

Individual success and the prosperity of America depend on education. It is truly encouraging to know that so many of these students, who in many cases are first generation Americans, are learning this lesson early. Because of their success, the Chaldean community, Michigan and the United States will all benefit.

I commend the graduating class of 1998 and encourage all the individuals involved to remain students for life. I wish all the graduates—our future leaders—continued success.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER O'HARE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to introduce you to a remarkable man who has been very important to me, not only as a great friend but also as a mentor, Father Joseph A. O'Hare. Tonight, Father O'Hare will be honored with the 1998 Brien McMahon Award by the Fordham Club of Washington, DC.

Born in New York City on February 12, 1931, Father O'Hare attended Regis High School in Manhattan. Following graduation, he entered the Jesuit Order in 1948. Much of his early spiritual training took place in the Philippines, where he attended Berchmann College in Cebu City. After completing this intensive program, Joseph O'Hare was ordained a priest in 1961 in the Fordham University Church.

In addition to the Bachelor's and Master's degrees that Father O'Hare earned from Berchmann College, he also holds licentiate degrees in philosophy and theology from Woodstock College, and a doctorate in Philosophy from Fordham. His excellent educational background prepared him for a career as the longest serving President in the 157 year history of Fordham University. He served on the faculty of the College of Arts and Science at Ateneo de Manila Universidad in the Philippine capital from 1955 to 1958 and again from 1967 to 1972. Since joining Fordham University, he has served as Chairman of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities and Chair of the Associations of Catholic Colleges and Universities. He was named President of Fordham University, my alma mater, on July 1, 1984.

Father O'Hare's enviable efforts in his chosen career have been matched by a sincere civic commitment. Beginning in March 1986, he served on the Mayor Koch's Committee on Appointments. He was also a member of the Charter Revision Commission of the City of New York from 1986 to 1988. Soon after, Father O'Hare was appointed Chairman of the Campaign Finance Board. This Board, one of the first of its kind in the nation, was created to oversee a landmark voluntary city-wide campaign finance law. During Father O'Hare's tenure, the Campaign Finance Board has been hailed in a New York Times Editorial as a model for other cities. In recognition of his unique talents, he was reappointed by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani in 1994.

In light of these accomplishments, it is little wonder that Father O'Hare is this year's recipient of the Brien McMahon Award. This award,

presented annually by the Fordham Club of Washington, D.C., has a distinguished history. Prior recipients include Eunice Kennedy and Sargent Shriver. Adding Father O'Hare's name to this impressive list can only increase the prestige of this honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, thousands of Fordham alumni, and the Fordham Club of Washington, D.C. as Father O'Hare is honored with the Brien McMahon award this evening.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMWELL VALLEY FIRE COMPANY

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Amwell Valley Fire Company on the commemoration of their 75th anniversary. It is my privilege and honor to recognize this organization that has protected the citizens of East Amwell for 100 years.

Every single day, these dedicated men and women get up ready to put their lives on the line in order to protect the citizens of East Amwell. Each and every one of us relies on the services of these brave men and women. They provide us with a sense of security that would be impossible in their absence. We tend to take their services for granted and do not often recognize them for their hard work. For one hundred years, they have been a consistent presence in East Amwell and a reliable source of protection for every citizen.

I applaud the efforts of the department, as they have been an invaluable service for East Amwell for so many years. It is my great pleasure to be able to recognize them for all that they have done. On this special occasion, I wish to thank Fire Chief Jeff Luster and the entire force for continuing their dedicated service. Congratulations to all who have served in the department over the last 75 years. It is an honor to have this great fire company within the borders of my district.

IN HONOR OF ROGER LEE

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the retirement of Roger Lee after 29 years of dedicated service with the Modesto Police Department in my district in California's great Central Valley.

Roger Lee's career is noteworthy for many reasons. When he joined the Modesto Police Department in September, 1969, he became the first African-American police officer in the history of the police department.

Since then, I am proud to report, he has served in the entire spectrum of police work—from undercover drug enforcement and police sting operations to community policing. As a police detective, Roger Lee has maintained an 80–85 percent closure ratio on his cases, far higher than the national average.

In 1981, while assigned to an executive protection detail for a foreign dignitary, Detective

Lee drew great credit and distinction upon himself and the Modesto Police Department when he arrested a would-be assassin. Not only was Detective Lee credited with saving the life of the dignitary, very likely he averted an international incident by his actions.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and privilege to honor Detective Roger Lee and commend him for his service and dedication to the citizens of Modesto, California. His selfless acts and professionalism reflect great credit upon himself.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives rise and join me in honoring Detective Roger Lee.

REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICAL INNOVATION TAX CREDIT BILL

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I include the "Remarks of Dr. Leonard Zwelling from May 14, 1998" for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS OF DR. LEONARD ZWELLING, ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS M.D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER FROM MAY 14, 1998

Congressman Johnson, Congressman Doggett and staff, I thank you for the opportunity to speak today about the importance of the Medical Innovation Tax Credit legislation (H.R. 3815 and S. 1885). I am Dr. Leonard Zwelling, Associate Vice President for Research Administration at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston.

If you will excuse this transplanted New Yorker, I would like to tell you a Texas story about medical innovation. This is a story of persistence that illustrates the importance of medical innovation and the potential impact of this tax credit on the critical partnership between industry and academic medical centers like M.D. Anderson. This is a story about a woman who wanted to be a physician-investigator since she was three. She would accompany her father, who was a physician-investigator, to his laboratory and look into his microscope. She succeeded in her goal. She went to medical school and at graduation won all of the awards for research. She followed her husband to the National Institutes of Health where she began to investigate how white cells functioned, eventually becoming interested in how they killed cancer cells.

She was attending the American Association for Cancer Research meeting here in Washington in 1981 when she heard Dr. Josh Fidler describe a mouse model of cancer and how he was able to eradicate the cancer in the mice with a novel agent he had developed. She looked at the model and immediately saw that it resembled a form of bone cancer that occurs in children called osteosarcoma. As she was a Pediatrician, she saw the possibility that this new therapy could benefit these children if it could be demonstrated to be effective in people.

She began to work with Dr. Fidler, moving from the NIH in Bethesda to the new government facility in Frederick. Despite having had a new baby and despite the longer commute, the work was gratifying. She was able to reproduce Dr. Fidler's mouse findings

using human cells. Then, a problem arose. When it was time to do the human testing, the leadership of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda would not let this experienced physician, a board-certified Pediatrician, do the trials because she was not a trained cancer doctor.

Then fate smiled on the woman. Dr. Fidler was asked to lead a new department of Cell Biology at M.D. Anderson in Houston. He asked her to join his department and start the trials in Texas with help from a pharmaceutical sponsor. This time her husband followed her.

With a tremendous amount of effort, but strong encouragement from the faculty and staff at M.D. Anderson, this research physician began to test the new drug in Texas in patients with osteosarcoma who had not responded to chemotherapy. It worked! The drug activated normal white cells to kill tumor cells. Today, the final stages of testing have been completed in a nation-wide trial. The effectiveness of the drug will be known shortly. However, the drug was always in short supply. The company who made it barely gave the doctor enough to treat these patients. This was because osteosarcoma is a relatively rare form of cancer. Only 2000 new diagnoses were made each year in the United States. This is small when compared with the tens of thousands of patients with breast or lung cancer. A tax credit, such as that proposed by Congressman Johnson, might have provided the incentive to continue the work in this rarer malignancy and stimulated new investigations in patients with other forms of cancer.

Pediatric cancers are, thank goodness, rare. But that makes them an unattractive target for large-scale drug development. A tax credit such as this one, might be the very incentive needed to produce more investment in the treatment and eventual cure of patients with uncommon diseases. This would undoubtedly lead to treatments for the more common cancers as well.

This is a story I know well, for the woman I describe is Dr. Eugenie Kleinerman of M.D. Anderson who happens to be my wife. We are both very grateful for the wonderful opportunity of working these fourteen years at M.D. Anderson in the great state of Texas. But it shouldn't take 14 years to develop a new treatment for cancer. Perhaps, if this bill is passed, more people can be helped and helped faster by doctors like Dr. Kleinerman with the help of corporate sponsors.

Thank you Congressmen, and I will be happy to answer any of your questions.

TRIBUTE TO COL. MARY TRIPP

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, today I have the pleasure to recognize a great citizen of Illinois and one of the Air Force's finest officers on the date of her retirement from active duty. For over 23 years, Colonel Mary Tripp has served the Air Force with pride and with tremendous dedication. On April 15, Colonel Tripp returned to her family home in West Chicago, Illinois. We wish her God's speed and the gratitude of the Nation for her loyal service.

