

the United States. The very first parade on September 5, 1882, created the momentum that followed that event to the enactment of federal legislation establishing a national holiday for the recognition of labor.

Union Square has also played an important role in the historic development of New York City. It was initially settled as a square surrounded by beautiful residences, and later, in the 1850's, the area around the Square became New York City's first theatrical district.

Also during the 19th century, Union Square became a major nexus for transportation, ultimately to become a hub in New York City's subway system. The easy access to Union Square helped to bring people in the 1920's and 1930's to Union Square Park for political rallies and labor demonstrations.

In recent years, Union Square Park has been rehabilitated and has become known for its open spaces and green-grocer markets. It retains its importance in New York City through this, its transportation crossroads, and its proximity to the historic and refurbished Ladies' Mile. Its historic importance will only be augmented by its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to bring to your attention this important dedication. Of the 2,250 sites granted this status, fewer than 25 are related to labor. The inclusion of Union Square as a National Historic Landmark will guarantee that it will continue to be a magnet for working people and free political expression.

COLORADO CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION MAKES POSITIVE REFORMS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to hear from the Colorado Child Care Association regarding the challenges they are facing during this time of significant change to the industry. Increased demand, new research about the importance of childhood learning, changing expectations toward the industry, and contradictions in government policy are impacting child care businesses and the families they serve.

Recent scientific findings suggest what many of us who are involved in education policy have known for some time—early childhood learning is critical to intellectual and emotional development. There are learning "windows" of time for cognitive development and if these "windows" are missed, learning will occur more slowly and with difficulty. This research is changing consumers expectations of early child care. People are demanding greater quality and the industry is responding by providing just that. The industry is moving from custodial care to an active, educational approach to child care.

Unfortunately, several obstacles remain which prevent the industry from competitively raising their standards to the level which is deemed necessary. Educational care is more expensive than custodial care because qualified teachers are needed and they must be compensated for their skills. There is a direct correlation between cost and quality which consumers must bear in mind when they shop for this service.

While the public is responding to these changes, public policy is slow to keep up. The government's approach to child care is undermining efforts to increase quality and availability. Public programs are highly fragmented, imposing different standards and different funding streams. Bias against taxable entities results in the exclusion of quality businesses from providing education to disadvantaged and at-risk children. The segregation of disadvantaged children from their community peers prevents positive interaction.

Moreover, competition from public entities undermines the viability of the private sector. Most child care providers operate with profit margins of under four percent. Heavy labor costs for small children are offset by the smaller cost of caring for older children. When public programs take older children from the private sector, they force private businesses to increase the cost of infant and toddler care or to go out of business. While private child care is more than adequate to provide for the needs of welfare-to-work consumers, liberal policymakers continue to push for more public facilities. Low reimbursement rates are the only disincentive to providers. Space is available.

Lastly, cognitive gains from public and private early childhood learning programs are not maintained in the public schools. By the third grade, preschool and Headstart learners have lost their advantage. Parents who were once encouraged to be active in their child's education through Headstart and other programs, are discouraged from participation. High academic standards are reduced.

Mr. Speaker, the Colorado Child Care Association is dedicated to making the positive reforms during this time of changing needs and expectations. Congress needs to take up its share by eliminating obstacles which are holding back these institutions.

Additionally, I would like to thank Andre Ransom, Sharon Archer, Marilyn Rhodes, Carrier Rivera, Lee and Joan Feters, Sandy Bright, and Larry and Ruth Neal for the time they have spent with me and my staff and for their commitment to improving child care in the Fourth District of Colorado.

78 YEARS OF SERVICE: THE DELAWARE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the contributions, hard work and dedication of a fine, outstanding and caring group of individuals in my home State of Delaware: The Delaware Volunteer Firemen's Association (DVFA). On the behalf of the citizens of the First State, I would like to thank them for their vital and dynamic service to our community.

This weekend, in Dover, volunteer firefighters from Delaware will gather to recognize and celebrate their seventy-eight years unselfish service and notable leadership to our state. This type of dedication and commitment to serving the public is very rare among individuals. For many years, dedicated and caring men and women have been trained to help

prevent or battle fires and perform countless hours of emergency medical services for our citizens. For these reasons and many more, I believe Delaware's volunteer fire and emergency medical personnel are the best in the country.

Mr. Speaker, during the last year, Donald W. Knight has served as president of the Delaware Volunteer Firemen's Association. Like those who have preceded him in this capacity he has provided leadership and vision to the Delaware volunteer fire and emergency medical service community. Under his tenure, President Knight successfully led the DVFA efforts to establish improved training standards for Emergency Medical Service Volunteers. Additionally, he advocated statewide training for emergency responders on potential incidents of terrorism and improved services to the sixty member companies of the DVFA. Upon completion of his term this weekend, President Knight assumes his new role as Delaware State Fire Prevention Commissioner. I have every confidence that he will provide the Delaware State Fire Prevention Commission with the same diligent and hands on leadership that benefitted the Delaware Volunteer Firemen's Association so well over the past year.

