

in order to avoid the human rights violations which harmed Indonesia's international image under Mr. Suharto. Combat operations against the pro-independence movement in East Timor stopped in June. That coincided with an offer of autonomy from President B.J. Habibie which has given new hope for an end to the conflict there.

In August, the armed forces also pulled troops out of the province of Aceh after revelations of widespread abuses against the local population. Human rights groups hope the move in Irian Jaya will end similar abuses there. Many allegations of torture and extra-judicial killings have been made against the soldiers who went into a remote area of the province in 1996 after separatist rebels took a number of Indonesians and Europeans hostage.

#### SOME IRIANS CALLING FOR INDEPENDENCE

Irian Jaya, home to one of the world's biggest gold and copper mines, the Freeport, is a former Dutch East Indies territory of 1.5 million people. It forms the western half of the huge island of New Guinea, with independent Papua New Guinea occupying the eastern half.

Our correspondent Jonathan Head says just as the Indonesian authorities are adopting a softer approach towards dissent, they are facing more open hostility in Irian Jaya. The political changes in Jakarta have prompted many Irians to campaign for an independent state despite warnings from the military that this is unacceptable.

Those soldiers who remain in the province have the difficult task of trying to contain the growing opposition to Indonesian rule without resorting to the heavy-handed tactics of the past.

#### SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF MAMMOGRAPHY AND BIOPSIES IN FIGHTING BREAST CANCER

SPEECH OF

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Breast Cancer Awareness Month. The statistics on breast cancer present an alarming picture. In 1998, in the state of California alone, there were 17,600 new cases of breast cancer among women and 4,300 deaths from breast cancer. Nationwide, approximately 180,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed this year and more than 43,000 women will die from the disease. One out of nine women in the U.S. will develop breast cancer in her lifetime. This risk has increased from one out of 14 in 1960.

While the statistics are staggering, we can be encouraged by the progress in the areas of research, technology and early detection which have increased survival rates to about two million breast cancer survivors in America today. With over 43,000 women dying from breast cancer each year, early diagnosis and patient education are critical in the battle against this deadly disease.

Mammogram testing can reveal breast cancer at its earliest stage—up to two years before it is obvious in a breast exam. Recently, both the House and Senate passed a measure to reauthorize the Mammography Quality Standards Act to ensure that national quality control standards are met for mammography.

Women can rest assured that under the Mammography Quality Standards Act, national quality control standards are enforced by regular inspection and that every facility performing mammographies will be held to the standards for safety, well trained technicians and accurate readings.

More than one million breast biopsies are performed each year in the U.S. and approximately 80% of these biopsies are proven benign. A recent non-surgical biopsy procedure called the mamotome allows women to choose a less invasive alternative to surgical biopsies with minimal scarring and no general anesthesia. This ground breaking procedure will provide women with an alternative to surgery and should ultimately result in better care and treatment for women.

While early detection is saving lives, we must not become complacent about local cancer rates and the potential link between environmental factors and breast cancer and other cancers. In a recent review, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has concluded that the incidence of invasive breast cancer in San Francisco has been determined to be comparable to other areas in the nation. However, I believe it is essential that the CDC continue to monitor local cancer rates and further national research on the link between cancer and the environment, particularly in light of questions about an increased incidence of breast cancer in the Bayview Hunters Point area.

As a Member of the House Appropriations Committee on Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, I have requested that the National Academy of Sciences study the status of scientific knowledge of the environmental causes of breast cancer and identify research needs and establish research priorities in this area.

In addition, I am joined by several of my colleagues, to request that the General Accounting Office conduct a comprehensive review of federal environmental health research activities.

Mr. Speaker, during Breast Cancer Awareness Month, let us renew our commitment to fighting breast cancer by increasing funding levels for research and for breast and cervical screening programs. We must also continue to educate and inform women about regular self-examination, physician examination, and to ensure access to low-cost, effective mammograms.

If we continue our national commitment to research and prevention efforts in the fight against breast cancer, the discovery of causes and cures for a disease that has no apparent cause or cure may soon become a long awaited reality.

