

been featured on its Have You Seen Me? direct mail cards.

For fifteen years, ADVO has made a strong commitment to aiding in the recovery and return of missing children. In partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the United States Postal Service, ADVO launched the America's Looking for Its Missing Children program in 1985. Reaching an estimated 79 million home each week with pictures of missing children, the familiar Have You Seen Me? cards are constant reminders to the public that hundreds of thousands of children are missing annually in our country. In total, more than 40 billion pictures of missing children have been distributed to date.

And Americans have responded in an unprecedented way. ADVO announced on July 31st that the recent joyous reunion of a 5-year-old Pennsylvania girl with her mother, following an 18-month abduction, is the 100th safe recovery of a missing child resulting from the familiar mail cards.

One in six children is found as a direct result of programs like ADVO's. It takes just a few seconds of your time to stop, look and think about the children that are featured on posters, on the cards, and on television. Each time you see one, you're presented with an opportunity to reunite a family with their missing child. Once again, congratulations to ADVO on its continued commitment to this very worthy cause.

IN HONOR OF CHARLES
AMPAGOOMIAN, SR.

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the life of a man who, throughout his life, gave unselfishly of himself to his town, his community, and his nation. The son of Armenian immigrants, Charles Ampagoomian Sr. was a life long resident of Northbridge (Whitinsville) which has honored him with the dedication of a bridge in his memory.

In 1939, at the age of 17, Mr. Ampagoomian enlisted in the Army where he served until the outbreak of World War II. Serving with the 885th Bombardment Squadron of the Fifteenth Air Force Staff Sergeant Ampagoomian served his nation with honor participating in the campaigns of North Apennines, Naples, Foggia, Southern France, Rome, Arno, Air Combat Balkans, Rhineland, Po Valley, and Northern France. During his service, Staff Sergeant Ampagoomian was recognized by the Army with numerous decorations including the American Theater Campaign Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, Distinguished Unit Badge with I Oak Leaf Cluster, GO #3325 Hq 15th AF 44, European, African and Middle Eastern Theater Campaign Ribbon, Victory Medal, and American Defense Service Medal with Clasp.

Following the War, Mr. Ampagoomian returned to his native Northbridge (Whitinsville) working for 35 years as a truck driver and union member. He was active in his community serving as past commander of the Whitinsville Veterans of Foreign Wars, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Armenian Apostolic Church, on the Advisory Board of St. Camillus Hospital, and on the Northbridge Democratic Town Committee.

I know that the entire town of Northbridge joins with me in honoring the memory of Charles Ampagoomian Sr. a man who was dedicated to family and community. Congratulations to his family on this honor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I underwent corrective surgery on my hand yesterday, and was not present to record my vote during the consideration of legislation under Suspension of the Rules.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 477, for I supported similar Debt Lockbox legislation in July; and I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 478.

UPON THE DEATH OF ROBERT P. RASCOP, FORMER MAYOR OF SHOREWOOD, MN, VISIONARY ENVIRONMENTALIST AND DEDICATED MINNESOTA PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise sadly to salute a remarkable and visionary public servant from my area in Minnesota who passed away recently.

By any measure of merit, Robert P. Rascop of Shorewood, Minnesota, was one of our nation's best and brightest—a gifted business leader and a truly remarkable local government leader.

He had very special leadership skills, indeed. Bob passed away September 12 after a tragic accident. Bob will be sorely missed by all of us who admired and respected his remarkable public stewardship.

Bob lived in Shorewood for a quarter of a century, near the shores of his beloved Lake Minnetonka. Bob and his loving wife of 35 years, Carol, raised their children Mary and Larry there.

A gifted business leader with NCR for 34 years, Bob still dedicated much of his time, energy and talent to his community. He was a member of the Shorewood City Council and, from 1981 to 1988, Mayor. His leadership was critical during those years as developmental pressures required good planning by city leaders—and strong principles. Bob Rascop was a thoughtful man of the utmost integrity.

For fully two decades, Bob was very active with the Lake Minnetonka Conservation District, an organization which attempts to strike a delicate balance so that both present users and future generations will be able to enjoy Lake Minnetonka.

Bob helped the LMCD with its important work with his great intellect, impressive array of people skills and sense of humor. Deliberations were fair, everyone was heard. And, in the end, Lake Minnetonka's environment was the top priority.

