

next century. As Vice-President GORE estimated, "Here at Genentech alone, it will mean 150 new jobs for Californians."

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, the R&E Tax Credit not only promotes a healthy economy, it also stimulates additional research and experimentation. The savings gained by the biotechnology companies from the R&E Tax Credit allows them to meet significant human medical needs as expediently as possible. Genentech is a leader among United States firms in its unequivocal commitment to research and development investment, spending almost 50% of its total sales revenues on continuing research and development activities. The emphasis on research has, in part, enabled Genentech to offer the world a special insight into the disease of breast cancer. Approximately 45,000 women in the United States are affected by breast cancer every year. With the help of a new Genentech product, Herceptin, which is currently in the final clinical trial phase for the Federal Drug Administration (FDA), we may soon be able to fight cancer at a molecular level—a new and very promising breakthrough.

Genentech has completed its Herceptin research and is compiling data for the new drug application for FDA approval. The company hopes that Herceptin will be as successful as their drug Retuxin, which the FDA approved in November and is currently a significant weapon to patients battling non-Hodgkins lymphoma, a type of cancer which attacks the lymph nodes. The development of drugs such as Herceptin and Retuxin, however, come with a heavy price tag, as the average research cost for any one drug can cost over \$360 million.

Despite this expenditure, Genentech works hard to make its drugs available to patients, and it is my distinct pleasure to commend one of Genentech's humanitarian operations, its Uninsured Patient's Program. Through this program, Genentech is committed to make its market products available despite the limits of a patient's government or private insurance. Essentially, to the extent that a patient cannot afford a product, it is provided to them free of charge.

During his visit to Genentech, Vice-President AL GORE re-iterated the Administration's commitment to research with the 21st Century Research Fund, the "largest investment in civilian research and development in American history." The scientific community works together to produce the miraculous science that gives us our current technology and medical innovations. This 21st Century Research Fund includes the highest-ever increases in the budgets of the National Institute of Health and the National Science Foundation. As Vice-President GORE proclaimed, "Taken together, the \$31 billion in the 21st Century Research Fund will help us to cure deadly diseases; to find new sources of clean energy . . . to build the next generation of the Internet, moving 1,000 times faster than the current one; and to continue to explore the heavens."

I am extremely impressed by the efforts of Genentech and the biotechnology industry in the Bay Area. I have always believed that Genentech is a special place, a different kind of company, and I was pleased that Vice-President GORE commented upon the fact that of all the corporations he has visited, he had

not seen the diversity of faces that he observed at Genentech. And, as a federal legislator, I was especially affected by Vice-President GORE's words that, "In fact, Genentech's 3,200 jobs might not be here at all if our federal government had not invested in the research that led to the discovery of the DNA."

It is a meaningful and significant chain that connects our country to the high-tech industry, and Vice-President GORE wisely discerned that "More research and development means higher productivity, rising wages, and lower costs throughout our economy." Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues in this House for their efforts in support of funding research and development which has helped to move our country forward and make possible the exciting breakthroughs in science and technology which have furthered the progress of all of mankind.

It is with tremendous sense of excitement about the future and a profound hope that I urge my colleagues to join me in applauding the efforts of Genentech, Inc., and other American companies which are leaders in the scientific world through whose work we will step into the next century with strength, with courage, and with knowledge.

A HEARTFELT THANK YOU TO  
THE SHERMAN CONGREGATIONAL  
CHURCH

**HON. SCOTTY BAESLER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my heartfelt thanks and continuing gratitude to the Sherman Congregational Church in Sherman, Connecticut, and indeed, my thanks to the entire town of Sherman, Connecticut.

Last March, Kentucky was struck by one of the worst natural disasters in recent memory. After nights of rain, streets became canals and roadways became rivers. Cars and trucks competed with boats and rafts for the right of way. Flood waters transformed neighborhood parks into tributaries as nature ran amok.

Members of the Sherman Congregational Church saw pictures of the devastation in Paris, Kentucky, and throughout Bourbon County, Kentucky. Their hearts went out to the families without homes, and the children without toys. The Church and the town of Sherman reached out to us—calling the Paris/Bourbon County Chamber of Commerce and offering their assistance. Truckloads of supplies were sent to help out the residents of Paris and Bourbon County. The response from Sherman was so great that Paris and Bourbon County were able to share those supplies with surrounding communities in need.

But the generosity did not end when the flood waters receded. In November, members of the Sherman Congregational Church called again, asking for the names, ages, and addresses for the families who were victims of the flood. More than 30 boxes arrived from Sherman containing gifts for 59 families, and the 119 children who lost so much in the flood.

Tragedies are eyeopening. They reveal a great deal about the human spirit. They teach

us about the value of things we often take for granted in our fast-paced workaday world. Natural disasters have a way of changing our smug assumptions about being self-made people who can live to ourselves and by ourselves. They teach us the value of friends and neighbors.

Centuries ago, someone asked the question, "who is my neighbor?" Although the word comes from an old English word meaning "near dweller," the proximity of people does not define neighborliness. It is the proximity of the human heart during a moment of crisis that perhaps defines it best.

I speak for thousands of Kentucky residents when I say that we are grateful that the town of Sherman reached out to us—as their neighbor. We are grateful for your friendship and for your concern, and we will never forget you.

DAYCARE FAIRNESS FOR STAY-  
AT-HOME PARENTS

SPEECH OF

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, as one of just a handful of mothers in the 105th Congress with young children, I know how difficult it is to find quality, affordable child care. That is why this resolution is particularly important to me. We must be supportive of parents who have the ability to stay home with their children and can afford to forgo a second income. However, the majority of American families with working parents rely on child care to help them care for their children.

Quality child care is critical for many families in this country. I am concerned that this resolution (H. Con. Res. 202) misrepresents how many children of preschool age have mothers in the labor force who rely on someone else to help them care for their children. The resolution includes statements which suggests that child care is not an issue for most American families. As families struggle to make ends meet, the reality is more parents are working full time, part time or looking for work than ever before. As a result, 60% of preschool aged children have mothers in the work force. The correct statistics demonstrate that quality, safe and affordable child care is vital for most American families. Even parents who forego an extra income often rely on child care, like parents day out programs, to help them. In 1996, 78% of all four year old were in non-parental care at least some part of the week.

Congressional legislation must address the needs of both working and stay at home parents to provide them with quality, safe and affordable child care regardless of their economic situation. A family where both parents work should not have to compromise its children's well-being due to poor child care choices. The ultimate goal of this Congress should be helping families, whatever their situation, provide the best possible care for their children. We need to support ALL parents in their child care choices.