

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

first heard on one of my early visits to that country.

A train is going through Siberia when it runs out of track. In Lenin's day, the leadership says: "Our workers are strong and brave; they will keep building." Stalin says: "No, they're lazy; threaten to shoot them and then they will build." Krushchev says: "Russia is going forward, not backward, so we can use the rails we've passed over to finish the track ahead." Brezhnev says: "It's too much work; let's close the blinds and pretend we're moving." Gorbachev says: "Open the windows and let's see what happens."

Then President Yeltsin and the Russian people get the train going again. Except it's moving fast and he keeps changing engineers. And now there are two tracks ahead. One looks tempting, for it goes downhill; but it leads to the abyss. Only the perilous track through the mountains will get Russia to its destination.

As you can guess, that's an old story, but I made up the ending. And the Russians keep writing new ones themselves.

These are, to use the Russian expression, *smutnoye vremya*, troubled times. The Russian economy is expected to shrink significantly in the coming year. A hard winter lies ahead.

To many Russians, it may seem as if the promise of a better future has been betrayed once again. To many Americans, it may seem that the greatest opportunity of the post-Cold War era, building a genuine partnership with a stable, democratic Russia is now a more distant possibility.

Of course, this is not the first crisis of post-Soviet Russia. Tomorrow will mark the fifth anniversary of the tragic showdown between President Yeltsin and the Supreme Soviet. And it was only two years ago that Russians were expected to reject Yeltsin in Russia's presidential election.

Each time, there were people eager to declare that Russia's transition was over for good. Each time, some people were ready to substitute soundbite for serious analysis, by asking rhetorically: Who lost Russia?

But that has always been the wrong question. The drama of Russia's transformation from a dictatorship and an empire to a modern democratic state is far, far from over. We can not say that Russia has lost its ways when in fact it has just begun its journey. Nor can we say that Russia is ours to lose. We can help Russia make tough choices, but in the end Russia must choose what kind of country it is going to be.

The real question today is what will the new government of Prime Minister Primakov choose? Will it take sensible steps to stabilize the economy without triggering hyperinflation, a currency meltdown, a collapse of the banking system, or shortages of basic goods? Will it reconcile the political and moral imperative of meeting human needs with the imperative of economic revival? Will it recognize that, in fact, it cannot fulfill either one of these imperatives without fulfilling the other?

On the day he was confirmed by the Duma, Prime Minister Primakov told me that the answer to these questions was "yes." He also asked us to watch his actions and to wait until his team assembled.

I cannot yet say we are reassured. We have heard a lot of talk in recent days about printing new money, indexing wages, imposing price and capital controls, and restoring state management of parts of the economy. We can only wonder if some members of Primakov's team understand the basis arithmetic of the global economy.

So we cannot say with confidence that Russia will emerge from its difficulties any time soon. Nor should we assume the worst,

for there are still plenty of people in Russia who will fight against turning back the clock.

A true and lasting transition to normalcy, democracy, and free markets in Russia is neither inevitable nor impossible. It is an open question, the subject of a continuing debate and struggle. That has been true ever since this great but wounded nation began to awake from its totalitarian nightmare and it will be true for years to come. That is why our policy must continue to be guided by patience, realism and perspective.

I want to talk today about the Administration's strategy for responding to both the challenge and the opportunity that Russia's transformation poses. I want to speak with you not only as Secretary of State, but as someone who has spent much of her life studying and teaching about the societies that once fell on the far side of the Iron Curtain.

Over the years, my bookshelves filled with the literature of the Cold War, with books about the Soviet Communist party, about US-Soviet relations, about nuclear strategy. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than the knowledge that so many of them are now obsolete.

The books that still speak to us are those about Russian history. They tell a story of countless efforts to transform Russia, each leaving its mark, and yet each left unfinished.

Four hundred years ago, Peter the Great sought to open Russia to the West. Yet not till today has Russia had a chance to complete the journey it began when St. Petersburg first rose on the Neva. More than 80 years ago, the Russian monarchy was replaced not by a communist revolution but by a constitutional democracy, which collapsed before its hopes could be realized. A few years later, Stalin tried to move his country in a radically different direction. He failed, too; even his ruthless precision did not turn Russia into a permanent prison.

Today's democratic reformers cannot afford to leave their work half finished, because Russia cannot afford to be half free. But to beat the odds, they must still beat the legacy they inherited from the last failed effort to transform Russia. And to understand their task, we need to understand just how hard overcoming the legacy of communism has been and will be.

