need. In its 30-year history, America's health centers have shown the value and strength of a health system rooted in community partnership and built on the delivery of accessible, quality primary care to Americans in need.

Today, this growing network of community-based providers spans rural communities in all 50 States. Its innovative programs in primary care, prevention, and outreach serve nearly 8 million of America's poor and medically underserved population in 2,400 communities.

Health centers serve in medically underserved communities. They are defined areas—suffering high levels of poverty, infant mortality, and poor health. They are rural and isolated areas, with few or no providers.

Health centers hold the challenging task of providing for some of the poorest, sickest, and most vulnerable. These are people who confront enormous barriers to health care because of where they live—their economic status, and often, their costly and far greater complex health needs. They are people, frequently, locked out of traditional health care—whom others will not or cannot serve. And, they are people whose unmet health and social needs represent a huge and growing cost to the Nation.

Today, in approving this reauthorization, we are helping the communities of the Nation project public health. Health centers have proven to be wise public investments. Compelling evidence shows that health center programs work. Their innovative programs in primary care and prevention keep people healthy—save tax dollars—and build stronger communities.

In my district, there are 20 migrant and community health center delivery sites serving approximately 76,650 patients. These health centers are providing quality, cost-effective care to individuals who otherwise would not have access to health care. I personally have visited these centers, and have seen the enormous good they achieve. In many cases, they are the only provider of care for the people living in this region.

For example, the Uvalde County Clinic, under the direction of Rachel Gonzales, is a

key provider of comprehensive primary care. It delivers medical care to approximately 7,000 patients out of a total population of 28,000. It also has the only pharmacy available in Uvalde County. Some patients travel as far as 60 miles to get to this health center for treatment. The Uvalde County Clinic is also vitally important in that it trains medical students, physician assistants, and residents from our medical schools in the State.

For the hardworking people of Laredo, TX, the Gateway Community Health Center, of which Mike Trevino is the executive director, is a source of health care for the indigent population in the area. It serves approximately 12,000 patients, 83 percent of whom are uninsured. This center, with its focus on patient-centered care, reaches out with special programs for diabetes, hypertension and other chronic diseases, while promoting wellness and prevention.

My friend, Ventura Gonzales, operates the Vida y Salud Health Systems, Inc. in Crystal City. This is an area where unemployment is high and health needs are growing. This center serves nearly 12,000 patients, providing service to approximately 70 percent of the uninsured in that area. Remarkably, in an area where there is no other provider, this center has achieved a 93.3 percent immunization rate for children. It is a major employer in the area, and next to the school board, represents the second largest industry in my congressional district.

Today, in improving this reauthorization, we are helping the communities of my district and communities across this Nation protect public health and expand access to health care. It is also important to emphasize that health centers are built by community initiative. A limited Federal grant program provides seed money to empower communities themselves to find partners and resources to develop centers, to hire doctors and needed health professionals, and to build their own points of entry into the Nation's health care delivery system.

For these reasons I support America's health centers. It is a cost-effective way to do a job that needs doing. This is why I have consistently fought very hard in the appropriations process to provide funding for these health centers.

America's health centers meet today's rigid fiscal demands for cost effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability. They do a tremendous job reaching out to energize communities and their people to meet critical health needs and promote greater personal responsibility for good health. They work because they are partnerships—partnerships of people, Government, businesses and communities working together to improve health.

Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of S. 1044.

## PROVIDING FOR RELOCATION OF PORTRAIT MONUMENT

SPEECH OF

### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday September 26, 1996*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, but I would like to express my reservations about this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, today as we end the 104th Congress we will vote on a resolution to move the statute of Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton from the Capitol Crypt to the Capitol Rotunda.

The struggle over this statute of the leaders of our suffrage movement has a long and tumultuous history. More than 75 years ago, Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party commissioned sculptor Adlaide Johnson to create a statute to commemorate the passage of the 19th amendment and to celebrate those remarkable women whose lives were devoted to gaining for women the right to vote and the opportunity to participate fully in American life.