As the gavel falls to open the 78th annual DVFA Conference celebration, I extend my sincere congratulations and appreciation not only as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, but as a former Governor who values the leadership, teamwork and dedication the DVFA has given to the people of the First State. I hope you all realize how deeply your efforts are appreciated.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRANTS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, with honor and appreciation, I commend the seven special women who have dedicated loving service to the people of Guam and the Northern Marianas for the past fifty years. This year, Sisters Mary David Richard, RSM; Mary Celeste Fejarang, RSM; Mary Angelica Perez, RSM; Evelyn Muña, RSM; Joseph Marie Perez, RSM; Mary Callista Camacho, RSM; and Marie Pierre Martinez, RSM, celebrate Golden Jubilees as a Sister of Mercy. In honor of the occasion, I would like to share with my colleagues significant events and the achievements of these remarkable women.

Sister Mary David Richard was born Josephine Marie Richard in Buffalo, New York, on March 29, 1929. She never thought of leaving Buffalo until she entered the community in Belmont, North Carolina on September 15, 1947. At her reception on August 14, 1948, she took on her new identity as "Sister Mary David." She first came to Guam in 1953 and returned to the States in 1960. In 1975, she returned to Guam to teach math at the junior high level. She currently assists the administrators of Saint Anthony School as the computer operator for basic student data. Sister Mary David treasures her return to the island, meeting up with former students, the love and generosity of the Sisters on Guam, and the

opportunity she had to make contact with the Pope when he visited Guam in 1981.

Sister Marie Celeste Fejarang was born Maria Crisostomo Fejarang on October 31, 1927, in Hagåtña, Guam. She is the elder of two siblings born to Vicente and Remedios C. Fejarang. Having attended Guam schools and graduating from George Washington High School in 1947, she entered the Sisters of Mercy as a postulant December 12, 1947. She was received on December 6, 1948 and was given the name "Sister Mary Celeste." She took her final vows on August 15, 1956. She taught at Santa Barbara School in Dededo, Saint Anthony School in Tamuning, Cathedral Grade School in Hagåtña, and, during a mission from 1956 to 1960, Saint Benedict's in North Carolina. For seventeen years, Sister Mary Celeste worked with the SPIMA (Servicio Para I Man Amko) program under the Guam Association for Retired Persons as a site manager. She also serves as a Cultural Instructor at Tamuning Elementary School.

Sister Mary Angelica Perez is the third of ten children born to Juan Diaz Perez and Remedios Leon Guerrero Perez. Born Remedios L.G. Perez on November 8, 1930, she entered religious life as a Sister of Mercy postulant on July 24, 1947 in Belmont, North Carolina. She was received as a Novice on August 15, 1948, and took the name "Sister Mary Angelica." She professed her Final vows on August 13, 1956 at the Cathedral in Hagåtña. Sister Mary Angelica taught at schools in North Carolina and Guam. She even served as principal of Santa Barbara School in Dededo. Currently, she is the K-2 music teacher at Santa Barbara.

Sister Evelyn Muña was born Evelyn Pereira Muña on October 19, 1929 to Juan and Pilar Muña, the fourth of twelve siblings. She entered religious life in North Carolina on January 9, 1948 and was received as a Novice on August 15, 1948 taking the name "Sister Mary Matthew." Her Final Profession took place on August 13, 1956, with other Sisters here on Guam. After her return to Guam in 1955, she taught at the Academy of Our Lady, Santa Barbara School, John F. Kennedy High School, Saint Anthony School, and the University of Guam. She also taught CCD in the parishes of Asan, Piti, Chalan Pago, and Ordod. In addition, after reclaiming the name Sister Evelyn, she was elected Regional Superior for two terms. She served as superintendent of the Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of Agaña and then became the first Chamorro to be elected in the General Council of the Sisters of Mercy in Belmont, North Carolina. Sister Evelyn also served as Director of Catholic schools and currently works with the Development Office at the Academy of Our Lady of Guam.

Sister Joseph Marie Perez was born Josefina Pangelinan Perez on May 15, 1930 in Hagåtña. The daughter of Vicente Borja Perez and Maria Guerrero Pangelinan, she is the third of nine siblings. She joined the Sisters of Mercy on December 12, 1947 and took on the name Sister Joseph Marie on December 6, 1948. Sister Joseph Marie professed her Final Vows on August 13, 1956 at the Cathedral in Hagåtña. She has taught students at the Academy of Lady, Saint Anthony School and Santa Barbara School. She additionally served as Pastoral Minister for Saint Joseph's Parish at Inarajan. Currently, she is a Research Assistant at the Richard Taitano Micronesian Area Research Center.

