

Kathryn Granahan first served as supervisor of public assistance in the Pennsylvania State Auditor General's Department and the liaison officer between that department and the Department of Public Assistance. She also was a member of the national board of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She forayed into national politics as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1960. Kathryn Granahan was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1956 by a special election held after her husband, representative William Thomas Granahan, passed away. She filled the vacancy for that Congress and then was elected three more times, serving a total of eight years.

Kathryn Granahan, the first woman elected to Congress from the Philadelphia area, demonstrated leadership and resolve during her time in this body. She eventually became Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Postal Operations and took the lead in sponsoring important and controversial legislation. Kathryn Granahan was at the forefront of the fight against pornography in the mail. She introduced legislation to increase criminal penalties for perpetrators who sought to send pornographic material in the mail and she strengthened the power of the Post Office to impound such mail. She also contributed to the Supreme Court guidelines on obesity.

Kathryn Granahan served on the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Among other important votes for housing for veterans, an increase in wages for federal employees and increased funding for federal agencies, she voted for the monumental Civil Rights Act of 1957.

After the 1960 Census it was determined that Philadelphia would lose one of its seats in the House of Representatives. Her seat was chosen for elimination. However, as compensation, President Kennedy appointed Kathryn Granahan as Treasurer of the United States. She served as Treasurer for three years before resigning in October of 1966 due to health reasons. She passed away in Morristown, Pennsylvania in July, 1979.

I am proud to acknowledge Kathryn Granahan and her accomplishments, both for Pennsylvania and for Women's History Month.

WORLD TB DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, this Friday is World TB Day, and it reminds us that we are still not safe from this devastating disease. Although we have long known a treatment for TB, the sad truth is that this year, it will kill more people than any other year in history.

TB is the biggest infectious killer of young women in the world. In fact, TB kills more women than any single cause of maternal mortality—more than childbirth or AIDS.

In the developing world, tuberculosis also destroys girls' and women's futures. TB tends to attack its victims in their most productive years, often killing or sickening the primary breadwinner of a family. In order to pay for

medical costs and generate income, families frequently take their young girls out of school and put them to work. TB often means the loss of educational opportunity for girls of poor families.

In some parts of the world there is a great stigma attached to contracting TB. This leads to increased isolation, abandonment and divorce of women. According to WHO, recent studies on India found that 100,000 women are rejected by their families because of TB every year. In Nepal, there are numerous stories of young widows with no income and no prospects for another marriage turning to prostitution in order to support their families.

Currently an estimated one third of the world's population including some 10–15 million people in the United States are infected with the TB bacteria. Because TB is an infectious disease which can be transmitted simply by breathing in TB bacteria, there is no way to stop TB at national borders. The only way to eliminate TB here in the U.S. is to control it abroad.

It is crucial that we act immediately to control the spread of TB worldwide. There is only a small window of opportunity available to us to do so. If we fail to act now, resistant strains of TB will continue to develop which will be incredibly costly and possibly even impossible to treat. The Foreign Operations SC has led in the effort to make TB control a global priority for the U.S. Now is the time to ratchet up that effort.

Yesterday, my colleague, SHERROD BROWN and I introduced H.R. 4057, the Stop TB Now Act which calls for a U.S. investment of \$100 million in international TB control in fiscal year 2001. An investment of \$100 million would jump start effective TB control programs in those countries with the highest TB rates. If we do not invest in international TB control now when we have the means to cost-effectively control this disease around the globe, we may lose that opportunity altogether, and see a surge of MDR-TB that becomes a nearly uncontrollable plague. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF CHARLIE REAGAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I honor a fine gentleman, Mr. Charlie Reagan of my home town of Bay City, Michigan, on the occasion of his retirement from the Social Security Administration. As our area Congressional Liaison for Social Security matters, Charlie has been an invaluable resource for the constituents of the Fifth Congressional District, which I am proud to represent in Congress today.

Charlie was born in Gladwin, Michigan and has a long history of contributing to our community, both in his capacity as a representative of the Social Security Administration and as a citizen and community leader.

Charlie graduated from the former Bay City Handy High School and later, from my alma mater, Saginaw Valley State University. In 1968, he became one of our nation's most honored citizens, when he joined the United States Army. He served two years in Anchor-

age, Alaska, and was honorably discharged in 1970.

Charlie began his career with the Social Security Administration [SSA] prior to his service in our nation's armed forces, and upon his discharge, rejoined the agency in Bay City. In 1973, he was transferred to the Quality Assurance Group in Chicago, and in 1975, was promoted to Supervisor in the Muskegon SSA office. In 1982, we were fortunate to welcome Charlie to the Saginaw SSA office, where he has helped countless men, women and children with their Social Security rights and benefits.