On February 15, 1921, Susan B. Anthony's 101st birthday, the statute was welcomed into the Rotunda—6 months after American women won the right to vote. Yet 2 days later, it was moved into storage in the Capitol Crypt. That same year, Congress ordered workers to scrape off the statute's blasphemous feminist inscription, which in gold gilt had read: ''Woman, first denied a soul, then called mindless, now arisen declared herself an entity to be reckoned.''

Since 1921, many resolutions to move the statute have failed, including ones in 1928, in 1932 and 1950, when Congress refused to approve bills that would have let the suffragists out of the basement.

In 1963, when the crypt was renovated and opened to the public, the statute was open for viewing. Still, treatment of the statute did not improve. Placed a few feet from a souvenir stand, the statute does not even carry a sign identifying the women by name. And the memorial's name has been changed from ''The Woman Movement'' to ''The Portrait Monument.''

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage, a bipartisan group was established in 1995 to move the statute to the Capitol Rotunda. On July 14, 1995, Senator TED STEVENS introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, which called on the Architect of the Capitol to restore the Portrait Monument to its original state and place it in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It also sought to make arrangements for the rededication ceremony of such statute in the Rotunda and procession in cooperation with the 75th anniversary of Woman Suffrage Task Force. Senate Concurrent Resolution 21 unanimously passed the Senate on July 17, 1995.

Unfortunately, Republican House Members objected to passage of the same authorizing resolution because they objected to using $75,000 in Federal funds to move the statue. Since then the Woman Suffrage Statute Campaign, a project of the National Museum of Women's History, has raised the $75,000. The group raised $40,000 on their own. A pledge of $25,000 came from Abbott Laboratories, and a $10,000 pledge came from a woman in Connecticut.

As I wrote in my letters to Speaker Gingrich asking him to act on moving the Portrait Monument, ''American women ask as they asked President Wilson for the right to vote. How long must we wait?''

This resolution before us today, House Concurrent Resolution 216, places the 9-ton statue in the Capitol's most prestigious hall, and finally breaks the all-male lock on the statues in the Rotunda. It is a victory for all American women who believe that it is important to honor our American female heroes, in the same manner that we honor our American male heroes.

I would like to acknowledge the fine work of my colleague Connie Morella for bringing this resolution to the floor today. I salute Karen Staser of the National Woman's Suffrage Statue Campaign and all of the women's organizations that have worked tirelessly to bring this initiative to fruition. It is to their credit that we are here today acting on this resolution.

Although the resolution at hand will finally move the statue, it is flawed. It would place the statue alongside statues of our male American heroes in the Capitol Rotunda—but only for 1 year.

At that time, a commission will be established of 11 interested parties that will make recommendations about the final resting place for the statue. Apparently, there are differing views as to what should happen to the statue. Why? Perhaps because half the population gaining the right to vote was not historically significant enough to merit the statue's full-time display in the Rotunda alongside statues of our great male leaders.

The Republican leadership initially opposed the move on the grounds that it would cost the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars. They said that if money could be raised privately, the statue could be moved to the Rotunda. They then came forward with a compromise resolution that creates a Commission to decide what should be done with the Portrait Monument

We now have secured private funding to move the statue this year. When then would a compromise resolution call for possibly moving it twice? The bottom line is that taxpayer expense was never the real issue.

If this Congress was 90 percent female and 10 percent male—not 90 percent male and 10 percent female as it is today—I believe that there would not be a 1-year clause and that the women's suffrage statue would become a permanent fixture in the Rotunda.

Furthermore, statues are about history. And in historical context, moving the statue in this particular congress is incredibly ironic since many of our hard fought victories of the past were eroded and threatened in the past 2 years.

Moving this statue of these three heroines of the women's suffrage movement is a significant step in recognizing the rich history of the America's women's rights movement. Fortunately Mr. Speaker, the 104th Congress will soon be history, too.

## ACCOUNTABLE PIPELINE SAFETY AND PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

### HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1505. the Accountable Pipeline Safety and Partnership Act of 1995.

Mr. Speaker, over 2 years ago a 36-inch interstate natural gas pipeline, operated by Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Co., exploded in Edison, NJ. For the residents of the nearby Durham Woods Apartment Complex, March 23, 1994 was a night of sheer terrors. Men,