

dancing and cheerleading. Today, Ms. Martinez is a staff member of the Boys and Girls Club, working with the children of Santa Fe each day after school.

Ms. Martinez played varsity basketball at Calvary Chapel and was selected to the All-Star team. She is a member of the National Honor Society, successfully maintaining a 3.0 or better grade point average. Recently, Ms. Martinez went on a mission trip to Spain, France and England with Calvary Chapel, and she continues to work with the Keystone Club, a teen organization aimed at philanthropy in the community.

As part of her award, Ms. Martinez received a \$4,000 scholarship to use at the college or university of her choice. She has already made plans for her future, looking at several New Mexico colleges and a few out-of-state Christian schools to continue her education, where she will pursue a degree in either Computer Science or Criminal Justice.

Ms. Martinez is living proof of how the Boys and Girls Clubs of America impact the lives of children in communities throughout the nation. They develop a solid foundation of positive moral and ethical values for our youths. The five Boys and Girls Clubs in Santa Fe County alone have more than 2,500 members and serve more than 55,000 people in the community.

Today, the Boys and Girls Clubs provide children of working parents with after-school alternatives to drugs and violence, yet President Bush's budget cuts funding from these programs. His plan would extinguish a flame that has been lighting the County of Santa Fe for more than 60 years, seriously impacting the community. I hope there will be sufficient funding so that future generations have the opportunity to work with mentors like Ms. Martinez, who provide beacons of light that guide the way for other youth across the country.

NATIONAL WOMENS' HEALTH
WEEK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor National Women's Health Week. I commend all of the women who have worked so hard to improve the health of all women. You are making a difference in the healthcare of American women.

We have much to celebrate, in the past decade, funding for breast and ovarian cancer at the National Cancer Institute has more than quadrupled, and funding for osteoporosis has grown from only two osteoporosis-specific grants in the entire country in the early 1980's to more than \$80 million in osteoporosis-specific research grants today.

However, our job is far from over, we need to protect the work we have done, and more work remains for the 21st Century. Despite great strides on women's health research, we still must be vigilant and must address issues that are not receiving the public attention and research priority that they deserve.

One example is microbicides. Today the United States has the highest incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the industrialized world—15.4 million Americans ac-

quired an STD in 1999 alone. STDs cause serious, costly, even deadly conditions for women and their children, including infertility, pregnancy complications, cervical cancer, infant mortality, and higher risk of contracting HIV.

Microbicides are a potential new class of products that women can use, like today's spermicides, to prevent HIV infection as well as other STDs.

Microbicides have the potential to save billions in health care costs. The total cost to the U.S. economy of STDs, excluding HIV infection, was approximately \$10 billion in 1999 alone. When the cost of sexually transmitted HIV infection is included, that total rises to \$17 billion.

With sufficient investment, a microbicide could be available around the world within five years. Microbicide research and development receives less than 1% of the federal AIDS research budget, and best estimates show that less than half his amount is dedicated directly to product development. Clearly this is not nearly enough to keep pace with the growing STD and HIV epidemics.

Mr. Speaker, because of the need for focuses research on women's health, I have introduced legislation, that can serve as a catalyst for women's health. The "Women's Health Office Act of 2001" H.R. 1784, will provide for permanent authorization for offices of women's health in five federal agencies: the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ); the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA); and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

This bill includes authorization for appropriations to ensure that future funding will be adequate to support these offices' missions and programs.

Providing statutory authorization for federal women's health offices is a critical step in ensuring that women's health research continue to receive the attention it requires in the twenty-first century.

I can say without exaggeration that women working together—as patients, lawyers, advocates, medical researchers, and members of Congress—have been a powerful catalyst for the advances we have made in the research and treatment of breast, ovarian, and cervical cancer, osteoporosis, and heart disease.

I look forward to the continuation of our work together and a strong record of high achievements.

I look forward to supporting legislation and programs to address the health needs of our citizens and the fundamental challenges posed by our nation's health care system.

CONGRATULATION, CAL DARDEN

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Calvin "Cal" Darden on his election to the Board of Directors for United Parcel Service. Mr. Darden, senior vice President of all U.S. operations for UPS, is the highest ranking African-American ever to serve at UPS. As a person who has invested

a great deal of my life working to break down the racial barriers that divide our society, I commend him for his success. Through the success of Mr. Darden and others like him, we continue our journey toward a truly integrated society, toward what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., called "the Beloved Community."

