

moved the family to what would become one of the most famous nurseries in this part of Michigan.

Nursery products were sold out of the front yard at the beginning. During World War II, while sons Joe and Jim served in the military, he expanded the nursery buying more property with an eye towards the growing suburban area. When Joe returned home, a landscape division was started, and then in 1946 a garden store. The seasonal nursery business turned into a Christmas business in 1955, so that it is now a year-round operation with its biggest months in December and May.

Today, McDonald's Nursery has 112 employees and sales of nearly \$4 million. It has gone through thirteen expansions, and now covers 210 acres in Thomas Township, with an 18-acre lake providing irrigation. The McDonald family has made its mark on the Saginaw business community as leaders to be admired and emulated.

Starting from Francis McDonald's hobby, to Tom McDonald telling friends at a Chamber of Commerce dinner that they sell "every bloomin' thing"—a phrase which became the nursery's hallmark, this is a business that we are privileged to have in the Saginaw community. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating McDonald's Nursery on its 70th anniversary, and in wishing that their new slogan, "McDonald's Nursery 70 Years and Growing" holds as much promise as the first bloom of spring.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS MERGERS

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the antitrust division of the Department of Justice for approving the SBC-Ameritech merger. As the telecommunications industry continues to evolve in the aftermath of the Telecommunications Reform Act of 1996, the promise of that act can be fulfilled only if regulatory agencies remove the eye shades of New Deal regulation and begin to view the competitive landscape of tomorrow with a fresh look. This is precisely what the Department has done this week.

However, I was not pleased to learn that, unlike mergers in other competitive industries, telecommunications mergers such as the SBC-Ameritech venture must jump through several hoops before the deal is done. Not only does the Department of Justice conduct its traditional antitrust review, these mergers often must receive the blessing of multiple local and state agencies as well as the Federal Communications Commission. A reasonable person might assume that once the Department of Justice has issued a clean bill of antitrust health for a proposed merger, that venture has passed the smell test. I hope that same reasonable person would share the concern that I have after reading this week that the FCC may hold this merger, and others like it, hostage under some ransom-guided interpretation of the so-called "public interest" standard.

Mr. Speaker, the underlying premise of the Telecommunications Reform Act we passed in the 104th Congress was to break down the ar-

tificial barriers of regulation so that the marketplace would choose the winners and losers in this vital industry. We appear to be a long way from the realization of that promise when regulatory bodies handcuff the invisible hand of our free market system.

I would strongly urge the FCC to follow the lead of the DOJ and quickly approve this merger.

JEROME JANCZAK 1999 PAL JOEY AWARD WINNER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Jerome "Jerry" Janczak, of Milwaukee, the recipient of the 1999 Pal Joey Award from the St. Joseph Foundation, Incorporated.

Jerry Janczak, a true product of Milwaukee's south side, is the youngest of eleven children born to his Polish immigrant parents. He attended Catholic grade school and high school, where he was an accomplished athlete. Shortly after graduating from high school, Jerry enlisted in the United States Air Force, where he served until 1955. While stationed in Florida, he met his future wife, Grace. They were married in 1954.

Jerry worked for many years as an employee of Milwaukee County, with the House of Corrections, the Sheriff Department and the Probate Court where he remained until his retirement in 1988.

That same year, Jerry was honored by the South Side Business Club as their "Man of the Year" and was given the "Special Award" by the St. Joseph Foundation.

Jerry and Grace have two children, Michael and Thomas, and six grandchildren. Jerry's love of sports and competition, which he passed down to his children, led him to develop a part-time trophy and awards business in 1972, which still operates today. Besides his family and business, Jerry's hobbies include golf, bowling, sheephead and traveling throughout his home state, Wisconsin.

He is active in many civic and religious organizations, including his parish, St. Mary Magdalen, the South Side Business Club, St. Joseph Foundation, the Milwaukee Society Polish National Alliance, Polish Festivals, Inc., and the secret International Mushroom Pickers Society (IMPS.)

Jerry has given valuable time, energy and resources to make Milwaukee's south side and the Polish community stronger and has set a fine example for all to follow. For these reasons, he is truly deserving of the 1999 Pal Joey Award.

Congratulations, Jerry and Grace. Keep up the excellent work. May God continue to bless you and yours.

COMMENDING DR. W.C. WIEDERHOLT

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, For more than a century the Chamorros on Guam have

suffered by Lytico and Bodig. There is hardly a family on the island who has not had a relative die of one of these terrible diseases. During the past 40 years, many researchers have come to Guam to investigate the diseases, and to try and find the cause and subsequent treatment for Lytico and Bodig. One of these researchers is Dr. W.C. Wiederholt who first came to Guam in 1994 at the invitation of Dr. Kurland of the Mayo Clinic. His mission was to complete the mandated functions of the University of Guam/Mayo Grant and to evaluate the possibilities of writing a five-year grant. The University of Guam/Mayo grant activities had gone awry for many reasons, and it appeared as if the research on Lytico and Bodig would once again come to a halt. However, Dr. Wiederholt pressed on undaunted despite the obstacles. He took a sabbatical leave from the University of California at San Diego and remained in Guam for almost six months. He brought the project back on track and provided much needed neurology services. Dr. Wiederholt also conducted some pilot studies to gather data for the new grant application.