#### HONORING THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE EAST ROCHESTER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT IN EAST ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

**HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to the East Rochester Volunteer Fire Department in East Rochester,

New York. The fire department celebrated its 100th year of service on May 23, 1998.

The East Rochester Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1898, after a serious barn fire in the village of Despatch brought attention to the need for a fire brigade. A meeting was held at Despatch Hall and the Despatch Fire District was formed, consisting mostly of local businessmen.

Shortly after a second fire, the village of Despatch voted to allocate funds to cover the purchase of land, equipment, and the construction of a public hall, that was later turned over to the fire department. Later the village of Despatch was renamed the village of East Rochester.

With a proud history of voluntarism, the Fire Department has thrived and grown over the years. Using donations and moneys received from the village, the fire department has been able to update its equipment, and utilize new methods in fire prevention and control. However, the cornerstone of the department's success has been the dependability and generosity of its volunteers.

I take great pride in knowing that a volunteer fire department of East Rochester's high caliber protects families and businesses in my district. I send my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the East Rochester Volunteer Fire Department for all its contributions throughout the past century.

Today, I ask that my colleagues pause with me to honor the legacy of one of America's greatest volunteer organizations: the East Rochester Volunteer Fire Department of East Rochester, New York.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR AND ISABEL WATRES

**HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many contributions of Arthur Watres and his mother, Mrs. Reyburn (Isabel) Watres, to Lacawac in Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

Thanks to the Watreses, Lacawac has a brilliant future, but Lacawac also has a rich history. The property which makes up Lacawac was a grant of land from the British crown to the family of William Penn which was acquired by James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1849, a large portion of this land was acquired by Burton G. Morss, who built a sawmill and tannery on the Wallenpaupack River at Ledge Dale—then a sizable frontier town.

The tannery burned in 1895, and Morss closed his business. At the turn of the century, William Connell bought the property in order to build a summer estate. Connell began his career driving a coal wagon. He worked hard, saved and bought the company following the Civil War. He later served in the U.S. House of Representatives and unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1902.

When William Connell died in 1909, none of his eleven children wanted to maintain the estate. They all lived in Scranton, and Lacawac was a long train ride to a rough and dusty coach ride away.

Lacawac was then touched by another remarkable man, Colonel Louis A. Watres, a major figure in Scranton for 50 years, who went to work after completing the fourth grade. He continued to educate himself throughout his life. He clerked for Judge John Handley, read for the bar and established himself in practice. He also pursued a successful political career as County Solicitor, State Senator, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and two-time Republican nominee for Governor. He quickly rose through the ranks of the Pennsylvania National Guard to become colonel of the 11th Regiment during the Spanish American War. Colonel Watres organized the Spring Brook Water Company which became part of the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company. It was a Wallenpaupack dam project that made it necessary to acquire the Connell property.

Colonel Watres' two grandchildren visited Lacawac for an occasional picnic or weekend over the years. The awesome natural beauty of Lacawac appealed to Arthur Watres, and he moved there with his recently-widowed mother, Mrs. Reyburn Watres, in 1948.

The entrance road was almost impassable. The dock had collapsed into the lake. The roof of every building leaked. The screening was gone. The staining of the shingles and painting of trim had been neglected for two decades. Porches and sills were riddled with termites and timber ants.

The Watreses joined the Nature Conservancy. At the suggestion of Dr. Richard Pough, that organization's first president, they arranged for scientists from the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences to visit Lacawac. At that time, Lacawac was found to be the southernmost unpolluted glacial lake in the United States and an ideal baseline lake for research.

The Watreses formed the Lacawac Sanctuary Foundation in 1966, and turned over the lake, most of the infrastructure and much of the land to the Foundation. After many difficult years, the board was reorganized in 1990 and the relationship with the Lehigh University Earth and Environmental Sciences Department was formalized.

Lacawac lies within 100 miles of 140 institutions of higher learning, and the Lacawac Sanctuary Foundation is committed to drawing to this beautiful, natural laboratory a strong and significant scientific community to work for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, we are all richer for the natural beauty around us. Thanks to the foresight of the Watreses, the magnificence of Lacawac continues both to inspire the love of our region's natural beauty and to encourage responsible scientific and personal stewardship of the land.

