

Anniversary of the Babes of 1916 Senior Citizens Softball League, formed in 1983. I also stand in honor of the officers of the League: Gil Novak, Nick Gavanditti, Gus Bene and Paul Ristau, and I honor the members of the League who remain forever young, with a clear understanding that one is never too old to step up to the plate.

Over the years, the League has grown from thirty-one players to over one hundred and fifty. Every summer, the teams in the League play at well-attended events in ballparks across the county. Over the past twenty years, teams within the League have won several local and national championships, including their regular participation in the Senior Softball World Series.

The League members' sincere love and enthusiasm for life is clearly reflected in their love for the game—in every calculated pitch, in every outfield catch, in every throw to first, and in every swing of the bat. The players also extend their spirit and energy across our community, as they consistently donate their time to play for charitable and civic events.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honor, tribute, and celebration of the past and present leaders of the Babes of 1916 Senior Citizens Softball League, for their twenty years of uplifting our hearts and spirits with their great affection for America's favorite pastime. The players and leaders of the League are the guardians of the most beloved and historic game in American history, and because of them, our seniors have the opportunity to still experience the joy of fielding a ground ball, hitting the winning run, teamwork, and camaraderie. The Babes of 1916 Senior Citizens Softball League have given its youthful ballplayers much more than the love of the game. They've given seniors the chance to play at the ballpark, inspiring cherished moments and creating memories that reach back to childhood—from the early innings of their youth—to the bottom of the ninth, two down, tie score, bases loaded. Batter up.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DON PICKINPAUGH, MEMBER OF THE WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP HEALTH CARE DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don Pickinpaugh's years of service to the Board of Directors of the Washington Township Health Care District. Mr. Pickinpaugh passed away on February 6, 2003 of heart failure at Washington Hospital.

The longest serving member of the hospital's Board of Directors, Mr. Pickinpaugh was first elected to the Board in 1976. He was elected Board president five times during his 27-year tenure, most recently in 2002.

During his time on the Board, Mr. Pickinpaugh provided leadership on many projects, but most notable are his work on the acquisition of Washington West in 1997 and the renovation of the hospital's sixth floor in 2002. This renovation added more than 29 beds to the hospital's capacity.

Mr. Pickinpaugh's interest in health care developed when he served as a Navy chief hos-

pital corpsman. While in the Navy, he supervised the operations of an emergency room at a major Naval hospital and served as a chief laboratory and blood bank technician.

Deeply involved in the community, Mr. Pickinpaugh was a long-time real estate broker in the Fremont area, and was actively involved in the Boy Scouts, Alameda County's Highland Hospital Citizen's Committee, and the Alameda County Tax Assessment Appeals Board. He was also a reading mentor at a Fremont Elementary School.

I send heartfelt sympathies to Don Pickinpaugh's family, and I join his colleagues in mourning the loss of this true community activist.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE WALTER J. KRASNIEWSKI

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the day after Christmas 2002, The Honorable Walter J. Krasniewski passed from this life at the age of 73 years. He was surrounded by his family.

Judge Krasniewski served the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Northern District of Ohio for 32 years, retiring in 1997. The author of more than 500 legal opinions, during his tenure many of his opinions established case law for the Sixth Circuit. At his retirement before a packed courtroom of judges, attorneys, family and friends there to pay him tribute, Judge Krasniewski was recognized as one of the ten longest-serving judges in U.S. history. A dedicated promoter of the noble profession of the law, Judge Krasniewski was mentor to many people he encouraged in the pursuit of a law career.

Walter Krasniewski graduated from Xavier University, then obtained his law degree from the University of Toledo. After a time in private practice, he was employed by the State of Ohio as an assistant attorney. In 1963, he was appointed by Attorney General Robert Kennedy as an assistant U.S. attorney. He began his long career as a bankruptcy court judge in 1965.

Devoted to his family, Judge Krasniewski also paid careful attention to his community. He was involved in many civic activities and fraternal organizations. His thoughtful countenance was as well known to his associates as it was to those who appeared in his courtroom. Always a gentleman, he was also a true statesman.

Walter Krasniewski was a man committed to family, his faith, his profession, and his country. Truly we will miss this man of vision and integrity. Our heartfelt sympathy to his wife of 45 years, Mary Lou, his children Linda, Leslie, Laurie, and Lawrence, his brothers John and William, his grandchildren and great grandchildren.

