

this bill is a simple solution. I commend Representative TOM BLILEY for his work on this bill.

VIVA SAN MANGO D'ÁQUINO,  
ITALY

**HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty are the inspiring words of Emma Lazarus:

"Give me you tired, your poor,  
your huddled masses of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.  
I Lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Nowhere were these stirring words more inspiring than in the town of San Mango D'Áquino, Italy. Though bright in spirit, these citizens suffered the privations of severe economic hardship. They worked hard, raised strong families and helped to make a better world.

But lured by the lamp of liberty and freedom that inspired the world, the citizens of San Mango were also inspired to undertake hazardous, difficult and sometimes fatal ocean voyages to seek a new life in the United States.

I am privileged to represent a number of citizens whose origins are in San Mango and who have built new lives in my Congressional District. In predictable fashion, they have contributed to the growth of our country, its economic prosperity and its liberty just as their ancestors did.

I applaud the people of San Mango, past and present, on both sides of the Atlantic and I extend my gratitude to them for their contributions to the old and new worlds. They have truly generated a better nation and world.

Viva San Mango!

HONORING I. PHILIP SIPSER

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on November 8, 1998, I. Philip Sipser will be honored with a Lifetime Struggle and Achievement Award by the citizens of Central Brooklyn; however, he is a trailblazing labor relations attorney and a creative negotiator whose work has far-reaching significance for the nation and our entire society.

I. Philip Sipser is the senior partner in the law firm of Sipser, Weinstock, Harper and Dorn, L.L.P. with outstanding credentials and achievements in his profession. He must also be celebrated for his leadership as an advocate for the empowerment of ordinary people and the unheralded strategist for numerous worthwhile social and political causes. Now eighty years old and still searching for worthy candidates to support, he has always labored for no concrete rewards and performed for beyond the call of duty. Beyond his own personal involvement there are also the contributions of his wife, Martha, and their four children: Henry, William, Margaret Liebowitz, and Jane Kaplan.

In the typical Sipser tradition, he recently co-sponsored an exploratory discussion meeting with a possible Year 2000 Presidential candidate. Two decades ago it was Sipser's leadership of the bravehearted Frank Barbaro Campaign for mayor which fostered the alliance with MAJOR OWENS and the Central Brooklyn empowerment leaders. That campaign created the embryonic movement which later mushroomed and cemented the victories of Owens for Congress and Mario Cuomo for Governor. His role as the Campaign Manager of the Paul O'Dwyer for Senate Campaign in 1968 is better known; however, his outreach to minority community leaders of the 80's was a major factor in the impressive Jesse Jackson for President Campaign and the victorious David Dinkins for Mayor Campaign.

Under Sipser's tutelage new bonds were cemented between community empowerment activist and union leaders. For a long time he has been counsel and advisor to Local 420. Local 420, the municipal hospital workers, Jim Butler and his members represent the workers near the bottom of the wage structure who live in Central Brooklyn and other similar communities. Their victories in the fights against layoffs and the privatization of the hospitals could not have been possible without the creative legal maneuvers of I. Philip Sipser.

In addition to the hospital workers, among his clients are the auto workers, iron workers, social workers, film editors, brewery and soft drink workers, museum employees, opera and symphony musicians. Sipser is a member of the New York Bar Association; the American Arbitration Association's Commercial Panel of Arbitrators; past President of the Westchester Chapter of the American Jewish Congress; and past President of the Mental Illness Foundation.

At a time when the ranks of organized labor are shrinking, Sipser has opened a new frontier with the organization of the symphony and opera musicians. The future organization of doctors, scientists and other professionals and technicians has become more likely as a result of these pioneering efforts. In connection with his representation of musicians, Donal Henahan, Music Critic of the New York Times wrote:

Mr. Sipser is a New York labor lawyer who has already earned himself a mention in the history of American music. He is the Moses who has led the symphony and opera musicians of this country to within sight of the promised land of milk and honey, after their years of wandering in the deserts of short seasons, low pay and no vacations.

His story has never been appropriately told in headlines or on the television screen; however, within the ranks of the Caring majority, the unique genius and wide ranging compassion of Phil Sipser is loudly trumpeted and greatly appreciated. Central Brooklyn is proud to salute I. Philip Sipser for his lifetime struggle and achievement.