Under Dr. Wiederholt's leadership, and with the collaborative efforts of a group of world-renowned neuroscientists, the University of Guam and the University of California at San Diego were awarded a \$10.8 million grant in 1996 to study "Age-related neurodegenerative disease in Micronesia." The project employs nine local people, and provides practical sites for social work and nursing students, as well as internship opportunities for Guam medical students. In addition, the project provides support to students at all grade levels preparing theses or dissertations about Guam's neurodegenerative diseases, aging concerns and caregiver issues.

Under Dr. Wiederholt's guidance, the project has moved into a new dimension and is exploring, among many potential causes, how familial predisposition or susceptibility might interact with environmental factors in causing the disease. It is hoped that through Dr. Wiederholt's research, more effective methods for detection, treatment and ultimately the prevention of this disease will be developed for the benefit of the people of Guam.

Guam has become Dr. Wiederholt's home for at least seven months out of the year. Not only does he make initial diagnoses of neurological diseases and furnishes follow-up services to all patients, he also provides courtesy consultations to Guam's community physicians and the Veterans Affairs Center.

Dr. Wiederholt's dedication to the people of Guam is highly admirable and deserves our sincerest gratitude. On behalf of the people of Guam, I say to you Dr. Weiderholt, Si Yu'os Ma'ase.

IN HONOR OF PAULINE "POLLY" HAMMACK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I now take this moment to recognize the life and contributions of Pauline "Polly" Hammack. Sadly, Colorado lost this leading citizen earlier this year. While family

and friends remember Polly's remarkable life, I, too, would like to pay tribute to this great American citizen and friend.

Born on June 22, 1919 in Vine, Tennessee, Polly spent most of her professional life as an employee of Denver Dry Goods beginning in the fall of 1966. She would retire as an Assistant Store Manager and Personnel Director 20 years later.

In addition to her distinguished service with Denver Dry Goods, Polly long played an active and leading role in Colorado politics. For many years, Polly has been a familiar and energetic presence on various political campaigns. Most significantly, she was instrumental in President George Bush's presidential campaign efforts both in 1988 and 1996. She also served on the State Board of Republican Women for an extended period of time. In spite of being afflicted by severe illness during the last election cycle, Polly maintained an active role in Colorado politics by way of the telephone. Her commitment to America, even in times of personal ailment, is truly admirable and deeply commendable.

As friends and family remember Polly's remarkable life, I am confident that the pain they feel at her passing will subside. Although all who have had the privilege to know Polly are worse off in her absence, I am hopeful that each will take solace in the knowledge that they are a better person for having known her.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Polly for her dedication to America. I am hopeful that her husband Wayne, her children Wayne and Barbara, her grandsons Richard and Douglas, her sister Mildred, and her daughter-in-law Mary will find comfort in this difficult time.

INTRODUCING THE STOCKPILE
STEWARDSHIP RESOLUTION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1999

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to express the Sense of Congress regarding the direction of the U.S. program to maintain the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile in the post-Cold War era.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which President Clinton signed in 1996, bans all nuclear explosions in order to promote nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation "by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons." The treaty requires us to maintain the safety and reliability of our nuclear weapons without explosive tests. It does not require us to spend \$60 million for new submarine warhead designs. It does not require us to spend \$198 million on underground "subcritical" nuclear tests and preparing for banned explosive tests at the Nevada Test Site. It does not require us to spend \$466 million on fusion explosion experiments that could lead to hydrogen bombs that don't need uranium or plutonium, which would be a non-proliferation nightmare. And it certainly does not require us to spend \$5.5 million for a new National Atomic Museum, collocated with the Anderson-Abruzzo International Balloon Museum.

These and other projects are an expensive jobs program for nuclear scientists, in the guise of keeping unneeded weapons design,

testing, and manufacturing capability. They are inconsistent with our commitment to nuclear disarmament in the Nonproliferation Treaty and with the purposes of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Faced with our massive investment in nuclear weapons research, other nations are slowing arms reductions and keeping their own nuclear weapons development programs, thus putting our real security at risk.

The safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile can be maintained with a more modest program of surveillance of the warheads and occasional remanufacturing when necessary. The resolution I am introducing today expresses support for such a custodianship program that protects our national security without wasting money or providing cover for new nuclear weapons programs that will prolong the Cold War and undermine the unsteady international nuclear non-proliferation regime. The resolution expresses the Sense of Congress that the nuclear weapons stockpile can be maintained with a program that is far smaller, less expensive, and does not require facilities or experiments that are likely to be used for warhead design or development. The resolution thus urges the Secretary of Energy to redirect the program for custodianship of the nuclear weapons arsenal toward less costly and less provocative methods that are consistent with United States treaty obligations.

I hope this resolution will serve as a useful vehicle for educating the Congress and the public about the nature of the current stockpile stewardship program and for promoting consideration of less costly and less destabilizing alternatives. I urge my colleagues to join in co-sponsoring this resolution, and moving towards a more sound nuclear policy.