

mostly white, which is perhaps not as important as the fact that they also remain mostly beholden to the status quo. For many of them, there is a network of relatives, family friends, colleagues, fraternity brothers, and club members to be considered for these choice slots before an opening is made available to a minority. Furthermore, even where the old boy network is not abused, many administrators consider it beyond the scope of their task to consider the populations their beneficiaries will serve. They have little reason to seek out or invest in a candidate who is not like them.

Furthermore, there are forces at work to make it more difficult to establish a health care practice. Cutbacks in government health funding and reimbursement levels threaten to destroy vital primary and specialty practices. Moreover, new emphasis on "managed" care is expected to reduce the demand for specialists in cardiology.<sup>9</sup> As African Americans generally have practices with less than three partners, they are at greater risk under the new efficiency paradigm in health care delivery. In addition, African Americans, having only lately come into the subspecialties in significant numbers, may be more vulnerable to these forces than more established practices.

The number of cardiologists in this country has been determined by factors that have little to do with patient demands, primarily the labor needs of the hospital community. Unlike some areas of the private sector, opportunities for training and a career in a medical specialty are kept artificially finite, as the bands on the electromagnetic spectrum. Medical schools, residency programs, fellowships, hospitals, and medical boards are ordained to dole out ever-scarcer privileges.

The medical community must be free to compensate for the artificial scarcity. In order to ensure that underserved communities get the health care they need, we must bolster and protect the existing practices of primary and specialty care physicians in underserved communities and ensure that the number of African-American physicians continues to grow. We must protect and expand hard-won positions set aside for the medical training and career development of minorities, especially in the subspecialties.

We must be uncompromising in our condemnation in our condemnation of the violent, anti-social, anti-intellectual, or irresponsible forces in the African-American community while supporting the institutions that are working. Just as medicine has moved from crisis management toward prevention as the best approach to public health, we must put our resources into halting the cycles of poverty, crime, and isolation. The best law enforcement policy has always been a sense of community. The best welfare program has always been education. We must target promising African-American students early, motivate them to pursue medicine, and give them financial support and mentoring at every stage of the career path.

We must call on training and hiring institutions to take an active role in shaping the health care community in two key ways: First, to commit to compensating for the artificial barriers to African-Americans' success; second, to commit to "casting a wider net" in seeking out talented African-American. Over 50 percent of cardiology training programs have never admitted an African-American. If the United States to benefit from inclusion, it

must do more than fight discrimination. It must lean against the exclusionary tilt that exists in training program. We must come to see no minority participation in cardiology division as a sign that such an exclusionary tilt is at work and call on those institutions to pursue their commitments with more vigor.

African-American physicians are not supplicants at a rich man's door. Contrary to the beliefs of some, the choice is not between a highly qualified White candidate and a barely qualified African-American candidate. There is an ample cadre of talented African-American physicians yearning to be cardiologists.

While there is no shortage of cardiologists in general, the disproportionate number of Black cardiologists will only be enhanced if programs which increase the number of minority cardiologists are abolished. If the Adarand case is used as fuel to feed fires of negative legislative action, it will re-enforce the stereotypes America needs to eliminate in order to move forward as a nation. A precise reading of Adarand verifies that under certain circumstances, the use of race or ethnicity as a decisional factor can be legally sustained. The extremely high mortality and morbidity rates of African-American more than establish the need for increased Black Cardiologists. Affirmative action programs can assist in reaching this goal.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>19th Bethesda Conference: Trends in the practice of cardiology: Implications for manpower. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 1988; 12(3):822-836

<sup>2</sup>Last year the 25th Bethesda Conference of the American College of Cardiology pronounced that cardiac surgeons are in adequate supply, and that there is even an overabundance of invasive cardiologists. The college recommended that the number of trainees in adult cardiology be decreased. But in the same report, the ACC found that more pediatric cardiologists are needed if the underserved are to be brought into the mainstream of cardiac care. 25th Bethesda Conference: Future personnel needs for cardiovascular health care. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 1994;24(2):275-328.

<sup>3</sup>Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health. Margaret Heckler (secretary): U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1985.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Council on Graduate Medical Education Third Report. Improving access to health care through physician work force reform; directions for the 21st century. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. Health and Human Services, October 1992.

<sup>8</sup>In 1992, there were 13,611 board-certified cardiologists in the United States.

<sup>9</sup>25th Bethesda Conference: Future personnel needs for cardiovascular health care. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 1994; 24 (2): 275-38.

