

leadership resulted in cohesive legislative strategies, well-prepared Army leaders, and a coherent Army message.

Jerry Harrison's career reflects a commitment to our Nation, characterized by dedicated selfless service, love for soldiers, and a commitment to excellence. Major General Jerry C. Harrison, the consummate professional, whose performance in over three decades of service, in peace as well as in war, personified those traits of courage, competency, and integrity that our Nation has come to expect from its Army officers. On behalf of the Congress of the United States and the people of this great Nation, I offer our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for a soldier who served his country so admirably.

TRIBUTE TO MABEL HOGGARD

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take time to honor and pay tribute to an individual who spent her life in the service of others. In doing so, Mabel Hoggard became a pioneer, both for her race and for women. Born on March 10, 1905, in Pueblo, CO, Mabel left her home State after high school to attend the University of Tennessee at Nashville, then known as Tennessee A&M, to pursue a teaching degree. Upon completion, she started teaching in a two-room schoolhouse in the coal fields of Jenkins, KY, for \$100 a month. Mabel went on to do graduate work in education at Chicago University, University of Utah, and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

A lifelong Republican, Mabel was the first black writer for the Williamson, West Virginia News and the first black administrative staff person for the Williamson Housing Authority. Mabel Hoggard was not to be satisfied with these important contributions, however. In 1944, she moved to Las Vegas and became the first black teacher in the State of Nevada. Mabel spent 25 years with the Clark County School District, teaching at a number of schools including Matt Kelly, Highland, Westside, and C. V.T. Gilbert. In 1975, the Board of Trustees honored her by changing the name of the former Bonanza Elementary to the Mabel Hoggard School. The University of Nevada, Las Vegas in 1977, awarded Mabel the "Outstanding Citizen" award.

Mr. Speaker, Mabel Hoggard was a true pioneer in the great spirit of Nevada and we honor her memory today as an inspiration not only for Nevadans, but all Americans.

NAVAL ACADEMY'S CLASS OF 1955 PRESENTS COLD WAR MURAL

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, in June 1955, 742 young men graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and received commissions in the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Air Force. Today the Class of 1955 returns to the Acad-

emy for its 40th reunion. The U.S. Naval Academy was founded in October 1845. In recognition of the Academy's 150th anniversary, this evening the president of the class of 1955 will formally present an 85' x 10' mural to the superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. The mural is mounted in Alumni Hall and is described by the following text:

WINNING THE COLD WAR

On the occasion of our 40th reunion, the Class of 1955 proudly presents this mural to salute the 150th Anniversary of The United States Naval Academy. Conceived and commissioned by the class, the mural reminds today's midshipmen of the Cold War's scope and complexity. Through numerous examples, the mural illustrates the extensive efforts by our nation to win the longest war in our history. The mural makes the point that winning the war occurred in part as a result of values imparted to midshipmen of all the classes of the era by the Academy.

The historical purpose of the mural is to portray the world as it evolved during the period of sustained tension between the free world and the Communist nations from the late 1940's to the early 1990's. This period generally coincides with the active duty service of the Class of '55. The images of historic events and Naval Academy activities are chosen to remind viewers that the national security environment during the Cold War was very different than today's, and that the Naval Academy environment was different in many ways as well.

The Cold War is but one of many periods in our nation's history in which Naval Academy graduates made significant contributions to the preservation of our freedom. Despite the changing nature of the challenges, the Naval Academy prepares midshipmen to make these important contributions by emphasizing a traditional set of core values that provide the foundation for continued success by Academy graduates. These values are illustrated by the four themes in the mural: Leadership, Academics and Technology, Athletics, and Excellence and Professionalism.

LEADERSHIP

The Naval Academy consistently produces high quality graduates who understand and practice the fundamental principles of leadership. Academy graduates of every rank lead men and women in training and battle, in the execution of supporting technical and administrative duties, and rise to the most senior positions in their services. During the Cold War, Naval Academy graduates (including many members of the Class of '55) commanded ships, planes, squadrons, companies, battalions and other fighting units in the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. The two glass panels flanking the central world map present the insignia of all the services, the Department of Defense, and the Naval Academy.

The central panel of the mural illustrates the enormous geographic size of the Communist Empire directed by the very large and powerful Soviet Union. The comparatively small United States mounted a sustained 40 year campaign of moral, military, economic, and technical superiority to defeat the Communist threat to our free existence. The hexagon shaped panels illustrate some of the significant events that collectively contributed to Winning The Cold War. Naval Academy graduates participated in these events that resulted in the total collapse of the Soviet Union and subordinate nations of the Communist Empire. The mural suggests the internal decay of that empire by the rusty steel and popped rivets around the borders of Communist countries.