RECOGNIZING THE 92ND BIRTHDAY
OF RONALD REAGAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor President Ronald Reagan on his 92nd Birthday. He is a great man and was a wonderful president. President Reagan stimulated economic growth, curbed inflation, increased employment, and strengthened our national defense. He cut taxes and government expenditures. It was during his term in office as President, the United States enjoyed its longest recorded period of peacetime prosperity without recession or depression. President Reagan sought to increase defense spending, but also wanted to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Overall, the Reagan years saw a restoration of prosperity, and the goal of peace through strength seemed to be within grasp.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor President Reagan and wish him a Happy 92nd Birthday. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing President Reagan more years of good health.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
EDWARD E. KOTECKI, JR.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Edward E. Kotecki, Jr., beloved father, grandfather, great-grandfather, brother and friend to many.

As the retired CEO of century-old Kotecki Monuments of Cleveland, a company founded in 1896 by his grandfather, Mr. Kotecki combined his sharp business abilities with his great artistic talents to create exquisite, critically acclaimed shrines and sculptures displayed in churches, religious centers and cemeteries in Cleveland, and around the world.

With a commitment to the highest level of artistry, Mr. Kotecki traveled in search of the finest master sculptors. His search took him to Italy, Poland and Romania, and he personally sponsored each artist during their stay in the United States. Additionally, Mr. Kotecki blazed the trail for a new process of creating sculptures. From his European counterparts, Mr. Kotecki introduced to America a sculpting machine that created three-dimensional sculptures in a fraction of the time it would normally take.

During his tenure, Kotecki Monuments created a symphony of granite along the terrace of the Cleveland Museum of Art; assisted in the polishing of the Hubble Telescope; and worked alongside Cleveland steel mills in fabricating granite skid caps. Moreover, Mr. Kotecki consistently displayed a generous spirit and kind heart. He directed the Cleveland Police Officers Peace Memorial, and had the names of fallen officers inscribed at no charge to families. Additionally, Mr. Kotecki regularly donated labor and materials for the restoration of damaged Cleveland cemetery monuments.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Edward E. Kotecki, Jr.—business leader, beloved father, grandfather, great-grandfather, brother, and friend and mentor to many. Although Mr. Kotecki will be deeply missed, his vision, life and legacy will live on forever, like the granite angel whose wings rise forever against the Cleveland sky.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAFE
NURSING AND PATIENT CARE ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Safe Nursing and Patient Act of 2003 with Rep. STEVEN LATOURETTE and more than 40 of our colleagues. Assuring quality medical care and addressing our nursing shortage should not divide us on partisan lines. That's why I'm especially pleased that the bill we're introducing today has support from Democrats and Republicans alike. Senator KENNEDY is introducing the companion legislation in the Senate.

There are some 500,000 trained nurses in this country who are not working in their profession. Of course, their reasons for leaving nursing are many. But nurses consistently cite their concerns about the quality of care they feel they are able to provide in many health care settings today. Nurses are also greatly concerned about being forced to work mandatory overtime.

Listen to these words of a nurse in the state of Washington:

I have been a nurse for six years and most of the time I have worked in the hospital environment. It is difficult to tell you how terrible it is to "work scared" all the time. A mistake that I might make could easily cost someone their life and ruin mine. Every night at work we routinely "face the clock." All of us do without lunch and breaks and work overtime, often without pay, to ensure continuity of care for our patients. Yet, we are constantly asked to do more. It has become the norm for us to have patient assignments two and a half times greater than the staffing guidelines established by the hospital itself. I cannot continue to participate in this unsafe and irresponsible practice. So I am leaving, not because I don't love being a nurse, but because hospitals are not safe places: not for patients and not for nurses.

While stories like this are telling, we also have research to back up the concern. A recent study published in JAMA (October 23/30, 2002) proves what nurses have been telling us—that working too many hours while caring for too many patients leads to increased patient deaths and increased job dissatisfaction. The study found that the risk of death to a patient who has undergone surgery increases by 7 percent for each patient over four in a nurse's workload. It also found that patients in hospitals with the lowest nurse staffing levels (eight patients per nurse) have a 31% greater chance of dying than those patients in hospitals with four patients per nurse.

Studies also point to overtime issues as reasons for the nursing shortage. For example, a 2001 report by the General Accounting Office, *Nursing Workforce: Emerging Nurse Shortages Due to Multiple Factors*, concluded: [T]he

current high levels of job dissatisfaction among nurses may also play a crucial role in determining the extent of current and future nurse shortages. Efforts undertaken to improve the workplace environment may both reduce the likelihood of nurses leaving the field and encourage more young people to enter the nursing profession. . . .

