

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEDICINE AT MARSHALL: CARING FOR WEST VIRGINIANS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, sometimes it is said that people do not appreciate what is in their own backyards. It then becomes even more important to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of the hard-working people of southern West Virginia. The case in point? Marshall's medical school in Huntington.

In the past 10 years, 42 percent of Marshall University School of Medicine graduates have entered primary care practice. This gives Marshall the distinction of having the second highest rate of primary care graduates in the Nation—which is at least 3 times the national average.

National recognition of this kind is impressive. But what it says is something even more important, both for Marshall and for West Virginia. Primary care—namely family practice, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics—is what West Virginia needs the most. And people at Marshall are deeply dedicated to providing it.

The medical school at Marshall has two goals: providing students a top-quality education and improving health and health care delivery in West Virginia. Besides providing excellent classroom instruction, a medical education at Marshall emphasizes work in clinical settings, far beyond what most medical schools offer.

Unlike what is found at most medical schools, the focus at Marshall is on situations common to generalists rather than narrow subspecialists dealing in highly technical areas. Dr. Bob Walker, the chairman of family and community health at Marshall, is dedicated to the community-integrated approach of Marshall's program. All students are required to spend at least 1 month in a rural practice, a requirement which often leads students to want to continue learning preparation in primary care in rural areas.

One of the choices available is the rural physicians associate program, in which selected third-year students are placed in rural clinics for up to 9 consecutive months. Other programs include the accelerated residency in family practice program at Marshall, which lets some medical students combine their fourth year of medical school and the first year of a family practice residency, and Marshall's fellowship program in rural family practice, which matches family physicians with nonprofit health agencies in rural communities.

The medical students are taught by dedicated physicians, who often teach on a volunteer basis. These professionals believe in what they do and are deeply committed to seeing that more students become primary care providers. With mentors like these, it is no wonder that Marshall students quickly catch the enthusiasm primary care providers have for their field.

Although one-quarter of all Americans live in rural areas, only 6 percent of medical school graduates go to rural areas to practice. At Marshall, people are well aware that it is the primary care provider who best serves the needs of a rural area. Marshall graduates leave the university having learned how to apply what they are learning in real-life situations. This is important to West Virginians. Those who study at Marshall are prepared to bring their skills to the people of southern West Virginia. This is an excellent example of the quality endeavors of people in our State who work every day to improve the quality of life for West Virginians. Marshall's medical school is training people to be doctors in West Virginia, and doing a very good job of it.

SAVE THE HEADWATERS FOREST

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for 117 years, family-operated Pacific Lumber Co. was a model corporation. As owners of the Headwaters Forest in Humboldt County, CA, Pacific Lumber's conservative logging practices left their forests healthy long after other timber companies had liquidated. Corporate raider, Charles Hurwitz, recognized Pacific Lumber Co. as an undervalued asset and with his friends Michael Milken and Ivan Boesky orchestrated a takeover of Pacific Lumber primarily through high interest, high risk, junk bonds. In the wake of the takeover, Hurwitz's United Savings Association of Texas failed, costing the taxpayers \$1.6 billion. It was the sixth largest savings and loan failure in U.S. history.

Hurwitz has been logging the Headwaters Forest at an unprecedented rate so that he can pay off his debts. He has tripled the logging of redwood, especially old growth and since 1986 has cut in excess of 40,000 acres of redwood and Douglas fir. The company has only 5,500 acres of virgin redwood and 5,000 acres of virgin Douglas fir left. However, Hurwitz's debts from various ventures are so massive that no amount of logging will help him balance his accounts. By logging at such a furious pace, Hurwitz has nearly exhausted the resources of the forest which will devastate the local timber industry and mean the loss of hundreds of jobs from the region.

Several court decisions have kept Hurwitz from logging even further. Still, Hurwitz has been logging previously restricted parts of the forest since March and has indicated that he will log the Headwaters Grove, home of the last stand of privately owned ancient redwoods in the world, in September. He has already violated State and Federal endangered species law and is clearly not afraid of punishment. Mr. Hurwitz needs to know that the taxpayers will not stand idly by and watch him break the law time after time, avoid his mas-

sive public debt and cut down an ancient grove of 2,000-year-old redwood trees. Unfortunately, it appears that Hurwitz will break the law once again, but this time he will also completely ruin one of nature's greatest treasures.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC] is investigating Hurwitz for his role in the 1988 savings and loan failure. If prosecuted, the FDIC on behalf of the taxpayers could force Hurwitz to pay back \$550 million, which ironically, conveniently, or justly approximates his price tag for the Headwaters Forest. A debt for nature swap is the best way for the taxpayers to recover their debt from Mr. Hurwitz and also save the Headwaters Forest from destruction.