THE CHILD CARE QUALITY  
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Child Care Quality Improvement

Act of 1998. This bill creates Quality Improvement Grants as incentives for states to improve the quality of child care for young children in licensed facilities. Each state can use the Quality Improvement Grants for state and local activities designed to enhance the quality of child care available to its citizens.

In recent decades, the number of working women with children, especially those with children under 6 years of age, has increased dramatically. In 1975, 39 percent of women with children under the age of 6 were in the labor force. By contrast, 65 percent were in the labor force in 1997. Good quality child care is critical for millions of working families.

Currently, there is a patchwork of private arrangements used to care for more than 10 million children. This patchwork includes relatives, neighbors, child care centers, and neighborhood child care homes. Child care centers care for the largest proportion—almost 30 percent—of children with working mothers.

Researchers state clearly that high quality child care has a positive impact on the social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development of all children. This is particularly true for at-risk families. Researchers and best professional practices have shown that there are identifiable features of child care settings that are associated with high quality care. These include a safe and healthy environment; caregivers who are nurturing and knowledgeable about children's development, and a stable presence in children's lives; and low numbers of children per caregiver to ensure that each child receives personal attention.

Child care shapes the way children think, learn, and behave for the rest of their lives. While quality child care promotes children's healthy developments and early learning, lower quality care can hinder their development and, ultimately, their success in school. When parents can't afford quality care and child care providers can't access help to improve their services, children suffer. Children in lower quality child care have delayed language and reading skills and are more aggressive toward other children.

Yet little public attention is being paid to the quality of child care experiences. Recent studies have found that much of the child care in the United States is poor to mediocre. One study found fully 40 percent of the rooms serving infants in child care centers to be of such poor quality as to jeopardize children's health, safety, or development.

State and local governments are responsible for the oversight of child care providers that operate in their state. Each state establishes its own child care standards, determining the areas that standards will cover and the specific measures against which provider compliance will be determined. Recent work by the General Accounting Office found a clear consensus about which standards appear to be good predictors of high quality child care. These standards focus on caregiver education and training, child-to-staff ratios, group size, and safety and health.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) helps states make child care more affordable for working parents and supports improvements in the quality of child care and after-school programs. Under the CCDBG, each state is able to set its own goals and priorities for the funds, and can fund a wide range of activities, including direct service, resource and referral, licensing and monitoring, grants and loans to help providers meet licensing standards, and funds to improve compensation.

The Child Care Quality Improvement Act of 1998 will enhance a state's ability to improve the quality of child care. The Child Care Quality Improvement Act increases the CCDBG and designates those funds for quality initiatives. Quality Improvement Grants would be available to states that establish quantifiable goals for child care improvements in six areas: increased caregiver training, expanded licensing standards, reduced numbers of unlicensed facilities, increased monitoring and enforcement, reduced caregiver turnover, and higher levels of facility accreditation. Quality Improvement Grant funds can be used for state and local activities that help realize state goals for improvement in each of those areas.

The Child Care Quality Improvement Act also establishes an Advisory Commission on Quality Child Care to examine issues affecting child care quality and develop and make recommendations for feasible goals and targets for state child care programs and national standards for quality of care. In addition, it requires the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a consumer education campaign to promote informed child care choices.

The need for quality, affordable child care is a daily reality for millions of America's working families. Every child has incredible potential, and there is nothing more satisfying than seeing a child learn and develop. Parents need safe, reliable care for their children while they are at work. Children need quality early learning experiences that help them develop to their full potential and enter school ready to learn.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join me in support of the Child Care Quality Improvement Act of 1998. We must seize the opportunity to make an important investment in America's children by ensuring and improving the quality of child care.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF  
GENERAL DANIEL SMITH

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of a great leader, General Daniel Smith, and to celebrate the 250th occasion of his birth. On October 17, 1998, he will be remembered for his contributions in the westward movement of our country's history at his home "Rock Castle" in Hendersonville, Tennessee.

General Daniel Smith was born in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1748, and educated at William and Mary University. In 1773, at the age of twenty-five, he was appointed deputy surveyor of Augusta County, thus beginning his career as a great leader.

After serving in a variety of different military and political offices for 12 years, General Daniel Smith emigrated with his family, in 1785, to the Cumberland settlement. Tennessee has been his home ever since.