Jim Kelly, the UPS Chairman of the Board, also appreciates the contributions of Cal Darden, albeit for different reasons. "Cal Darden has devoted his professional life to making this company what it is today. It is due in no small measure to his efforts in the arenas of operations and customer service that Fortune Magazine just recognized UPS for the 18th consecutive year as 'America's Most Admired' transportation company."

Cal Darden joined UPS in 1971 as a part-time package handler while attending Canisius College. In 1972, he graduated from college and began his climb up the UPS corporate ladder as he was promoted into management. In addition to his success at UPS, Mr. Darden has been active in the community as a member of the National Urban League's Board of Directors, 100 Black Men of North Metro Atlanta, and his work with the United Way.

Congratulations and best wishes, Cal Darden. Keep your eyes on the prize.

POST OFFICE COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2001 LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, please accept the following letter of endorsement for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which corresponds with my introduction today of the Post Office Community Partnership Act of 2001.

AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION,
1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., NW, SUITE
400,

Washington, DC, May 15, 2001.

Hon. EARL BLUMENAUER,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BLUMENAUER: The American Planning Association is pleased to endorse the Post Office Community Partnership Act of 2001. APA applauds your outstanding vision and leadership in introducing this important issue before the U.S. House of Representatives. This legislation recognizes and protects the central and compelling role that the local post office plays in the economic and social life of a community by providing a needed method for community input and support for local planning.

The Postal Service has too often closed or relocated facilities in ways that abandon service for some communities, vacate historic structures in downtown areas, and contribute to urban sprawl without providing for adequate community involvement in the decision-making process. This measure gives local citizens a greater voice in decisions about the location of postal facilities and ensures that local plans addressing growth management, land use, traffic congestion, environmental protection, downtown revitalization and historic preservation are respected by the Postal Service.

Increasingly, communities across the nation are developing comprehensive plans to better manage development, preserve vital

resources and encourage sustainable economic development. It is essential that the Federal Government is a good neighbor and partner in these smart growth communities. The Post Office Community Partnership Act simply guarantees that the Postal Service operates within the guidelines that a community develops for all other citizens and businesses, without establishing an unduly burdensome mandate on the Postal Service.

In a national voter survey sponsored by APA and conducted at the end of 2000, we found that an overwhelming 82% of voters support legislation ensuring that federal facilities are located in places that are easily accessible to citizens and are consistent with local growth management plans. This support transcended partisan affiliation, demographic group and regional location.

The post office is an institution at the heart of any community, particularly small towns. By protecting the values and vision of local citizens as embodied in the planning process, this bill lives up to its title by creating a real and lasting partnership between the Postal Service and communities.

APA lends its enthusiastic support to your efforts and urges the United States Senate to enact this legislation.

Sincerely,

BRUCE MCCLENDON,
FAICP President.

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act. The legislation would establish a program within the National Park Service to help preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the United States. The program would coordinate Federal activities and provide information, technical assistance and grants to States, Indian tribes, local governments and non-profit organizations.

Our nation's cultural heritage is a diverse array of natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. The hallmark of these treasures is that they are authentic.

Together they define an area or region's distinct character. Communities increasingly recognize their cultural heritage as a valuable resource, both esthetically and economically. Cultural heritage tourism is now a \$50 billion segment of the \$600 billion US travel industry.

Within Colorado are six state heritage areas, designated by the Colorado Heritage Area Partnership and the governor. Colorado also has one federally designated heritage area, Cache La Poudre. The Colorado program is still relatively young and depends largely on volunteers and some small grants. Yet the heritage they share is very important not just to Colorado, but to the rest of the country as well.

Other states—such as Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Utah—have developed or are in the process of developing heritage area programs. I'm told that at least 20 states have developed cultural heritage tourism programs.

At the national level, however, no Federal agency has the role of coordinating the many government programs that could assist the

cultural heritage programs being developed by States, tribes, local governments and private organizations.

My legislation would create the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Program in the National Park Service to provide information and technical assistance on cultural heritage resources and activities, including heritage areas, heritage tourism and related economic and community development.