ACADEMICS AND TECHNOLOGY

The angled wall to the right of the map illustrates the role of the Naval Academy in preparing midshipmen for future intellectual challenges. Some of the most amazing technological advances in history occurred during the years spanned by the service of the Class of '55. As midshipmen, we used the slide rule for general calculations and analog computers for gun laying. A few years after graduation, the digital computer entered our professional careers and triggered an exponential technological explosion. The solid academic foundation provided by the Naval Academy enabled graduates to master emerging technologies and lead their subordinates through the challenges of the computer and nuclear age. The glass overlays on each end of the central panel, together with the adjacent painted scenes, illustrate representative ship, submarine and aircraft systems of steadily increasing complexity in which Naval Academy graduates served during the Cold War. The consistent ability of our nation to stay ahead of the former USSR in the development and application of technology forced a series of Communist leaders to recognize that they could not compete successfully in a military confrontation with the United States.

ATHLETICS

The angled wall to the left of the map illustrates the important contribution of the Naval Academy athletic programs in developing high quality graduates. Over the years, brilliant performances by individuals, combined with a unique Naval Academy emphasis on teamwork, resulted in significant victories over national colleges and universities with much stronger and heavily subsidized athletic programs. As an example, the "team called *DESIRE*", led by the Class of '55, overpowered favored Army and then defeated Mississippi, the Southeastern Conference Champions, 21-0 in the 1955 Sugar Bowl. Other teams and individuals represented on the panel won Olympic, National, Eastern Intercollegiate, and League Championships. A fierce competitiveness, the will to win, and a refusal to quit characterize the performance of Navy teams across a wide spectrum of collegiate sports. The special tolerance for pressure and for leadership under stress developed by participation in Navy sports enabled Academy graduates to withstand the physically demanding requirements of combat operations, space flight and in some cases prolonged detention as a prisoner of war. The Naval Academy athletic programs also motivate graduates to remain physically fit and apply the same winning habits to their professional careers.

EXCELLENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM

The plebe at the left end of the mural represents all midshipmen entering the Naval Academy. Each new plebe class contains individuals from every state, a few foreign nations, and some with previous military service. These fledgling midshipmen represent a wide range of value systems, family backgrounds and ethnic cultures. During their four years at the Academy, these young people grow in their sense of ethics, truthfulness and honor, and learn to respect the need for spiritual guidance. The first class midshipman at the right end of the mural is about to graduate, well prepared for commissioning as an officer in one of the armed services. The habit of excellence developed as midshipmen is transformed into the professionalism that distinguishes Naval Academy graduates as they lead military organizations, work on the frontiers of technology, and participate in programs of national importance.

The Cold War is over. Our national ability to remain strong and unyielding for over 40

years in the face of a hostile and persistent Communist threat to our freedom was due in significant part to dedicated service by Naval Academy graduates. Unfortunately, the world is still a dangerous place and our country will continue to call upon the armed services to preserve our freedom. The men and women in the service uniform of their choice will continue to answer the call and will add new chapters to the proud history of the Naval Academy developed over the past 150 years.

SEPA

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to a provision that may be included in the House version of the budget reconciliation package. Specifically, I strongly oppose the auction to the highest bidder of the Southeastern Power Administration [SEPA] and the consideration of the auction of any of the other Power Marketing Administrations [PMA's].

The House Resources Committee, by a 1 vote margin, approved language that would require the Corps of Engineers to auction to the highest bidder contracts to all SEPA generated power plus all land and facilities related to the generation of electricity. This includes generators, dams, locks, reservoirs, and the land surrounding the reservoirs. It is important to note that other than the generated power, those assets are under the jurisdiction of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, not the Resources Committee.

In response, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, of which I am a member, passed language that prohibits the sale of the Corps of Engineer's assets as they relate to SEPA. If the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee language stands, which it should, all that is left of the Resources Committee language is the sale of the generated power. However, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the sale of the power generation alone does not score as a budget savings. If there are no budget savings the argument favoring such a sale, simply does not make sense.

We must defeat all proposals, now and in the future, to auction to the highest bidder any of the PMA's. This proposed auction would assuredly result in higher electric rates for rural and small town consumers.

ANNUAL FUND DINNER FOR THE
INDIANA BRANCH OF THE NAACP

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of the Hammond, IN branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]. On Thursday, October 19, 1995, they will hold the Annual Freedom Fund Dinner.

The Hammond NAACP, which has chosen the theme of "Building Family Values," was organized in 1934 by a group of residents that

felt there was a need for an organization that would monitor and defend the rights of African-Americans in Northwest Indiana. The national organization, of which the Hammond branch is a member, focuses on providing better and more positive ways of addressing the important issues facing minorities in social and job-related settings.