#### KOREAN WAR VETERANS' MEMORIAL

#### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the dedication of the Korean War Veterans' Memorial. The Korean war lasted 3 years, but our memories of those men and women who gave their lives and livelihoods while fighting in Korea will last forever. The Korean War Veterans' Memorial aptly provides this recognition. This tribute to the brave men and women who fought in Korea more than 40 years ago is long overdue, and I am pleased that after nearly a decade of work, the memorial will finally be unveiled today.

The memorial is also a good opportunity to improve citizen awareness of the sacrifices

made, and the service given, by our veterans in defense of our Constitution and the liberties it guarantees. All too often, we take our freedoms for granted. These precious freedoms were defended by those who sacrificed their lives in times of war. They are preserved by those who exercise their rights in defense of peace.

Today, there are more living American veterans than at any point in history. They are among the reasons that the United States is the mightiest, wealthiest, most secure Nation on the Earth today. They are the reason the United States has been, and will continue to be, the bastion of support and solace for those in a world still searching for freedom and human rights.

As a Member of Congress, I am pleased to be in a position to honor our veterans. They willingly went to war to defend our freedoms and the American dream we all strive to achieve. In this time of restricted budgets and divisive rhetoric, we must pause to recall the commitment given to use by those veterans and we must honor the commitments we have made to them.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JOE M. BALLARD

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to, an outstanding Army officer: Maj. Gen. Joe M. Ballard. Major General Ballard most recently distinguished himself through exceptionally meritorious service, as commander, U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood. As a result of his outstanding leadership and keen vision Fort Leonard Wood has been established as an expanding TRADOC center for excellence. He masterfully employed information-age technology, concepts and doctrine to launch the engineer regiment toward Force XXI, thereby posturing the Engineer Center to lead the Army into the 21st century.

General Ballard established Fort Leonard Wood as a force projection platform by exceeding Army and FORSCOM readiness goals within Fort Leonard Wood's tactical units and deploying combat-ready units to Haiti, Cuba, Korea, Honduras, and Panama for operations other than war.

During a period of rapidly changing force structures and declining resources, General Ballard built Fort Leonard Wood into the model of fiscal stewardship, establishing a "Total Quality" standard for TRADOC installations. Indicative of General Ballard's pursuit of excellence, Fort Leonard Wood was selected as TRADOC's "best large installation" during the 1994 "Army Communities of Excellence" competition. The resounding success of his "U-DO-IT" self-help dormitory modernization project drew such widespread praise that it was featured in Soldier magazine, the NCO Journal, and Army Times. He also saved \$1.6 million per year by converting the directorate of logistics from contract to in-house operation.

When faced with a \$10 million budget reduction in fiscal year 1995, General Ballard took the lead among TRADOC installation

commanders, directing a comprehensive organizational-functional review to achieve the most efficient organization in every activity. This review will continue to direct and shape Fort Leonard Wood for the decade to come.

General Ballard's insightful planning brought to fruition the interservice training review organization. His mastery of installation management, extensive expertise on the Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Program, and tactical expertise in the combat support disciplines combined to promote Fort Leonard Wood as a TRADOC hub and future center for maneuver support training and combat developments and to consolidate the engineer, military police and chemical schools at Fort Leonard Wood. This exceptional vision and drive has ensured that Fort Leonard Wood will be a premier Force XXI Army Training Center.

General Ballard's accomplishments during his command of the Engineer Center at Fort Leonard Wood are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon him, the corps of engineers, and the U.S. Army. I wish him well in his new assignment as Chief of Staff of TRADOC. He and his wife Tessie made scores of friends in Missouri and we will miss them.

#### IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

##### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Houston Fire Department on its 100th anniversary and to salute these brave men and women who have served the city of Houston so well.

The full-time Houston Fire Department began at 1 minute past midnight on June 1, 1895 with 44 men and 40 horses in 7 stations to serve Houston's 9 square miles. Only 32,000 people lived in Houston, and downtown was just a few square blocks. Today, the department employs 3,115 firefighters in 81 stations that serve 1.65 million people who live throughout Houston's 594 square miles.

Today, Houston has the third largest fire department in the Nation, and its emergency medical service ambulance division is recognized as one of the Nation's best for trauma care. The department's hazardous materials response team is also among the world's most experienced in handling petrochemical leaks, spills, and incidents.

We seldom think of firefighters unless we hear a screaming siren or see the flashing light of a fire engine. But the fact that we don't think often about firefighters is a testament to how well they do their job—we comfortably go about our everyday lives because we know that these dedicated people stand ready to respond quickly and effectively in an emergency.