If the public is interested in saving the Headwaters Forest redwoods from the chainsaws, then this debt for nature proposal is our best hope. Voters should let their Members of Congress know—and all concerned taxpayers should urge the FDIC to pursue aggressively its investigation of the failure of United Savings Association of Texas.

OPM PRIVATIZATION: CONTRACTING OUT TRAINING

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] has become the proving ground for the administration's privatization efforts. The types of business organizations which OPM has utilized thus far to spin-off two of its major functions, training and investigations, have generated controversy because they do not fit the traditional mold of a private sector enterprise. But OPM's willingness to be innovative in an effort to ensure that agencies continue to receive quality services and that its separated employees have bona fide job opportunities is commendable.

Last month, the subcommittee held a hearing on the first of OPM's privatization initiatives—the proposed formation of an employee stock ownership plan [ESOP] to conduct background investigations needed for Federal employment. Several important issues were examined, including the viability of the new entity, the amount of savings to be realized, and whether a private firm could do better or more cost effective work.

Today, the subcommittee examines OPM's decision to transfer its nonresidential training activities to the USDA Graduate School, a non-appropriated fund instrumentality [NAFI]. The very same issues raised at the earlier hearing need to be addressed by the each of the witnesses.

Mr. Chairman, since you made known your belief that more than 50 percent of the services and activities of the Federal Government ought to be contracted out, privatization has become an issue dominating much of the time

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of this subcommittee. While I do not oppose privatization, I believe that each proposal calling for it must be subjected to an exhaustive and deliberative review.

TRIBUTE TO ROLAND DAVID DEL
CID

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to a young man in my district, Roland David Del Cid, who will be honored by the Boy Scouts of America on August 21, 1995. On that day, Troop 113 will bestow upon Roland the highest honor of Eagle Scout at his honor court ceremony.

An honor graduate of Culver City High School, Roland has demonstrated dedication to athletics and academics. He was a varsity starting player on the Culver City High School football and baseball teams. Additionally, Roland maintained a 4.2 GPA and is ranked in the top 10 of his graduating class of 270. Roland has been recognized as a scholar-athlete by the National Football Foundation and College Football Hall of Fame, and he has received several other honors for his scholastic and athletic accomplishments. This fall, he will enter the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania where he plans to major in economics.

During his career in the Boy Scouts, Roland has continued to dedicate himself to the improvement of his community and his troop. He has held several positions in the troop, including scribe, patrol leader, assistant patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and troop guide. Roland is also known to be active in recruiting and training younger scouts. Together with the rest of Troop 113, Roland has volunteered at homeless shelters, worked on food drives, and planted trees.

Roland's commitment to volunteerism is best exemplified by his Eagle project, in which he organized a highly successful blood drive. Culminating 3 months of organization and planning, the blood drive collected over 60 pints of blood which was donated to the American Red Cross. I commend his dedication to this project and community service.

Mr. Speaker, Roland is an exemplary young man who has shown great commitment to his family, community, and education. I urge my colleagues to join me, Troop 113, and Roland's friends and family in congratulating him on earning the rank of Eagle Scout, and in extending our best wishes for continued success in the future.

FOOZLE OF THE WEEK AWARD

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I confer the "Foozle of the Week" award on my colleague, Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. HEFLEY has earned this award by giving his "Porker of the Week" award to the National Institutes of Health [NIH] for its \$5.5 million grant to the University of

Colorado. He claimed that the grant will merely fund research on "why people get fat." Hardly the case.

The NIH grant will establish the Colorado Clinical Nutrition Research Unit [CNRU], the only regional research unit of its kind between Chicago and Los Angeles. CNRU will study three areas: obesity and diabetes, pediatric nutrition, and trace mineral metabolism. The grant will also support a project on nutrition and premature infants that will help determine the best diet for the first days of life, as well as a study on proper nutrition and fitness for adolescents. Not only are nutrition and proper eating habits key to a healthy life, but their emphasis is still lacking in medical training.