Technical assistance would include developing models of cultural heritage partnership agreements; holding workshops, conferences, training and public meetings; developing guidance on ways to access Federal programs; and coordinating meetings with Federal agencies and non-federal partners. An awards program would be established to recognize exemplary projects or program that carry out the purposes of this Act.

The legislation also provides for a modest grant program, to provide grants, on a competitive basis, to States, Indian tribes, local governments and nonprofit organizations. Annual funding for the grants is capped at \$9 million. No applicant could receive more than \$50,000 in grants in any fiscal year, all grants must be matched on a 50 percent basis, and all recipients must have at least one partner who also contributes facilities, supplies or services for the project.

Mr. Speaker, my bill has gained support from many international, national and local interests—not only from my own State of Colorado, but organizations from all over the country. Many of them are listed below, and the list grows daily.

They speak far more eloquently than I can about what the bill would do to further their efforts to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of our great nation.

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT

COLORADO

Colorado Preservation, Inc.
Colorado Community Revitalization Association.
City of Lafayette, Colorado.
Operation Healthy Communities (Durango Colorado).
Park County Historical Society, Colorado.

OTHER STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Connecticut River Watershed Council—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont.
Historic Staunton Foundation, Virginia.
Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists.
New River Community Partners, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.
New York State Archaeological Association.
Public Policy Information Fund, Austin, Texas.
Rio Grande Institute, Marathon, Texas.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Museums.
American Cultural Resources Association.
American Planning Association.
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.
National Trust for Historic Preservation.
Partners in Parks.
Preservation Action.
Scenic America.
Society for American Archaeology.
US/ICOMOS.

SELECTED STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP ACT

COLORADO

Colorado Community Revitalization Association (CCRA) wholeheartedly endorses the Cultural Heritage Assistance Partnership Act that Congressman Udall will be introducing this week in Congress.

CCRA is a statewide nonprofit organization that has, as one of its programs, the Colorado Heritage Area Partnership program (CHAP). Within Colorado there are six state heritage areas, designated by the Colorado Heritage Area Partnership and the governor. Colorado also has one federally designated heritage area, Cache La Poudre.

The heritage areas in Colorado are volunteer efforts that receive sporadic project funding from grants. Two of the areas have been fortunate to have volunteers who have had the flexibility to provide minor assistance to the heritage areas as part of their employment.

As Colorado wrestles with ways to control and direct its growth, the goals of Colorado's heritage areas become more difficult to realize and simultaneously all the more critical. Recognition of the importance of our heritage and providing ways to identify, inventory, preserve and enhance all the elements that make up what we call "heritage" is vital to securing our place in history. We must protect and enhance the qualities that make Colorado, Colorado.

BARBARA SILVERMAN,
Executive Director,
Colorado Community
Revitalization Association.

On behalf of Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI), I write in support of the Cultural Heritage Resources Partnership Act which you are sponsoring and the assistance it could provide to heritage areas.

As Colorado's statewide historic preservation organization, CPI sees the needs of historic preservation around the state more clearly than most organizations. As CPI members, we see these needs through the lens of one of our own programs, Colorado's Most Endangered Places Program. As a citizen-driven initiative, this program identifies historic places that are about to be lost forever.

Most of the places that get placed on the Endangered Places List each year would not have been noticed had it not been for this annual listing and the publicity it generates. Yet, even with recognition that a historic place is threatened, many of these endangered places are located in small towns or rural areas where there is little funding for them. Local citizens typically want to save a beloved building in their town but often have no idea where to turn for help.

The bill which you are sponsoring would provide much needed technical assistance to these sites which otherwise would have no one to advocate on their behalf. And the program could generate good partnerships with already existing programs. For example, it could link to other Endangered Places Programs around the country since many statewide historic preservation organizations like CPI sponsor such a program.

This bill is a good idea and one that could provide needed assistance to areas that could really use it. Additionally, the bill could bring economic relief to local economies particularly those in rural areas.

As the public loves heritage areas and will travel to visit them, there is tourism potential. So add tourism development to the list of ways in which a local area could benefit from the bill.

Thank you so much for your efforts to take on this issue of helping heritage areas and