We need to remember that a short time ago, Russia was a country where enterprises competed to produce the biggest piles of junk; a country where the dollar was at once illegal and supreme; a country that did not care for its poor because it did not acknowledge their existence; a country where crime and graft were jealously guarded state monopolies; a country where school books derided the rule of law as "bourgeois legalism."

The task of rebuilding has been harder still because, unlike the Czechs and Poles and Balts, Russians have no living memory of political and economic freedom to guide them; they are creating something new, not regaining something they had before. What is more, precisely because the collapse of the Soviet system was remarkably peaceful, many responsible for the old order are now struggling over the shape of the new one.

Seen from this perspective, it is remarkable that Russia is as open to the world as it is today. It is remarkable that power is devolving from Moscow to the regions. It is remarkable that people who want to know what is going on inside Russia can call up today's online edition of the St. Petersburg Times or the New Siberia weekly or the Vladivostok News.

It is remarkable that the leaders of American business can gather here to discuss the

stake in Russia's future that they share with millions of workers and investors in Russia.

And it is remarkable that Russia is becoming a functioning democracy, that its new government came into being because the President and the Parliament played by the rules of its post-Soviet constitution. That is not, to put it mildly, the way Russia's politics worked in the past, but it is the way most of the experts I've talked to expect it to be played in the future.

I will not downplay Russia's present crisis or suggest Russian reformers have made all the right choices. It's a troubling fact that many Russians have come to equate reform with theft. There is a danger many will come to see political and economic freedom as just another Utopian promise that never comes true.

I am deeply concerned about what is happening in Russia, but I also agree with the motto that hangs in the office of our Ambassador to Russia, Jim Collins, which says, "Concern is not a policy."

My job as Secretary of State is not to describe the worst possible outcome in Russia or anywhere else. It is to devise policies that protect American interests and encourage the best possible outcome. That has been our objective ever since the Russian tricolor rose above the Kremlin in 1991. And while none of our policies should be exempt from scrutiny or criticism today, I believe it is a sound objective still.

Our policies towards Russia will continue to be guided by several fundamental principles.

The first principle is that our most important priority in dealing with Russia is to protect the safety of the American people. That is an interest we pursue no matter who is up or down in the Kremlin or which direction Russia is headed.

Our efforts have paid enormous dividends.

Today, there are no nuclear weapons in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin have agreed on cuts to be made in the START III treaty that would reduce our nuclear arsenals by 80 percent from their Cold War peak. Russia has joined us in banning nuclear testing and in ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention. Our experts have worked together to upgrade the security of nuclear weaponry and materials.

Today, 75 percent of our assistance dollars to Russia are devoted to programs that diminish the threat of nuclear war and the danger that weapons of mass destruction will fall into the wrong hands. Just last Week, our President announced a program to help scientists and workers in Russia close nuclear sites, start commercial, non-military ventures, so that they are not tempted to sell their expertise to those who wish us harm.

Today, there are no Russian troops in the Baltic states. Instead, Russian troops are serving with ours in Bosnia. Russian officers are working with our allies at NATO headquarters. Our diplomats have been working together to bring peace to the Caucasus and to Kosovo.

Yevgeniy Primakov and I worked closely together when he was foreign minister. We each came to see the other as a forceful, straight-talking advocate of a major power's national interests. We have been able to advance our cooperation where our interests converge and to manage our differences honestly and constructively.

The question now is whether that cooperation can continue. There are many voices in Russia who want to shift the emphasis in Russia's interaction with America and our allies from one of partnership to one of assertiveness, opposition and defiance for its own sake.

If that happens, it would be a double disaster for Russia. First, because our ability to

help Russians help themselves will go from being merely very, very difficult to being absolutely impossible. Second, because a shift of that kind some are advocating in Russian foreign policy would be contrary to Russia's own interests.

After all Russia needs an effective non-proliferation regime—and it does need to see that nations like Iran do not acquire nuclear weapons or missiles that can hit its territory. Russia needs strategic arms reduction and a treaty limiting conventional arms in Europe. Russia needs peace in the Balkans and an end to conflict on its borders. Russia needs good relations with NATO. Russia needs neighbors in central Europe and the New Independent States that are secure, thriving models of market reform—for in a global economy success and confidence are as contagious as failure and panic.