All of us who love Lake Minnetonka owe Bob Rascop a deep debt of gratitude. His vigi-

lance and environmental expertise have been instrumental in protecting Lake Minnetonka. I will always be grateful to Bob for his exceptional leadership and visionary guidance, and my thoughts and prayers are with his wonderful family.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VAN HILLEARY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 18, I was unavoidably detained from the House Chamber when my flight from Tennessee to return to Washington was canceled. Had I been present I would have cast my vote as follows: rollcall 477—"yes"; rollcall 478—"yes."

HATCH-WAXMAN ACT LOOPHOLES
MUST BE CLOSED

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, the modern day pharmaceutical marketplace was established by passage of the 1984 Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act. The act, commonly known as the Hatch/Waxman Act, gave brand companies longer patent periods to provide them with financial incentive to innovate. The act also gave generic drug companies a streamlined approval process, so they could bring less-costly versions of drugs to market quickly after patents expired.

The Hatch/Waxman Act worked well. Brand companies introduced hundreds of new drugs and grew to become the most profitable industry in the world. Meanwhile, generic companies were able to provide the public with drugs that cost significantly less.

Unfortunately, the brand drug companies were not satisfied with their astounding success. They are now using loopholes in the Hatch/Waxman Act to file frivolous administrative and legal challenges to keep generic competitors out of the marketplace. For example, brand companies are exploiting loopholes in the act to keep generic versions of drugs such as Taxol for cancer and Losec for ulcers out of the marketplace. Each day the brand companies succeed in delaying generic competition, they reap windfall profits at the expense of patients.

The Hatch/Waxman Act is a good law that will be made great when the loopholes are closed and fairness returns to the pharmaceutical marketplace.

HATCH/WAXMAN ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, in 1984, the Hatch/Waxman Act was signed into law to bring order to the pharmaceutical economy

and benefit the American consumer. This Act was enacted in response to rising drug prices and assertions by drug companies that long regulatory delays increased costs for consumers. The Act served as a compromise between the competing interests of generic and brand name drug manufacturers. Under the Act, brand drug companies received extended patent periods. The patent extensions were designed to enable brand companies to make greater profits, which allow for more research. The Act also provided generic drug companies with the right to develop less-costly generic versions of brand drugs as the patents expire.

The Act has been a success for two reasons. First, it provides brand name and generic drug companies with incentives to provide better quality products for consumers; and second, it encourages the brand name industry to dedicate more of its profits to research and development of new drugs under a set patent expiration date.

The best way to ensure continued investment in new drug research is to make sure the Hatch/Waxman Act is enforced fairly and consistently. By doing this, we can give the American public greater access to innovative and affordable medicine, and drug companies will have the incentives intended by Congress to continue to provide their services.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, Friday, September 15 marked the beginning of "Hispanic Heritage Month." Our country's history has been richly enhanced by the contributions Hispanic-Americans have given us. I am happy to take part in recognizing these contributions. In my home state of New Mexico we are proud of our Hispanic heritage, which reflects the influence of many cultures.

Not only has New Mexico's history been shaped in part by its Hispanic heritage, but so has the history of our entire Southwest. Indeed, the reach of that Hispanic heritage extended into our eastern manufacturing centers in the 19th Century. It is sad that this rich contribution to our national history is often overlooked. But as the Hispanic presence in our country grows, we cannot continue to ignore the part of the American heritage that played itself out predominantly in—but not only in—the huge territory comprised of what is now the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, California, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and even Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Louisiana. (I say "predominantly in" because the first continuing Hispanic presence in our country is generally recognized as having occurred in St. Augustine, Florida.)

To return to New Mexico and my district, New Mexico may have been traversed by Alvaro Nunez Cabeza de Baca as early as 1536. However, New Mexico became the object of focused exploration in 1540. In that year Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led an expedition into New Mexico and then out across the Great Plains. This was the first documented encounter between New Mexico's Native American communities and Hispanic explorers—encounters that varied in the de-

gree of conflict that occurred between the members of our indigenous cultures and those explorers, but encounters that also began a centuries-long process of cultural exchange and mutual adaptation that eventually shaped the Hispanic Southwest.

Unfortunately, the next 400 years of Hispanic history in New Mexico—and, indeed, in the Southwest—have been neglected and overlooked. And this rich history has also been inappropriately obscured under the cover of past prejudices. Even the use of the term "Spaniard" in referring to those early European explorers and settlers ignores the fact that many of those Spaniards came from other European countries—Italy, Flanders, Germany, Greece and even Ireland and England. And while some Spaniards undoubtedly visited and explored New Mexico in search of riches, and Spanish missionaries were intent on converting Native Americans to Christianity, it is clear that most of the early Spanish colonists came to find a new life for themselves in a new land. And others, it has become increasingly clear, came to escape the Inquisition and find a measure of religious freedom for themselves.