So it is appropriate to mark this anniversary by thanking those who provide us with this everyday security and who stand ready to risk their lives to protect us. Much of firefighting is undramatic—keeping equipment in condition, teaching fire prevention, anticipating causes of fire. But a life-and-death emergency is always only a 911 call away, and firefighters and their

families live with that constant risk. For that, we say thank you.

It is especially appropriate that the Houston Fire Museum, is sponsoring a celebration to honor these men and women for their 100 years of dedication and service. And I congratulate the museum on the service it provides in honoring firefighters and educating the public about the importance of fire safety and the history of the fire service.

Again, I would like to congratulate the Houston Fire Department and the men and women who have dedicated themselves to serving others. For 100 years, they have kept the city of Houston safe.

#### A NOT-SO-HAPPY BIRTHDAY FOR MEDICARE

##### HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Medicare Program—a program that has successfully provided much-needed health care benefits to millions of older Americans.

Unfortunately, there is a very dark side to this week's celebration. Medicare is under attack, and the new majority threatens to make deep and dangerous cuts in this critical program.

Their disdain for the Medicare system is not new. These are the same uncaring folks who 30 years ago claimed that Medicare was socialized medicine. The same people who fought every expansion of the program. The same people who last year, given the chance to save our health care system, said there was no crisis.

And now, the new majority has targeted Medicare to pay for their tax cuts for the wealthy. In return, 37 million seniors—people who have worked hard, paid their taxes all their life—will see their Medicare benefits slashed and their quality of care eroded.

Dipping into Medicare to make up for an unrelated tax cut is quite simply an outrage. Medicare is a sacred compact with America's seniors—not a fiscal candy jar.

Next year when we celebrate Medicare's anniversary, I want to be able to look seniors straight in the eye and say “yes, we have kept our word, and we have honored the compact we made with you.”

I know I'll keep my promise and I hope a new, new majority will do the same.

#### TRIBUTE TO CARLY JARMON

##### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 1995 Miss Texas, Carly Jarmon. I am pleased that Ms. Jarmon, representing the Oak Cliff area in my congressional district, will be competing in the Miss America Pageant in September.

Miss Jarmon is currently a sophomore at Texas Tech University in Lubbock where she is a public relations-advertising major. Upon

graduation, Miss Jarmon hopes to become a public relations advocate for charitable and nonprofit organizations.

A volunteer at Methodist Medical Center, Miss Jarmon has chosen organ and tissue donation awareness as the focus for her year of service as Miss Texas. Her “Circle of Life” message will be spread across the State of Texas, where she will speak to over 300,000 children and adults about the importance of organ donation.

This talented young woman is not only an inspiration to the residents of Oak Cliff, but she is also a great inspiration for the many Texans who will be cheering for her during the Miss America Pageant. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Miss Jarmon on her recent accomplishment, and I would also like to wish her lots of luck as she vies for the crown of Miss America 1995.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF JOHNSON CHESTNUT WHITTAKER

##### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Johnson Chestnut Whittaker. This individual, one of the first black cadets to attend West Point, was posthumously commissioned as a second lieutenant by President Clinton in a White House ceremony earlier this week. The road to achieving this high honor has been long and arduous for the descendants of this distinguished American.

Many of us have followed closely recent press stories which detail a shameful incident in our Nation's history. In 1880, Johnson Chestnut Whittaker, a black West Point cadet, was found beaten and unconscious in his room. Although his legs had been tied and his face and hands were slashed, West Point administrators falsely accused Johnson of staging a racist attack on himself. Following a court martial in 1881, Johnson Chestnut Whittaker was expelled from the institution.

Mr. Speaker, despite the grave injustice which he suffered at West Point, Johnson Chestnut Whittaker persevered and made great achievements. During his lifetime he practiced law, served as a high school principal, and taught psychology. Johnson Whittaker died in 1931, never realizing that one day, his descendants would stand proudly to receive the rank and honor which was never afforded him by West Point.

One hundred and fifteen years following the West Point incident, and 64 years after the death of Johnson Chestnut Whittaker, his granddaughter, Cecil Whittaker Pequette, received the gold-plated bars from President Clinton, posthumously commissioning him as a second lieutenant. In his remarks at the White House ceremony, President Clinton noted that, “We cannot undo history. But today, finally, we can pay tribute to a great American and we can acknowledge a great injustice.”

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that many in this Chamber share the President's sentiments. I offer my heartfelt appreciation to Cecil Whittaker Pequette and other members of the Whittaker family for their unyielding pursuit of justice. We pause today in this Chamber to