Above all, Russia needs to project a preference for cooperation to its partners in trade and investment around the world. The confrontational policies that did Russia no lasting good even in the nuclear age are certainly not going to advance its interests in the information age.

Fortunately, in the last few weeks, we have welcomed signs that the Russian leadership continues to see, as do we, that there is a basis in mutual benefit for cooperative U.S.-Russians relations. Just last week, for example, Russia joined us in the UN Security Council to support a resolution under the peace enforcement provisions of the UN Charter demanding an end to the Serbian offensive in Kosovo. We have a lot of hard work to do in the coming days to see Milosevic gets the message.

I spoke to Foreign Minister Ivanov this morning about the atrocities of recent days, about the need to see that Milosevic understands our determination. We're continuing to work with Russia throughout this crisis, but let me be clear: if at the end of the day we disagree about whether force has to be used, the United States and its allies must be prepared to act.

Russian ratification of the START II treaty would further confirm this positive trend. Prime Minister Primakov has said this will be a priority. His government has, by recent standards, unprecedented support in the Duma and therefore an unprecedented opportunity to get this done.

At the same time, we need to recognize that the cash-strapped Russian government is already hard pressed to slice apart missiles, destroy chemical weapons stocks, and meet the costs of other obligations. Over the long haul, arms control saves Russia money; but in the short run, it carries costs we and our partners must be ready to help Russia bear—not out of charity, but because our national interests demand it. That's why it's so important that Congress voted to increase this year's Nunn-Lugar funding to \$440 million.

The second principle guiding our policy is that we also have an interest in standing by those Russians who are struggling to build a more open and prosperous society. As President Clinton made clear at the Moscow summit, we will continue to do that in every way we can.

At the same time, we should acknowledge that helping Russia will probably be harder for some time. And the best way to help Russia now is not necessarily to send more money.

Much of the progress Russia has made in the last seven years has come with the support of international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. These institutions helped Russia to conquer hyper-inflation, to liberalize prices and to make the ruble convertible. They pressed policies designed to encourage competition and discourage corruption.

At the same time, more big bailouts are not by themselves going to restore investor confidence in Russia. Nor will they help the Russian economy unless the Russian government is committed to sound fiscal and monetary policies.

Foreign funds should continue to be used to help Russia pursue credible reforms, but not to help delay them. They should be used to support a policy of tax reform, not to make up for tax revenues the government is unable or unwilling to collect. They should be used to support a program that strengthens banks lending money to entrepreneurs, not banks set up to bet on current fluctuations. They should be used to support policies that help the neediest Russians, not that enrich off-shore bank accounts.

In the long run, the gap between Russia's needs and its resources must be met not by foreign bailouts but by foreign investment. Furthermore, what will truly help Russia now is not more people betting on its T-Bills, but more people betting on its factories, oil fields, and people.

We need to remember that Russia has tremendous inherent wealth. Yet it has only attracted a trickle of outside investment where there should have been a bonanza. Had the conditions been right, it is estimated that investors could have pumped more than \$50 billion into Russia's oil and gas sector alone. As it was, in 1997 energy investment didn't even reach \$2 billion.

Just think how much could have been done if investment on this scale had been coming into Russia from the very beginning of the 90's. Those who blocked it have a lot of explaining to do to their people.

One of the obstacles has been Russia's inability to approve adequate legislation on production sharing agreements, and to create a stable, predictable tax system, which would create an environment for attracting investment.

A related obstacle has been the sense among many Russians that accepting foreign investment means selling their country. President Clinton and I have been making the case that this is a dangerously short sighted views. We have pointed out that foreign investment has fueled growth in every thriving emerging economy from Latin America to central Europe, that it helped build America in the 19th century, and that attracting foreign capital to America is one of our highest priorities today.

By welcoming long-term, committed capital, Russia is not giving away its national patrimony; it is gaining jobs, growth and tax revenues. It is gaining advances in technology that will allow it to market its resources at competitive prices. It is gaining a corporate culture that will help it to replace robber barons with responsible stewards of its national treasure. It is gaining investors who will not fly home or move their money to Switzerland at the first sign of trouble. I gather that some of those who are beginning to understand all this include Russia's governors—who see, like our own governors, how much foreign investment can do for them.

Let me acknowledge the many members of the US business community who have had the guts to hang in there despite all the difficulties you have suffered and uncertainty you have faced. I thank you all for that.