The Annual Fund Dinner is a major fund raiser for the Hammond branch of the NAACP. In addition, the dinner serves to update and keep the community aware of the accomplishments of the local and national chapters on an annual basis.

Moreover, awards are presented at the dinner to members who have given of themselves above and beyond the planned agenda or the President's request. Those special individuals who will receive awards are the following: Rocharda Moore Morris, President's Award; The Reverend Albert Johnson, Jule Alexander Award; Officer Pete Torres, Community Service Award; and Anthony Higgs, Program Support Award. Pearline Jenkins Scholarship Awards, whose joint contributors are the Hammond NAACP and the Northern Indiana Public Service Co., will be presented to Peter Adams, of Hammond High School, and Marquist L. Spencer, of Morton Senior High School. The Master of Ceremonies is Bernard Carter, Lake County Prosecutor, and the Keynote Speaker is Norman Van Lier, former star of the Chicago Bulls. In addition, Norman will receive a special recognition award.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate the Hammond Branch of the NAACP for commending these outstanding men and women, who have taken the extra step to improve the quality of life for the residents of Indiana's First Congressional District.

PET TECHNOLOGY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, last month I was invited to the University of Tennessee Hospital where I was given a tour and briefing concerning a new medical technology, Positron Emission Tomography, or PET for short. I should say that this is the latest advance in medical technology for humans and does not apply to pet animals.

PET technology is the latest advance in diagnosing diseases such as breast cancer, colon cancer, lung cancer, brain cancer, heart disease, and epilepsy.

I have introduced H.R. 2194, the Medicare PET Coverage Act of 1995, because it is time that the average American has access to both this technology and the benefits from cost savings that PET scans provide. My bill would expand PET from research into widespread clinical use by permitting Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement for PET scan procedures.

Despite the fact that CHAMPUS and private insurers like Blue Cross/Blue Shield already reimburse for this safe, cost effective procedure, Medicare and Medicaid do not.

PET scan technology is a diagnostic procedure that doctors can use without surgery to determine the rate of growth of a tumor and tell if it is malignant or benign. This knowledge saves patients from unnecessary surgery and even eliminates the need for many biopsies.

Over its 20-year history and some 1 million PET scans, the technique has demonstrated the ability to reduce the number, cost, physical pain, and mortality of expensive surgical procedures.

This results not only in improved care, but also reduced health care delivery costs.

For example, in the case of breast cancer, most patients undergo an expensive and painful surgery to evaluate the tumors. This procedure often requires hospitalization and anesthesia and can lead to complications. PET scans allow doctors to screen out the 75 percent of patients who can be treated by partial mastectomy and thereby avoid surgery. Almost 74,000 women per year would be spared the risk and the cost associated with this surgery.

Similarly, lung cancer patients would avoid 10,000 surgeries and 17,000 biopsies each year with the use of PET scans.

With today's rising health care costs, we need to push those technologies which provide cost savings into the mainstream of medical practice.

Data collected from peer review studies shows that PET technology offers the potential to reduce national health care costs by a net of \$5 billion a year. Approximately \$1 billion of these savings would be in Medicare alone.

I would like to commend my colleague, Mr. THOMAS of California, for his efforts to include PET scans in the Medicare Preservation Act we will vote on tomorrow. His language clarifies the scope of coverage and amount of payment under the Medicare program. This would ensure that cutting-edge and cost-saving technologies like PET are reimbursable.

This language is an important step in enabling Americans who rely on Medicare to benefit from innovative new technologies while at the same time generating considerable savings to the Federal Government.

As important for me as the cost savings is the fact that the largest manufacturer of PET scan equipment in the world, CTI, is located in my district in east Tennessee. The technology and personnel that founded the company came from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory just outside of Knoxville, TN.

The savings from PET technology could start today. One million PET scan studies have been performed with no known negative reactions. Patients have avoided unnecessary surgery because of PET. Again, I say we are not talking about animal pets, but a medical breakthrough called Positron Emission Tomography.

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has not made a decision on reimbursement while the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] drags its feet in making a decision on whether and how to regulate PET—something that States have already been doing.

For over 7 years, the developers of PET scans have complied with HCFA and FDA procedures and requests only to have the rules changed and inquiries about progress met with minimal response.

While there has been some recent movement on the part of the FDA, the fact remains that we have no consistent regulatory plan that applies industry-wide to all uses of PET.

Mr. THOMAS' language will help move PET, and other technologies like it, out of this needless bureaucratic standstill.

Under this language, HCFA can no longer prevent Americans who rely on Medicare from