Contrary to what my colleague has stated, obesity is not a problem that can be solved by simply eating properly and exercising regularly. Medical experts will tell you that there is no known, definitive cause of obesity.

Mr. HEFLEY also claimed that the NIH money will not be used for research on cancer, AIDS, or juvenile diabetes. The truth is that obesity is associated with diabetes and certain types of cancer, as well as with heart disease, atherosclerosis, hypertension, strokes, and many other illnesses that cost this Nation millions of dollars in health care every year.

The CNRU project brings Colorado into the forefront of national research in nutrition. My colleague says that a Colorado university does not need to study obesity, since obesity is not a major Colorado problem. That is like saying that we should only study skin cancer in California, or that we should restrict study of gerontology to Florida. The Colorado delegation should be proud that the University of Colorado has consolidated nutritional research in the Rocky Mountain region and is on its way to becoming a national leader in health research. I know that I am.

PORKER OF THE WEEK AWARD

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I would like to tell you about the National Institutes of Health and its multimillion-dollar grant to the University of Colorado. This multimillion-dollar grant is not for cancer research, as one might expect, or for AIDS research, or aid to children in developing countries, or for juvenile diabetes, or any of the things you might think this kind of money would go for. But what it is for is to study why people get fat.

Now, it does not take this kind of money, it does not take any money, to figure out what will result from too many trips to the refrigerator. In fact, you could spend a fortune just buying the magazines and books that contain the already countless studies on this subject. Thousands of them have been done.

Sure, it does appear that there is a certain medical explanation for some obesity, but most of the studies seem to indicate that the way you eat and the way you exercise explains most of the problem.

It is ironic that this study is being done in Colorado, which has the lowest percentage of overweight people in the Nation.

So the National Institutes of Health gets my porker of the week award this week.

CU NUTRITION CENTER BECOMES REGIONAL
RESEARCH SITE

The University of Colorado Center for Human Nutrition has received a five-year, \$5.5 million grant from the National Institutes of Health to form a regional nutrition research unit, the only one of its kind between Chicago and Los Angeles.

The Colorado Clinical Nutrition Research Unit (CNRU), one of 10 in the country, will focus on research in three areas: obesity and diabetes, pediatric nutrition and trace mineral metabolism. The grant will fund pilot research projects and several "core labs" to support research already funded from other sources.

"This award launches Colorado into the forefront of national research in nutrition," said Michael K. Hambidge, MD, professor of pediatrics and director of the CU Center for Human Nutrition. The Center, established in 1988, is part of the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.

One project that will benefit from the grant is a three-year weight control program that focuses on nutrition and fitness for students at Lincoln High School.

"One third of American adults are inactive and overweight, and rates in adolescents are at least that high," said James Hill, PhD, associate professor of pediatrics and program director. "Inactive, overweight teens often become inactive, overweight adults, and they can develop a number of serious health problems, including cardiovascular disease and diabetes."

Students in the program take classes three times a week in nutrition and "lifetime" activities such as rollerblading, bicycling, walking and aerobics. They will also undergo a number of measurements several times during the year, including underwater weighing to determine body composition and a stationary bike riding to measure aerobic capacity.

"We hope to prove that an intervention program like this can have a positive health impact on adolescents," Dr. Hill said. "Hopefully, it can also be adapted to other schools."

The CNRU grant will also support a pilot project on nutrition and premature infants, directed by Patti Thureen, MD, assistant professor of pediatrics. Dr. Thureen is studying protein utilization in extremely low birth-weight infants to determine the best diet for their first days of life.

"There is already some evidence that what you feed larger premature babies in their first month of life may affect their long term developing," she said. "We think the same may be true for tinier babies." Her patients weigh less than 1,000 grams, or approximately two pounds, and are 10 to 15 weeks premature.

Premature infants are traditionally fed a mixture of water and glucose intravenously for the first two to three days after birth. Dr. Thureen and her colleagues think that the infants may grow better if they are fed a diet closer to that which they receive from the placenta in utero—a mixture of water, protein, fat, vitamins and minerals.

The CNRU will consolidate nutrition research in the Rocky Mountain region, helping others extend their research beyond what they can do for themselves, said Dr. Hambidge. The Center already coordinates research with Colorado State University through the CU-CSU Nutrition Consortium, and Dr. Hambidge hopes to form similar partnerships with other universities in the region.

COMMENDATION FOR COL. JAY
MCNULTY

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, August 31 will mark the end of a very distinguished