We have the voices of nurses and the research evidence to prove that the practice of requiring nurses to work beyond the point they believe is safe is jeopardizing the quality of care patients receive. It is also contributing to the growing nurse shortage. Current projections are that the nurse workforce in 2020 will have fallen 20 percent below the level necessary to meet demand.

We have existing government standards that limit the hours that pilots, flight attendants, truck drivers, railroad engineers and other professions can safely work before consumer safety is endangered. However, no similar limitation currently exists for our nation's nurses who are caring for us at often the most vulnerable times in our lives.

The Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act would change that. It would set strict, new federal limits on the ability of health facilities to require mandatory overtime from nurses. Nurses would be allowed to continue to volunteer for overtime if and when they feel they can continue to provide safe, quality care. But, forced mandatory overtime would only be allowed when an official state of emergency was declared by federal, state or local government. These limits would be part of Medicare's provider agreements. They would not apply to nursing homes since alternative staffing and quality measures are already moving forward for those facilities.

To assure compliance, the bill provides HHS with the authority to investigate complaints from nurses about violations. It also grants HHS the power to issue civil monetary penalties of up to \$10,000 for violations of the act and to increase those fines for patterns of violations.

Providers would be required to post notices explaining these new rights and to post nurse schedules in prominent workplace locations. Nurses would also obtain anti-discrimination protections against employers who continued to force work hours for nurses beyond what a nurse believes is safe for quality care. Providers found to have violated the law would be posted on Medicare's website.

This legislation is not the final solution. I believe that standards must be developed to define timeframes for safe nursing care within the wide variety of health settings (whether such overtime is mandatory or voluntary). That is why the legislation also requires the Agency on Healthcare Research and Quality to report back to Congress with recommendations for developing overall standards to protect patient safety in nursing care.

I know that our nation's hospital trade associations will claim that my solution misses the mark because it is precisely the lack of nurses in the profession today that is necessitating their need to require mandatory overtime. Let me respond directly. Mandatory overtime is dangerous for patients plain and simple. It is also a driving force for nurses leaving the profession. These twin realities make mandatory overtime a dangerous short-term gamble at best. We should join together to end the practice.

This bill takes the first step to address the problem by strictly limiting the ability of providers to force nurses to work beyond their professional opinion of what is safe for fear of losing their jobs. This is a very real problem facing the nursing profession and that is why my bill is endorsed by the American Nurses Association, AFSCME, AFT, SEIU, AFGE, UAW, and the AFL-CIO—organizations that speak for America's nearly 3 million nurses.

Again, my bill is not the sole solution. I supported the Nurse Reinvestment Act, which was passed by Congress and signed into law last year. That legislation authorizes new federal investment and initiatives to increase the number of people pursuing a nursing education. Such efforts will help in the future, but it will be years before that law's impact is felt in our medical system. And, it will take even longer if the President and Republicans in Congress continue to withhold the funding necessary for the act to be implemented.

We need to help now. We must take steps to improve the nursing profession immediately so that today's nurses will remain in the field to care for those of us who need such care before new nurses can be trained. We also need today's nurses to be there as mentors for the nurses of tomorrow.

Mandatory nurse overtime is a very real quality of care issue for our health system and I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact the Safe Nursing and Patient Care Act. It will start us down the right path toward protecting patients and encouraging people to remain in—and enter—the nursing profession.

STATE OF THE UNION

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article to be included in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 30, 2003]

WHAT THE WORLD HEARS WHEN THE
PRESIDENT SPEAKS; CALMING FEARS

(By Bill Emmott)

Before President Bush's State of the Union address, worry about war and suspicion of America were the prevailing views in the outside world. After his address, worry and suspicion still prevail. But there is now hope that the suspicion, at least, could soon ease.

Don't misunderstand. I have long supported America's effort to enforce the United Nations resolutions calling on Saddam Hussein to disarm, and have felt that only under an ever-nearing threat of war was there any chance that this might be achieved, peacefully or otherwise. Few of my fellow Europeans (and surprisingly few Britons) have felt the same. Every time they have seen Mr. Bush speaking informally about this issue, their fears and suspicions have grown. However, every time they have seen him make a big, formal speech (as at the United Nations in September and before Congress on Tuesday) they have felt reassured.

This time, the reassurance did not come from his deliberately reassuring gestures, such as the promise to put up \$15 billion to combat H.I.V. and AIDS in Africa and the Caribbean or the \$1.2 billion for research into pollution-free cars. It came from his announcement that on Feb. 5 Secretary of State Colin Powell would reveal evidence of Iraq's weapons concealment to the Security Council.