As long as the Russian government is willing to play by global rules, foreign governments and institutions will help it to weather tough times. And whatever the policies of the government, we will try to support programs that help the Russian people and advance our shared interest in democracy.

In response to the current crisis in Russia, we have been re-examining all our assistance programs, retargeting money where it can be used effectively to support economic and

democratic reform. We will increase our support for small business and the independent media, and try to bring a much larger number of Russian students, politicians, and professionals to live and learn in America.

And we intend to launch a lifeline to non-governmental organizations whose funds have been frozen in Russia's banking crisis.

Precisely because there are troubled times in Russia, these programs are needed today more than ever. They are in our nation's interest and they support the interest of the business community. We asked the Congress to increase our funding for 1999, and we need your support now, before this year's session ends, to make that happen. This is no time to cut programs that have had such an important payoff for us.

A third principle we need to keep in mind is that the solutions to Russia's problems will not stick unless they have popular legitimacy within Russia.

I do not want to suggest that there is any uniquely Russian way to prosperity. If the Russian government prints too many rubles, there is nothing inherent in Russian culture, nothing imprinted in the Russian character, that will prevent inflation from crushing its people's dreams. The laws of economics may work in mysterious ways, but they do not vary from culture to culture any more than the laws of physics.

But I do believe that even as we urge what is right, we must not treat Russia as a ward of the international community. Russia is too big, and too proud, for that. The policies we would like the Russian government to pursue have to be worked out democratically, with the support and understanding of the Russian people, or they are going to fail.

This means we need to be patient with the workings of the democratic process in Russia. Under the best circumstances, there will be compromises between economic orthodoxy and political reality. After all, democracy is not rule by economist-kings. It is a system that allows pragmatic politicians to build a consensus for policies that cause short-term pain.

It also means we should not start each day by taking a census of reformers in the Kremlin or hold our breath every time there is a leadership change. We should be interested in policies, not personalities.

In this respect, it is a good thing that Russia now has a government with a mandate from both the Parliament and the President. It is a good thing that Communists and Agrarians in official positions have to face voters with the results of what they do. They'll learn they have to do more than just complain and denounce. It is a good thing that Russia will hold parliamentary elections next year and presidential elections in the year 2000. Far from fearing the outcome, we should look forward to what should be the first peaceful, democratic transfer of power in Russia's history.

The historian James Billington has written that many times in their history, "Russians have sought to acquire the end products of other civilizations without the intervening process of slow growth and inner understanding." Today's reformers do not have much time to go through that process. For in today's global marketplace, Russia will be vulnerable to external shocks as long as basic market reforms remain incomplete.

Russia's transition to true freedom, stability and prosperity will take time, indeed it must to be lasting and genuine. Meanwhile, we need to defend our interests and speak clearly about the choices we hope Russia will make. And we must be ready to stick with this effort for the long haul.

From the beginning of Russia's incredible journey toward freedom, I've tried not to be too euphoric when things are going well, or

too discouraged when things are going badly. Everything I know about transition from communism to democracy teaches me to be a short-term realist when it comes to Russia. But it also teaches me to be a long-term optimist.

This period is different from all the other periods of change and reform in Russia's history in one important way. Unlike the Peter the Great's time, Russia is not seeking to enter a Europe of absolute monarchies in perpetual conflict. Unlike in 1917, it does not need to escape from a Europe engulfed in the senseless slaughter of a total war.

Yesterday, Europe was organized around alliances of countries that knew what they were against. Today, the rest of Europe and much of the world is coming together around a consensus for open markets, for cleaner government, for greater tolerance and peace. In the last 20th century, the forces that pull Russia toward integration, and that counteract the autarkic, self-isolating forces within Russian itself—are more powerful than at any time in history.

It is our job—because it is in our interest—to manage the aftermath of the Soviet Empire's disintegration, to help Russia integrate into the community of which we are a part, and eventually to help Russia thrive, not just muddle along. And that means remaining steady in defense of our principles, interests, and objectives. And it means standing with Russia as it moves forward—as long as it is moving on the right track.

I will continue to dedicate my best efforts to this hard-headed, principled enterprise, and I solicit yours as well.

Thank you very much.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO AMARTYA SEN

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Amartya Sen who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Science for his work on human rights, poverty and inequality.

The Indian-born Professor Sen found an academically rigorous way to examine the impact that social policy choices have on rich and poor alike. His ground-breaking work on the 1943 Bengal famine has spawned extensive academic work on social choice and its economic consequences. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences noted that Professor Sen's research had "restored an ethnical dimension to the discussion of vital economic problems." Professor Sen himself said "I believe that economic analysis has something to contribute to substantive ethics in the world in which we live."