Sister Mary Callista Camacho is the daughter of Emeteria Baza Leon Guerrero and Enrique Martinez Camacho. She was born Filomena L.G. Camacho on November 8, 1926, the fifth of ten children. Entering the community of the Sisters of Mercy at the Motherhouse in Belmont, North Carolina in July 1947, she was received as a Novice on August 15, 1948 taking the name Sister Mary Callista. She returned to Guam in 1953 and made her final profession on August 13, 1956. Sister Mary Callista served in various capacities including administrator at Cathedral Grade School, Saint Anthony School, Santa Barbara School, and Bishop Baumgartner Middle School. She also served the Diocese of Chalan Kanoa at the chancery and through Pastoral Ministry. Her service with the Government of Guam was through the headstart program and as a director of the Insular Arts Council. Sister Mary Callista is currently the Deputy Director of Catholic Social Services working with the Executive Director, Cerila Rapadas.

Sister Marie Pierre Martinez is the daughter of Don Pedro Martinez and Maria L.G. Martinez, and the seventh of 12 siblings. She entered the Mercy Community on June 20, 1948 and was received as a Novice on December 6, 1948 taking the name "Sister Marie Pierre." She served both as teacher and as principal at the Academy of Our Lady. She also served as principal of Mount Carmel School in Saipan and became the first supervisor of Mercy Schools on Guam. In 1982, she established the Pastoral Care Department at the Guam Memorial Hospital and served as its director until her retirement in 1993. Sister Marie Pierre is currently the director of the Associates Program of the Sisters of Mercy on Guam.

The renown of the Sisters of Mercy reaches beyond their reputation as teachers and school administrators on Guam, Saipan, Rota, and other places in Micronesia. Their pastoral, family, youth, and health-care ministries together with their esteemed standing in the Mariana Islands are truly exemplified by this group of extraordinary women. I happily join with the people of Guam in sending the Sisters of Mercy who are celebrating their Golden Jubilees our best wishes and a heartfelt Si Yu'os Ma'ase. May your jubilee celebration be blessed by the graces of Santa Marian Kamalen. Your services to the community are truly remarkable.

ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, the recent, sad events at the Capitol have drawn us together as a community as never before. Within these walls, there is something greater than a collection of strong-willed individuals going their separate ways. We are a part of the same community whether as individuals, we are the Speaker of the House, a janitor who cleans at the end of the day, a Congressman from Ohio, or a Capitol policeman. Our community has the specific goal of setting and refining the ground rules that guide our great

country; ground rules that define the balance between the rights of the individual and the rights of the community.

The balance between the rights of individuals and the rights of the community can be murky, especially when dealing with an individual's health and the safety of others in the community. Tuberculosis, for example, is a highly contagious disease. People who refuse treatment for this disease are a danger to themselves and others. The State of New York now legally mandates this treatment. This is an example of where the community has balanced the rights of the individual and the rights of the community and come up with a win-win situation. Both the community and the affected individual benefit from a successful treatment.

What are the rights of the community when someone who suffers from schizophrenia refuses to take his medication or follow-up with a psychiatrist? Should others die so that an individual ill with the disease of paranoid schizophrenia can have the freedom to refuse treatment. Several States have enacted an outpatient commitment which requires the ill individual to take medication and follow the prescribed treatment or be committed to a hospital.

As a Congress, we need to encourage more States to adopt outpatient commitment laws. In addition, we need to make more resources available to encourage the training of psychiatrists. One simple aid would be for the Department of Health and Human Services to designate psychiatry as a primary care specialty and actively encourage hospitals and medical schools to maintain and expand their psychiatry residency programs. Another impediment to training psychiatrists could easily be removed. It is not unusual for psychiatrists to have had some previous training in another field of medicine, before embarking on a psychiatry residency. Current Medicare regulations often reimburse these residents at 50% of the rate of other residents. This disincentive needs to be removed.

Although we can never eliminate the possibility of a recurrence of the recent tragedy at the Capitol, these measures can reduce the chances of such a recurrence. If the deaths of Officers Gibson and Chestnut have helped many of us realize the importance of community, then their deaths will not be entirely in vain.

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRANSFIGURATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to the Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Transfiguration on the 90th anniversary of its founding. Throughout its history, the Cathedral of the Holy Transfiguration has dedicated itself to providing spiritual guidance to the growing immigrant population of Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

The Cathedral was founded in 1908, with construction beginning on the cathedral in