

them with an educational environment that is conducive for productive learning. Among their scholastic accomplishments, this past year Key Largo School scored above average on the Stanford Achievement Test in Reading and Math, scored an average of 3.9 on the Florida Writes Exam with 96 percent of the eighth grade students scoring three or above, and, since 1972, has received consecutive accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In addition, the school has written and received many large and small grants including a Customer Focused School Grant, Retrofit Grant, Home School Connection Grant, and Learn and Serve Grant. The grants have helped to make the school a model technology school for the district and the State; initiate the research, development and implementation of a block scheduling program; develop a theme based alternative education program for at risk students from grade 4 through 8; and service more than 300 exceptional students ranging with disabilities from pre-school handicapped to severely emotionally disturbed to gifted. The support of the community, business partners, teachers, and parents has been instrumental to the successful learning behaviors of the students at Key Largo Elementary and Middle School.

I commend Key Largo Elementary and Middle School on receiving the distinguished 1996-97 Blue Ribbon School Award. I know that the students and faculty will continue to exceed beyond their scholastic abilities and continue to be a model for schools throughout the country.

IN MEMORY OF HENRIETTA LACKS

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Henrietta Lacks, a woman whose contributions to medical science and research have gone relatively unnoticed for the past 46 years. Ms. Lacks provided a crucial sample of cells that has furthered our knowledge of medical science and disease prevention, and for this contribution, we are all grateful.

Henrietta Lacks was born in 1920 in Clover, VA. At the age of 23 she moved to Turner's Station, near Baltimore, MD, joining her husband David. She had five children, four of whom—Deborah, David Jr., Lawrence, and Zakariyya—still survive. Ms. Lacks was known as pleasant and smiling, and always willing to lend a helping hand.

After the birth of her fifth child, Ms. Lacks was admitted to the hospital at Johns Hopkins University where she was found to have cervical cancer. Before her death, she donated a tumor biopsy section which became the first human cell line to survive outside the body. This cell line has proven instrumental to medical research.

Due to traditional patient confidentiality requirements, Ms. Lacks was not acknowledged as the donor of the cells. Instead, the donor remained anonymous, and the cell line was known only as the HeLa cells. Under the care of Dr. George O. Gey, the cells flourished due to his innovative methods of preserving them. Dr. Gey went on to cultivate more cells which

could be used for a variety of medical research. These cells proved instrumental in polio research, and they helped establish the fields of molecular biology and virology. Henrietta Lacks' cells are still used in research today, more than four decades after her death.

Henrietta Lacks' selfless contribution to the field of medicine has gone without acknowledgment for too long. Her cells made her immortal: through her death, countless others have been saved by the research that was made possible through her cell line. It is for this reason that I extend my deepest thanks to Henrietta Lacks and her family. I sincerely hope her name will also be immortalized as one of courage, hope, and strength, and that due recognition will be given to her role in medicine and science.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PILOT CLUB OF YORK, INC.

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Pilot Club of York on their 50th anniversary. This international organization, comprised of executive, business, and professional leaders, has worked for many years to improve the quality of life in local communities.

I am proud to say that the York Chapter, chartered on May 2, 1947, has one of the largest memberships. Since 1947, it has truly upheld its motto of "Friendship and Service" through extraordinary service to the York community. The organization has received many local and national awards for their volunteer activities which include sponsoring highway rest stops during the holiday season, financial contributions to the York Hospital, the York County Historical Society, Access York, the Moul Home and the Atkins Halfway House, and the establishment of a scholarship program. Their financial support and commitment to education has enabled 35 young people to attend college and pursue their dreams in fields such as medicine, engineering, and teaching.

On behalf of the residents of the 19th Congressional District, I want to thank each member of the Pilot Club for their years of service toward improving our community and enabling so many individuals access to the American dream. I hope the next 50 years are as fruitful as the past 50.

STATEMENTS BY TOM DOUTHAT AND KEVIN BELANGER, MONTPELIER HIGH SCHOOL REGARDING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Montpelier High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

Mr. DOUTHAT. I would like to thank you for coming to our school, Congressman Sanders, and we are going to be talking about some of the U.S. drug policies in South America.

Clinton proposed to spend \$16 billion this year on the War on Drugs. This figure is up from \$10 billion spent during the 1980s over the entire decade. 70 percent of the money spent on drugs is spent on actual prevention and keeping it out of the country, whether that be through South American programs or Border Patrol and 30 percent is spent on drug rehabilitation.

During the Bush Administration he proposed a five-year, \$2.2 billion program for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and in 1993 he granted \$716 million to the South American nations and Mexico as long as they committed themselves to reducing their product production and respect for human rights.

The U.S. also helped to train local police forces in these countries, to dispute drug trafficking and the destroying of cocoa. Also we sponsored their rates in any of these countries.

Although this policy has been in effect for a long time it really hasn't worked in curbing the influx of drugs into this country or the use of them once they are in here, and during this period of time spending has ballooned and the amount of drugs hasn't gone down. Basically, the only thing that this has affected now is there are 400,000 Americans in the jail on drug possession charges and trafficking charges.

Our question is do you think this policy could be used more effectively in the zero tolerance policy or do you think there is a better philosophy in and attacks at curbing drug production and use in the United States if you think that is a significant problem?

Mr. BELANGER. Well we basically got together and when we were talking, actually it was a little bit ago, we were thinking of proposals in which in order to cut the spending that the government could possibly use, so we thought of—we think it might be actually in the process the government is considering this, but we are thinking like what happens, instead of spending like the \$16 billion—billion I mean, fighting like the so-called War on Drugs and like cutting off the supply from the drugs coming up, maybe the government controlled as in they would—how would you say?

Mr. DOUTHAT. They would sell—the government would be sort of the handler of drugs, sort like methadone clinics but modified more than that, not quite suppliers but something near to that. And we think that is a good idea because really the only thing that our drug policy has affected in the last ten years, it is really gotten a lot of South American drug dealers and drug producers and drug traffickers in this country quite wealthy.

Mr. BELANGER. What we were thinking is if the government was basically like the pharmacist, like if you had any addiction whatsoever, you would go to them and like the government could actually make—I do not know if they would make money off this, so that is one aspect, but they also would lower the street value so that the drug dealers couldn't make a business.

Mr. DOUTHAT. It wouldn't be quite like methadone clinics and it wouldn't be completely medical. If they did also supply drugs to non-addicts it would virtually—for one thing, it would take away the AIDS threat from IV drug users and also it would make it—drugs have been in cultures for as long as humanity has existed, so I really do not think it is realistic to completely curb recreational drug use and it has been shown through prohibition of alcohol and marijuana and other drugs that it just doesn't work.