Professor Sen was also influential in how international organizations deal with food crises. His 1981 book "Poverty and Famines" demonstrated that famine was an avoidable economic and political catastrophe and not just a consequence of nature. The United Nations drew heavily on Professor Sen's work in creating the U.N. Development Index which quantifies the quality of life in different countries by looking at such factors as longevity and school enrollment rather than simply examining per capita income.

Professor Sen has restored a much needed discussion of values to the study of economics. His work can help us all understand the social consequences of economic choices and reminds us all that ultimately the quality of life is measured by more acquisitions.

Mr. Speaker, as the new co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Professor Sen for a lifetime of significant contributions to the study of economics and for being awarded the Nobel Prize.

#### COMMEMORATING PHILADELPHIA CORPORATION FOR AGING'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging as it marks its 25th anniversary of making quality of life a reality for senior citizens in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Corporation for Aging (PCA) is the largest of the Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) in Pennsylvania, employing over 400 people. It has the distinction of being the fourth largest AAA in the country. Funded in part through the Pennsylvania Department of Aging and the federal Older Americans Act, PCA serves over 70,000 older Philadelphians each year through an umbrella of services designed to recognize the dignity of all older people while it respects their racial, religious, sexual and cultural differences.

From the onset, PCA's mission has been to improve the quality of life for older and disabled Philadelphians. It assists these individuals in achieving maximum levels of health, independence and productivity. Now, 25 years later, PCA can take pride in knowing it successfully meets its goals of addressing the changing needs of the community it serves. Whether it is its successful Senior Helpline, an extensive telephone information and referral service, or its Language Line, which addresses the language barriers of the many ethnic groups that make up a major city, PCA is always striving to do all it can for its unique clientele. In the summer, the successful Heatline is activated, sending volunteers to address heat stress issues with seniors, ensuring their health and safety.

In addition to these services, PCA operates approximately 50 multi-purpose senior community centers and satellite meal sites throughout the city, providing counseling, education, health promotion, a healthy meal and social interaction with those individuals over 60 years of age. PCA also offers transportation assistance, legal services, employment programs, companion programs and long-term care access to help our older citizens cope with many of the specific needs of the aging community.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania is the second "grayist" state in the country and over 19 percent of Philadelphia's population is over 60 years of age. In my district alone, over

100,000 people are over age 65, making the Third Congressional District the 20th largest senior population in the country. As a result of serving such a large senior citizen constituency, I have the opportunity to see and hear the specific needs of our older residents and I see firsthand what an organization like PCA does to improve the quality of life for those over age 60.

As medical advances enable people to live longer lives we, as a society, must be better able to handle the medical, housing, and social challenges experienced by our aging community. PCA is one of the key agencies working to help individuals and their families cope with those challenges and, as a result, serves as a vital link to our aging population.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to pay tribute to PCA's President, Rodney D. Williams, for his 25 years of leadership and service excellence. Under his leadership, PCA has proudly improved the quality of life for all older people in Philadelphia. I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the valuable work performed by PCA and its staff and wish them many more years of success.

#### HONORING THE NORWOOD NEWS

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 15, 1998*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about community newspapers, their value to the neighborhoods they serve and their function in unifying a community. Specifically I am speaking about a wonderful and dedicated community newspaper in my district—the Norwood News.

This newspaper was founded ten years ago by the Moshulu Preservation Corporation to help make Norwood a better place and to fill a void—no newspaper was being published in the neighborhood.

From its first edition it has fulfilled that mission. The front page story that day was about a sewer reconstruction project gone awry and which has led to the destruction of a line of magnificent trees.

In the intervening decade the paper has evolved in design and grown in content but has maintained one constant—to do stories about the community and to give the community a path of action. When necessary, the Norwood News dedicates large segments of its edition to stories having a significant impact in the community—more space than a daily newspaper could afford to give. Remarkably, it is able to accomplish its great work as a not-for-profit newspaper because the neighborhood cannot sustain a paper which requires a profit.

The spirit of a free press, so necessary to freedom and democracy, lives in the Norwood News. It carries on the grassroots tradition of bringing local information to people so they can make informed decisions. I congratulate the Norwood News on its tenth anniversary and look forward to reading the newspaper for many more years.