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#### HONORING NANCY J. SCHILLING

### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Nancy J. Schilling, a dedicated civil servant in Evansville, Illinois, in my Congressional district.

Nancy serves as the city clerk for the village of Evansville and as the Randolph County

Civil Defense Director. While her husband, Danny and two children, Roxie and Ryan have always known what a great wife and mother they have, Evansville has been equally blessed in benefiting from Nancy's dedication to her community.

During the flood of 1993, the citizens of Evansville realized just how fortunate they were to have Nancy Schilling as the city clerk. At a time when Evansville was under great strain facing the damage from the flood, she became the organizing force in rebuilding the community. Nancy coordinated efforts with the National Guard, Army Guard, and Coast Guard to assist in a rapid response flood relief plan. She was also instrumental in securing state and federal grant money to provide critical additional support for southern Illinois.

What is most notable about Nancy Schilling is her willingness to meet any challenge presented to her with a friendly smile and determined spirit. Evansville recently recognized her as their Citizen of the Year. I commend Nancy for this well-deserved tribute, honoring her integrity, compassion, and outstanding commitment to Evansville.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Nancy Schilling for the fine example she has set for us all.

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#### IN HONOR OF JULIE MOSES

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my thanks to Julie Moses, an American Association for the Advancement of Science legislative fellow who has worked diligently in my office for the past year. I am grateful for her outstanding efforts on my behalf.

Her invaluable contribution in staffing hearings, writing letters, undertaking legislative research and her particular expertise in space and technology related issues proved that my confidence in her was well placed. I echo the sentiments of my entire staff in expressing that she proved more than capable in the face of this challenging work. The professionalism, determination, and drive that she demonstrated in her time with us is much appreciated.

I hope that she learned as much in working with us as we learned from the experience of working with her. I wish to thank her again for being an important part of our collective success. I wish her luck in all her future endeavors.

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#### LITTLE ROCK NINE MEDALS AND COINS ACT

SPEECH OF

### HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 9, 1998*

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2560, a bill to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls Lanier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmarm, Thel-

ma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas—better known to the nation as the Little Rock Nine.

When I read, hear, and think about the personal sacrifices that these young men and women were forced to make in the struggle to give real meaning to our nation's founding principles of freedom, opportunity, liberty, equality, and justice for all, I am humbled and forever thankful.

With a display of honor, dignity, and integrity well beyond their years, each one of these pioneers for progress endured and overcame unthinkable emotional, verbal, and physical abuse as they fought to breakdown an entire nation's legacy of prejudice and racial hatred at the schoolhouse door.

Mr. Speaker, as we seek to begin paying America's debt of gratitude to these heroes and heroines—known as the Little Rock Nine—by awarding them the Congressional Medal of Honor, let us not forget that we stand on the brink of a new millennium with the chance to learn from the lessons and legacies of our past and contemplate the challenges and choices that lie ahead.

As we recognize the contributions of the Little Rock Nine and consider how their lives have made the future brighter for today's young people, I am reminded of the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, that: "we are all caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. What affects one directly affects all indirectly." Mr. Speaker, bearing in mind this undeniable principle, I believe if America is to fulfill the legacy of the Little Rock Nine and move from what has been in the 20th century to what can be in the new millennium, then—as a nation—we must strive to acknowledge, embrace, and realize our diversity to its fullest.

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#### OMNIBUS NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 9, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4570) to provide for certain boundary adjustments and conveyances involving public lands, to establish and improve the management of certain heritage areas, historic areas, National Parks, wild and scenic rivers, and national trails, to protect communities by reducing hazardous fuels levels on public lands, and for other purposes:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4570, the Omnibus National Parks and Public Lands Act of 1998. This compilation of many separate bills contains provisions which waive current environmental protections, provide subsidies and benefits to exclusive special interests, and undermine protections for national parks and public lands.

Due to the many destructive environmental provisions contained in this measure, opposition remains truly bipartisan in nature, with groups ranging from the League of Conservation Voters, to Taxpayers for Common Sense expressing their disapproval.

While many provisions contained in this measure enjoy broad support from the administration and Members alike, this omnibus