provided care and comfort to those most in need. It is an honor for me to rise today to congratulate the Gaylord community, both past and present, on this very special occasion. As we celebrate its history it is easy to see what has made Gaylord such a success—the spirit of compassion and generosity which is at its core.

At the turn of the 20th century, Connecticut faced a tuberculosis epidemic and was lacking a facility which specialized in the care and treatment of this devastating disease. Recognizing this rapidly increasing problem, the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which later became the Gaylord Farm Association, negotiated the purchase of the Gaylord Farm. This association, one of the first organized in the United States, quickly began to fulfill their mission to ''establish a non-profit sanatorium and hospital for the care and treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.''

Under the leadership of the renowned Dr. David Russell Lyman, who was the first director of the hospital and served in that capacity for a full fifty years, Gaylord Hospital flourished, becoming internationally recognized for its work. Dr. Lyman, who himself has been stricken with tuberculosis in his first years as a practitioner, had developed his own personal crusade against the ''great white plague'' and used his determination and commitment to make Gaylord a success.

In its earliest days, Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, as it was first named, was run almost solely by Dr. Lyman and head nurse, Florence Rudolph Burgess. Though its full capacity was only twenty-two beds, this was quite an undertaking. Over the next fifty years the efforts of Dr. Lyman and Mrs. Burgess culminated in the expansion of the campus from two hundred thirty-nine acres to six hundred, from six buildings to fifty-five, from a staff of two to one hundred fifty, and an increased bed capacity from twenty-two to one hundred forty-four. Even more importantly, more than six thousand people, including American playwright Eugene O'Neill, sought and received the medical care they needed and were restored to health. In fact, my father, Ted DeLauro was a patient there from the summer of 1942 to the early spring of 1943. It is this legacy of care and dedication that continues to live within the walls of Gaylord Hospital today.

With the discovery of medications that stemmed the progress of tuberculosis, Gaylord turned its expertise to other forms of rehabilitation. Today, Gaylord is the premier rehabilitation center in Connecticut, well-known throughout the region. Continuing in its expanded mission, this private not-for-profit facility is making a difference in the lives of many—providing patients with the physical and emotional care they need to achieve their rehabilitation goals.

While we, as a nation, have been faced with numerous problems concerning our health care system, it is important to recognize that our medical facilities have not lost sight of their original mission. As they celebrate their centennial anniversary, I am proud to stand today to pay tribute to Gaylord Hospital for their invaluable contributions to our community and to the millions of people whose lives have been touched by their care, compassion and dedication.

IN HONOR OF JOHN ARCHIBALD WHEELER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the 91st birthday of John Archibald Wheeler, one of the preeminent figures in twentieth-century theoretical physics.

John Wheeler was born on July 9, 1911 in Jacksonville, Florida. The son of librarians, John was an inquisitive child who started experimenting at an early age. At the age of sixteen, Wheeler entered Johns Hopkins University to study engineering. While studying at Johns Hopkins, Wheeler discovered a passion for physics and by 1933 had graduated with a Ph.D. in theoretical physics.

In 1938, Wheeler joined the Physics Department at Princeton University, where he remained until 1976 when he moved to the University of Texas, Austin, to become the Director of the Center for Theoretical Physics. He now resides in New Jersey.

Dr. Wheeler's contributions to the scientific community are numerous, as a scientist, a scholar, a mentor, and a teacher.

He was the first American to learn of the discovery of nuclear fission and he later worked with his former mentor Niels Bohr to write an article on nuclear fission.

He mentored and worked with future Nobel laureate Richard Feynman on a novel approach to electrodynamics.

Dr. Wheeler led the theoretical development of the hydrogen bond in the United States and worked on the Manhattan Project.

He worked with Albert Einstein and formulated new solutions to Einstein's gravitational equations.

He pioneered studies on gravitational collapse and coined the term ''black hole''.

His many publications include the books ''Gravitation'' and ''Frontiers of Time'' as well as his autobiography ''Geons, Black Holes, and Quantum Foam: A Life in Physics''.

Dr. Wheeler's accomplishments have been recognized with many awards and honors. He served as president of the American Physical Society. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1952. Wheeler received the Albert Einstein Prize of the Strauss Foundation in 1965, the Enrico Fermi Award in 1968, the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1969, and the National Medal of Science in 1971.

Today, he is Professor Emeritus of Physics at Princeton University and the University of Texas, Austin.

Mr. Speaker, I commend John Archibald Wheeler on the occasion of his 91st birthday and for the contribution he has made to physics and American science.

TRIBUTE TO CARROLLTON FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH ON ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Carrollton First Baptist Church and the Anniversary of its 175 years of service to the community of Carrollton, Illinois.

The people of the Carrollton First Baptist Church are truly good Samaritans. They have spent 175 years preaching the word of Christ to Carrollton and surrounding areas and participating in other good works. Since 1827, the church has served as a cornerstone for religious growth throughout Southwestern Illinois.

To such people as Reverend Stan Nichol and his congregation, the good deeds themselves are their own best rewards. Yet, on this special day, I think it is appropriate that they are recognized for their efforts. They are good Christians and good Americans, and remind us all of the compassion and energy that makes this country great.

To the people of the Carrollton First Baptist Church, thank you for your enduring dedication over the last 175 years; and may God grant you the opportunity to continue doing His work for many years into the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 8, 2002, due to business in my District, I was unable to cast my floor vote on roll call numbers 283, and 284. The votes I missed include roll call vote 283 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 4609, the Rathdrum Prairie Spokane Valley Aquifer Study Act; and roll call vote 284 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as amended H.R. 2643, the Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted ''yea'' on roll call votes 283 and 284.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S ROCKY FLATS MANAGER

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my appreciation for the good work of Barbara Mazurowski, the Department of Energy's manager of the Rocky Flats Field Office in Colorado. Barbara will soon be moving to DOE's national headquarters from her post overseeing the complex and monumental cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology site after more than two years of hands-on management.

Barbara came on board during a critical time for Rocky Flats. The cleanup and closure were well underway, but concerns over worker safety, schedule and cost were ever present. She did not shy away from these challenges and met them head-on. As a result, she kept this project on track—within schedule and budget—so that we now have a good chance of seeing this site cleaned up and closed by 2006, our target date for closure.

But perhaps her most lasting legacy will be in the area of worker health and safety. When