The Spanish Crown's first effort to actually settle New Mexico occurred in 1590. Gaspar Castano de Sosa led a wagon train of Spanish and Portuguese settlers—many of them possibly Sephardic, Iberian Jews—from the area near present-day Monterrey, Mexico up the Rio Grande and then north along the Pecos River to "winter over" at Pecos Pueblo in New Mexico. The Jamestown, Virginia settlement was still seventeen years in the future. And Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, was thirty years away. In the spring of 1591 Castano de Sosa was arrested at Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico through the machinations of a rival Spanish government official. Castano de Sosa had moved his fledgling colony to this location by that time. Following his arrest he was marched back to Mexico City, tried, convicted of illegal settlement and then ordered to serve a sentence of hard labor on Spanish ships employed in the Oriental trade. He was killed in a shipboard uprising without ever learning that his appeal of the sentence had been successful and the Spanish Crown had ordered him back to New Mexico as its first governor.

In 1597, after it was clear that Castano de Sosa had forfeited his life, the Spanish Crown selected Juan de Oñate y Salazar to resettle New Mexico. A number of the members of the Oñate settlement expedition had participated in the original settlement efforts led by Gaspar Castano de Sosa. Juan de Oñate established his first capitol and settlement—named San Gabriel del Yunque-Yunque—at the Pueblo of San Juan de los Caballeros, NM. By about 1605 the capitol had been moved to the location it has occupied continuously for almost four hundred years—Santa Fe, New Mexico. This makes Santa Fe the oldest State capital in the United States, pre-dating the landing at Plymouth Rock by more than ten years. While its founding has been attributed to Don Pedro de Peralta in 1610, more recent evidence indicates that it was actually settled at an earlier date.

Hispanic influence now permeates New Mexico. From the dawn of the 16th century, supplies and communications came into the area along the Camino Real del Tierra Adentro—the Royal Road of the Interior—that

still stretches 2,000 miles from Mexico City to Santa Fe. For the next two centuries and better, caravans periodically made the six-month trek northward. They brought new crops and agricultural techniques, which were combined with those of New Mexico's pre-historic Native American Pueblo communities. They brought cattle and sheep and taught the Native Americans how to raise them. They introduced horses and the wheel, opening the door to the worlds of transportation, commerce and technology. They brought mining and metal-working techniques that were used to produce weapons, tools and jewelry. They brought their cuisine, which over the ensuing centuries has been synthesized into the unique cooking tradition that is so quintessentially New Mexican.

Over the two centuries that followed this original settlement effort, New Mexico found itself increasingly on the fringe of the portion of the Spanish empire administered from Mexico City—the portion referred to as "New Spain." New Mexico's early economic promise failed to develop. It was a frontier long before the pioneers on our Atlantic seaboard began their westward venturing, then trekking. And while that frontier was not an economic engine for New Spain, it became a marketplace for inter-cultural exchange and the formulation of the most unique blend of cultures in our country.

The descendants of those original "Spanish" settlers of multi-national origin were joined by a second wave of settlers following the Native American uprising of 1680 and the resettlement of New Mexico by the forces of the Spanish Crown led by Diego de Vargas in 1692. At annual trade fairs in Taos, Santa Fe or other locations, the Spanish settlers joined with members of the Native American Pueblos to trade with the nomadic Comanche, Navajo, Apache, Kiowa, Ute and other tribes. Members of those tribes left their tribal communities to settle among the Spanish settlers—sometimes willingly, and sometimes because they were captured and forcibly kept as servants. Spanish settlers also were forcibly patriated to nomadic tribes. And in the process, New Mexican culture gained many unique characteristics. And to the degree intermarriage occurred between the Native Americans in the Pueblo communities and the Spanish settlers there also occurred an exchange of cultures. By the middle of the 18th century a new culture was added to the general mix as French traders began to enter New Mexico and to marry into New Mexico's families.

In the 19th Century, New Mexico took, for a time, a more prominent place in the stream of our national commerce when the Santa Fe Trail opened. Hispanic New Mexicans quickly took advantage of this play of fortune, and by the time that the United States incorporated the Southwest into our national territory, Hispanics dominated trade on the Santa Fe Trail. This created the longest continuous trade route in North America, extending from East Coast factories and import houses all the way to Mexico City and beyond. However, as patterns of commerce began to shift around the time of the Civil War, Hispanic New Mexican traders found difficulty in shifting to the larger-scale operations necessary to survive in an increasingly competitive world of national commerce. The place of New Mexico as an important juncture for national and international commerce also began to lose ground as the