Not only has Charlie's career effectively served the greater public interest, he has been involved in our community as a private citizen as well. Charlie and his wife of twenty-eight years, Beverly, are both members of St. John's Episcopal, where Charlie has served as Senior Warden, Junior Warden and Usher Coordinator. Both he and Beverly are members of the Education For Ministry at the Church. Charlie has, for many years, lent his services to helping the United Way in our community, where he has chaired the Combined Federal Campaign program. Charlie has also been involved in the Social Security Find Program, which helps sons and daughters find their parents and grandparents. And in 1999, Charlie received an award from the Office of the Inspector General, Office of Investigations for his service in bringing to justice individuals who commit Social Security fraud.

In his retirement, it is my understanding that Charlie intends to spend some quality time with his wife, Beverly, and their son, Christopher. Charlie is an avid racquetball player and dedicated crossword puzzle fan, so I fully expect him to continue with his favorite hobbies. It is also my understanding that Charlie has plans to build a state-of-the-art hot rod, much to the dismay of his wife. I wish Beverly much luck in this endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues to join with me in congratulating Mr. Charlie Reagan on the occasion of his retirement, and thanking him for his selfless service to our community. I wish him, and his family, continued success in all his future endeavors.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOROUGH OF HIGHLANDS, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my constituents in the Borough of Highlands, NJ, as this community celebrates its 100th anniversary. To commemorate this great occasion, a centennial dinner was held yesterday evening at Bahr's restaurant, since 1917 an institution in this community located on beautiful Sandy Hook Bay.

Mr. Speaker, we stand at the threshold of a new century. At the last turn of the century, Highlands became a borough, having separated from Middleton Township. But, the history of the area goes back a great deal further. The first Europeans to see Highlands were Giovanni Verrazano and his crew aboard the *Dauphine*. The first map of the Highlands area was made by the Spaniard Diego Ribero, who called the area now known to us as

Sandy Hook as Cabo De Arenas (cape of sands) and the Navesink/Shrewsbury River as Rio de Santiago. It was on September 2, 1609, that Henry Hudson first saw the Highlands area. The name of this explorer continues to be a household name in the Borough as the regional high school serving the young people of the area is Henry Hudson Regional High School.

Throughout the Colonial and Revolutionary eras, many of the illustrious names still recalled throughout Monmouth County, New Jersey and the nation were associated with Highlands. Richard Hartshorne, for whom Hartshorne Woods County Park is named, settled in Highlands in 1678. In 1778, the British General Clinton retreated through Highlands after his defeat in the Battle of Monmouth, a major turning point in America's War for Independence. In 1782, Captain Joshua Huddy was hanged at Water Witch.

Phillip Freneau, known as the "poet of the Revolution," wrote a poem called "Navesink" focused on the Highlands hills. James Fenimore Cooper served in the Navy doing shore patrol of the Raritan Bay area during the years 1805-11, and in 1830 this great American writer would produce *The Water Witch*, whose setting is the Highlands hills. (Water Witch Avenue is to this day one of the borough's thoroughfares.) In 1872, the noted engraver Granville Perkins came to Highlands to sketch several scenes for the first edition of *Picturesque America*. In 1876, William Cullen Bryant published the Centennial Edition of *Picturesque America* in which Highlands was featured in the picture and text as the leading site. In 1875, Walt Whitman visited Highlands and wrote two poems, "Fancies at Navesink." In 1889, Harper's magazine writer F.E. Fryatt visited Highlands and wrote extensively of its beauty, sites and quaint way of life. That same year, the noted writer Gustav Kobbe visited Highlands and described town life, writing the first description of the clamming industry.

Perhaps the best known landmark of Highlands is the Twin Lights, which holds a commanding position overlooking Sandy Hook Bay and the gateway from the New Jersey/New York Harbor area to the Atlantic Ocean. The first single beacon lighthouse was built in 1765. It was in 1828 that the first Twin Lights were built. In 1841, the south tower of the Twin Lights received a Fresnel lens. In 1862, the present Twin Lights were constructed, and in 1889 the south tower was fitted with an electric arc light to produce 25,000 candle power output. In 1924, an incandescent lamp replaced the arc light, to produce 9,000,000 candle power output. The Twin Lights were deactivated and shut off in 1952, and in 1965 it was made a National Historic Site.

Highlands has been throughout its history a major transportation hub. In 1832, the steamboat *Saratoga* was the first to serve Highlands from New York City, ushering in the steamboat age which ran for 100 years. In 1865, the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad began its run between Long Branch and Spermaceti Cove steamboat dock, bringing New York City vacationers to the Jersey Shore. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, rail and trolley service helped bring people to Highlands and on to other transportation infrastructure. In 1872, the first Highlands-Sea Bright bridge was opened (although it was struck by a sloop and wrecked three years later.) The current drawbridge along Route 36, built in 1932 and

called the Million Dollar Bridge, has proven much more durable in our present-day transportation age.