General Daniel Smith in every way embodied the spirit and courage of the early frontiersman. In his military career, he fought for independence and supported the creation of the new United States. Politically, Smith realized the importance of states' rights. Some of his accomplishments include attending the convention to ratify the United States Constitution, making the first map of Tennessee, serving in the U.S. Senate from 1805-1809, and negotiating two treaties with the Cherokees.

General Daniel Smith made many contributions to the state of Tennessee and to our Nation. He was a true leader of his time, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to a fine leader, and honor him for all that he did for his country. He truly made the people of Tennessee proud.

THE WAXMAN-HATCH ACT OF 1984

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, fourteen years ago, Congress enacted the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, better known as the Waxman-Hatch Act. As the Chair of the Subcommittee on Health and Environment, I was the law's primary sponsor in the House, and my friend Senator ORRIN HATCH of Utah was the primary sponsor in the other body.

I am very proud of the Act. Its success has truly exceeded my expectations. The Act balanced the interests of the brandname drug industry, which gained patent term extensions to restore time expended obtaining FDA approval, and the generic drug industry, which obtained clear and fair statutory standards for the timely approval of their products.

As a result, generic drugs have saved American consumers and the Federal government billions of dollars. Today, America has a uniquely thriving and competitive generic drug industry. At the same time, the brandname drug industry has prospered like never before, posting record profits while tripling its research and development spending in the past ten years.

One of the most significant changes under the 1984 law was the creation of an exemption from patent infringement for tests and other activities conducted for the purposes of obtaining FDA approval. The exemption was created to overturn the ruling in Roche versus Bolar, which held that uses of a patented drug to prepare a generic drug application to the FDA were infringing. Since its enactment, the courts have interpreted this exemption as applying to prescription drugs, biologic drugs, medical devices, as well as food and color additives.

Recently, a number of parties have raised issues they wish the Congress to consider regarding the Act and its operation. Among these is the impact of applying the Bolar exemption to the biotechnology industry. This is an issue which has evoked strong views on both sides. Certainly, Congress should under-

stand all of the implications for the industry's competitiveness, medical research, drug prices and consumer access. Producing breakthrough medicines and enhancing our global competitiveness, the biotechnology industry is of critical importance to American consumers. Developing these products—and making them available and affordable to American consumers—is crucial.

The Congress should be fully aware of the current impact of the Waxman-Hatch Act. Its contributions have been significant. Examination of any suggested changes should be undertaken with care and a complete understanding of the consequences for all of the important interests served by the Act. After all, the reason the Act has succeeded in helping consumers is because it strikes a careful balance between promoting innovation and ensuring that consumers have timely access to affordable medicines.

With the Congress due to adjourn shortly, I think it is important to understand fully the issues which have been raised concerning implementation of the Waxman-Hatch Act. I look forward to reviewing the positions of all interested parties. Congress must ensure that the Act's careful balance of interests is maintained by observing the Hippocratic admonition, "First, do no harm."

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF  
STATE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT  
TO THE U.S.-RUSSIA BUSINESS  
COUNCIL

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to Members' attention an excellent speech on U.S. policy toward Russia given by Secretary Albright on October 2, 1998. Secretary Albright correctly stresses the importance of U.S.-Russian relations and the fact that Russia's evolution will be a long-term process. The Secretary rightly argues that, while Russia must respect basic laws of economics, solutions to Russia's problems will not work unless they have popular support. I applaud Secretary Albright for a very insightful speech.

SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K.  
ALBRIGHT'S ADDRESS TO THE U.S.-RUSSIAN  
BUSINESS COUNCIL

Thank you Ambassador Strauss for that introduction. As our nation's first Ambassador to a democratic Russia, the experience, perspective and authority you bring to the subject at hand are truly unmatched. I am glad to see Gene Lawson here—he and I started our PhD's at Columbia on the same day.

And I'm very glad to see in this audience some of the old Russia hands who treated me to a stimulating dinner seminar two nights ago. Today they're going to hear me cribbing their ideas—shamelessly.

Ambassador Vorontsov, distinguished guests: I am happy to be in Chicago and delighted to address a group that shared President Clinton's conviction that what happens in Russia matters profoundly to our security and prosperity. Let me now invite you all to sit back, digest your lunch, and formulate some polite, easy questions to ask me after my speech.

When I think about the situation in Russia today, I can't help thinking about a story I