

the Foundation and its new enterprise—the editorial offices of Ms. Magazine, which the Feminist Majority acquired in January 2002.

On Sunday, October 6, 2002, the Feminist Majority Foundation will open its new offices. Although the organization's location may have changed, it and Ms. Magazine's commitment remains the same—to advance the women's equality cause in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this remarkable foundation.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE—SAN MATEO HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATES 100 YEARS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in marking a century of service as San Mateo High School celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, a century ago, the city of San Mateo and the rest of the Peninsula looked dramatically different than they do today. At its creation, the first high school in the San Mateo Union High School District required only three teachers to educate the fourteen students who attended the school, which was housed in a three-bedroom cottage. During the next twenty-five years of its existence, San Mateo High School moved three times, finally settling into its present location on Delaware Street, in San Mateo, California, in 1927.

Like the rest of the Peninsula, the school has witnessed exceptional growth during the last one hundred years, and today San Mateo High School boasts an enrollment of 1,425 ethnically and socially diverse students. It is that remarkable diversity, that is a major part of what makes San Mateo High School a great institution of learning. According to the most recent figures, the school includes African American, Hispanic, Caucasian, Filipino, Asian American, Pacific Islander, and Native American students.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to this melting pot of American students, San Mateo High School's student body also includes many international students. For many years the school participated in the American Field Service's exchange student program. This program facilitates international understanding by sending American students to study abroad, and bringing foreign students to study in the United States. A testimony of the success of San Mateo High School's commitment to the benefits of diversity is the fact that at one time the student body was comprised of individuals from 80 different nations. This diversity certainly enriched the educational experience of the pupils and fostered international understanding among its students. As Jacqueline McEvoy, who became the school's 13th principal in 2000, commented, "it was like walking into a microcosm of the world."

Mr. Speaker, San Mateo High School and its students have also established an outstanding record of community service. The school was the recipient of international recognition when the Guinness Book of World Records certified that the 214,713 pounds of food collected by the students at the school was the largest food drive ever put together by

a non-charitable organization. This extraordinary feat is testament to the intelligence, drive, determination, and commitment to service of the students that make up San Mateo High School.

Mr. Speaker, during the past century, San Mateo High School has actively pursued and achieved excellence in academic, vocational, performing arts, and athletic programs. It has provided countless opportunities for the enrichment of students on the Peninsula and around the globe. I am greatly honored to have the privilege of representing this excellent institution in the United States Congress. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 100th anniversary of San Mateo High School.

HELP EFFICIENT, ACCESSIBLE,
LOW COST, TIMELY HEALTH
CARE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4600, the HEALTH Act of 2002. While this legislation should address the skyrocketing costs of medical malpractice insurance it is really a huge tort reform bill that threatens to weaken patient protections. This legislation goes well beyond medical malpractice. It would not only place restrictions on the ability of individuals to receive compensation when they are injured by the negligent conduct of health care providers. But it would also include, defective medical products, tainted prescription drugs, and claims against HMO's and health insurance companies.

This legislation would preempt current state law regarding the statute of limitations for actions. During my time in the Minnesota House of Representatives, I supported legislation that lengthened the statute of limitations for medical malpractice cases to four years. H.R. 4600 would require lawsuits to be filed within three years of the date of injury or only one year after discovery. We must have a longer statute of limitations to help protect individuals who have diseases with long incubation periods.

For example, a patient who contracts HIV from mishandled blood, but does not show symptoms until three years later, could not seek remedy for this gross injustice under this new law. A patient who has a medical device implanted and years later the device fails due to a part defect, will not be able to seek remedy under this new law. These patients deserve the same protections any other individuals who have been injured by other forms of negligence.

The overly broad scope of this bill sets a dangerous new precedent. We should not prevent individuals from seeking remedy for their injuries by allowing medical manufacturers who obtain FDA approval, FDA "pre-market approval" or "are generally recognized as safe effective" to be exempted from liability. We should absolutely not be preempting states' HMO reform laws that have allowed patients to sue for wrongful actions.

I have heard from doctors the challenges they face over the significant increases in

medical liability insurance premiums. I am concerned that additional costs make it more difficult for physicians to stay in practice, however, this legislation does not address the real problem. This bill does nothing to fix the increasing cost of insurance premiums and goes far beyond its stated purpose of reducing the costs of malpractice insurance, while compromising the health and safety of patients.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD TELLER ON
THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH AN-
NIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NA-
TIONAL LABORATORY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American, a renowned scientist, a national icon, and a resident of the distinguished 14th Congressional District, Dr. Edward Teller.

Hailed as one of the most thoughtful statesmen of science and recognized by his scientific colleagues as one of the most imaginative and creative physicists alive, Edward Teller has led an extraordinary career. Born into a Jewish family on January 15, 1908 in Budapest, Hungary, Edward Teller grew up during a particularly turbulent time in Hungarian history when a virulently anti-semitic fascist dictator ruled the country. Edward Teller left his homeland in 1926 to study in Germany and received his Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the University of Leipzig in 1930. Soon after the rise of Hitler, Edward Teller left Germany and immigrated to the United States to take a teaching position at George Washington University and pursue his research in quantum mechanics. The rest as they say, "is history."

Dr. Teller has led one of the most distinguished careers in science. Most widely known for his significant contributions to the first demonstration of thermonuclear energy, Dr. Teller also made enormous contributions to quantum theory, molecular physics and astrophysics. Since the early 1950's, Dr. Teller has been concerned with national defense. He served as a member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (1956 to 1958) and was Chairman of the first Nuclear Reaction Safeguard Committee. Dr. Teller also served as Associate Director at the new Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory from 1954 to 1958 and became Director in 1958.

Edward Teller has earned numerous honors . . . the Albert Einstein Award, the Enrico Fermi Award, the Harvey Prize from the Technion-Israel Institute, and the National Medal of Science.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Edward Teller on the occasion of the 50th anniversary celebration of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory which he helped found. We're a better, more scientifically advanced, and safer nation because of Dr. Teller and his extraordinary accomplishments.