Today, Highlands is still well known for its fishing industry and marinas. In 1947, the Highlands boat basin was renovated. Although the age of steam ships has passed into memory, Highlands today is the site of ferry service that continues to provide round trip transportation to New York for commuters and day-trippers.

Through the years, members of diverse religious denominations found a home in Highlands, as members of various denominations established meeting places, often in people's homes. Today, the Borough is the home to a number of houses of worship with deep roots in the community.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, the community developed a strong system of schools and other public services as the quality of life and sense of community continued to improve. Residential communities took shape and a strong commercial life was established. Highlands Borough was established in name in 1900. Twelve years later, the Water Witch section officially became part of the Borough. Also in 1912, the waterfront area bounded by Bay Avenue, Shrewsbury Avenue and Miller Street was filled in and streets were laid out for houses to be built. Throughout the 20th century, Highlands developed its fame and renown as home of some of the Jersey Shore's best seafood restaurants, as well as charming bed-and-breakfast establishments.

At the time of Highlands' founding in 1900, the United States Census listed a population of 848 persons. By the time of the 2000 Census is completed, it will indicate that the community has grown by a factor of six. The people of Highlands have played an important role in the history of our country, state and nation, involved at every stage of our history from the earliest days. In the last 100 years, The Borough has survived and rebounded from natural disasters, such as nor'easters and hurricanes, as well as fires and other disasters. It even enjoyed a brief period of notorious fame during Prohibition as a center for illicit trade on water and land for illegal whiskey.

On this great occasion, I want to express my best wishes to Mayor Richard W. O'Neil, Council Members John Bentham, Dolores Monohan Howard, Sherry Ruby and Robert M. Rauen, and all of the dedicated men and women who make the Borough services work day-in and day-out.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege and an honor for me to pay tribute to the Borough of Highlands, a beautiful community with an unsurpassed location, a place with a proud history, a bright future and many, many great people.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound pleasure that I speak today in honor of the 179th Anniversary that marks Greece's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire. Greece had remained under the Ottoman Empire for almost 400

years. Even though they were deprived of all of their civil rights during this time they continued to educate their children in their culture, their language, and their religion under the threat of death. On March 25, we celebrate this courage on the 179th Anniversary of freedom and independence in Greece.

I wish we had more to celebrate—to be able to celebrate on Greek Independence Day the return of the Elgin Marbles to their homeland. Taken from Greece in 1806, these ancient sculptures from the Acropolis of Athens have been on view in the British Museum. In this age of open communication, friendship, and a unified Europe, lets hope that these marbles will soon be returned to their home.

This year the Greek Independence Day parade will be honoring His Eminence Archbishop Demetrios, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of America. I join with my Hellenic neighbors in honoring him on the auspicious occasion of the Greek Independence Day Parade.

I am very fortunate and privileged to represent the largest Hellenic community outside of Athens, one of the most vibrant communities of Hellenic Americans in this country. It is truly one of my greatest pleasures as a Member of Congress to be able to participate in the life of this community, and the wonderful and vital Hellenic American friends that I have come to know are one of its greatest rewards.

While commemorative resolutions are no longer allowed in the House, there is enormous support for Greek Independence Day among my colleagues. In 1993, inspired by the strong Hellenic American presence in my own congressional district, I co-founded, and now Co-Chair, the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues. The Caucus is composed of seventy-two, bipartisan members who are committed to bringing the voices of Hellenic Americans to the floor of the U.S. Capitol. Since its beginning in 1993, the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues has grown in both size and strength to foster and improve relations between the United States and Greece. The Hellenic Caucus serves to strengthen the voice of Hellenic Americans in promoting legislation, monitoring and arranging briefings on current events, and disseminating information to all Congressional Members on such important developments as the renewed talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, U.S. aid to Greece and Cyprus, and the continued conflict in the Aegean.

In the coming year, may we see peace in the Aegean, justice in Cyprus, peace in Northern Greece, and the restoration of human rights to the many cultures and people suffering throughout the world. As we celebrate the 179th anniversary of Greek Independence and the special bond of friendship between our two countries, I would like to leave you with a quote from Percy Shelley, "We are all Greeks! Our laws, our literature, our art, have their roots in Greece."

AIDS IMPACT ON LATIN AMERICANS AND HISPANICS

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 23, 2000

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that AIDS is a global issue. What happens overseas always affects what happens in