Colonel Tripp's final assignment was the director of the very successful program to honor the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force. This 16 month project blended a brilliant cam-

paigned of motivational and historic information, energizing both her fellow airmen and the American public. From the national recognition at the Tournament of Roses Parade to the Pentagon Cake Cutting Ceremony with the President, the hard work and dedication of Colonel Tripp shined in every event. She led a program which truly captured the hearts of each Air Force veteran and every American. The magnificent record of the United States Air Force over the past 50 years is a story worth telling. Through the handiwork of Colonel Tripp, this legacy will continue to grow.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my distinct honor to offer this tribute. As Colonel Tripp retires to private life, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the outstanding service she has given to our great country. On behalf of the people of the 14th Congressional District and especially her neighbors in the city of West Chicago, I wish her the very best.

REGARDING U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRANIAN REGIME

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the first anniversary of the election of Mohammad Khatami as president of Iran so this marks a fitting time to assess the realities versus the rhetoric of Khatami's regime.

Congressmen GARY ACKERMAN, BOB MENENDEZ, EDOLPHUS TOWNS, and JAMES TRAFICANT and I co-sponsored a briefing here in the House of Representatives on U.S. policy options and prospects for change in Iran.

We presented the following on Iran policy:

Nothing has changed under the administration of Khatami, and in many respects the evidence indicates that Tehran's outlaw behavior has worsened.

Factional infighting and domestic unrest are aggravating the instability of the ruling regime, raising new prospects for its replacement by a democratic government.

Our policy should focus on how to contain the threat from Iran, and on support for democratic alternatives within that country.

I urge my colleagues and the Administration to continue tough U.S. policies such as the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act as well as efforts to mobilize the international community towards a united-multi-lateral campaign to bring freedom and democracy to the people of Iran.

U.S. POLICY TOWARDS IRAN: A ONE-YEAR REVIEW

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very important matter. The last week of May marked the first anniversary of the election of the so-called "moderate" president of Iran. I think it is very important after one year of President Mohammed Khatami's rule to look closely at the facts in evaluating his adminis-

tration's true colors. Some of you may have seen the press reports from the "Briefing on U.S. Policy Options and Prospects for Change in Iran" that I co-hosted on May 21 along with my colleagues Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MENENDEZ and Mr. TOWNS. Our effort was aimed at advocating an Iran policy of firmness and resolve, which allies the United States with the Iranian people and their resistance movement, the National Council of Resistance of Iran.

The impressive turnout for the event, especially among members of the diplomatic corps, indicated to me that the call to scrutinize our Iran policy was timely. Just this past week, Khatami underscored the role of the Revolutionary Guards Corps in maintaining the regime in its totality and said it represented the regime's most pious and dedicated forces. "With our body and soul, we are all proud of the Guards Corps," Khatami said in praising the regimes' main organ of suppression, rendering hollow his claims of "freedom and civil society." This further proves the assessment of the speakers during our briefing that Khatami has neither the interest nor the influence to initiate any change in this theocratic regime.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the importance of this discussion, I submit my remarks entitled "One Year of Khatami," as well as the remarks of Ms. Soona Samsami, a representative of the National Council of Resistance in Washington, to be printed herewith in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ONE YEAR OF KHATAMI—REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE GARY L. ACKERMAN

I would like to first welcome all the members of the diplomatic corps and the press for joining us here today to mark the one year anniversary of President Mohammad Khatami's election. We have a very interesting forum scheduled, and once everyone completes their statements, we will open up for questions and answers. First, I'd like to introduce my colleague Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen from Florida, with whom I've worked on this issue long and hard. Unfortunately, she must leave early so she will get this briefing started with her remarks.

After her we will hear from Congressmen Bob Menendez, Jim Traficant and Ed Towns, as well as former Ambassador James Akins, and lastly from Soona Samsami who will be representing the National Council of Resistance of Iran.

Representative Ros-Lehtinen.

When Mohammad Khatami was elected president a year ago, many in the West insisted that he was a genuine reformer who would, while upholding the clerics' reign, would begin halting state terrorism, would begin an end to enmity to the Middle East peace process, a lessening of flagrant abuses of human rights and the stoppage of the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction.

I'm sorry to say that some in our administration bought into that view. Travel restrictions to Iran by American citizens have been relaxed a bit, and most recently, the administration has just waived punitive action, as required by law, against 3 foreign oil corporations who plan to invest more than \$2 billion dollars in the Iranian oil industry.

Unfortunately, it is clear that some policy-makers have learned little about the brutal thug mentality of those who rule in Iran. When this year's State Department report on terrorism named Tehran the number-one state sponsor of terrorism, Iran's ruling mullahs openly and celebratorily acknowledged responsibility for the terrorist attacks