

souls we transcend the whole material world. I invite you to reflect on what makes each one of you truly marvelous and unique. Only a human being like you can think and speak and share your thoughts in different languages with other human beings all over the world, and through that language express the beauty of art and poetry and music and literature and the theater and so many other uniquely human accomplishments.

"And most important of all, only God's precious human beings are capable of loving. Love makes us seek what is good; love makes us better persons . . . Love makes you reach out to others in need, whoever they are. Every genuine human love is a reflection of love that is God Himself . . ."

# H.R. 2541, DIPLOMATIC SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to support the activities of a key bureau within the Department of State—the Bureau of Diplomatic Security. This is the Bureau that is tasked among other things with maintaining the security of the lives of American diplomatic personnel overseas.

We have been repeatedly reminded that the world is still a very dangerous place. My bill will help strengthen America's defenses against international terrorism targeted against individuals or governments, and will improve our ability to battle this deadly and cowardly scourge.

Recently, we have witnessed several attacks on American personnel and facilities; including the tragic death of two innocent American personnel viciously gunned down while in a United States diplomatic van on the streets of Karachi, Pakistan. There was also the recent grenade attack on the United States embassy in Moscow. It is still an unsafe world for American personnel and facilities abroad.

The Diplomatic Security Bureau is required to provide a secure environment for the conduct of American diplomacy worldwide. Americans are sent to distant and sometimes unfriendly locations around the world to carry out our foreign policy goals. It is our duty to be sure that the best security is provided to these Americans and other nationals, who help carry out and implement our foreign policy abroad.

Unfortunately, there has long been precious little enthusiasm for many of these difficult, and often undiplomatic security type functions and safety efforts within some parts of our State Department. I fear that in the competition for resources, security of all kinds is getting short changed today.

The bill, I am introducing today, will help to provide greater leadership and professionalism within the Diplomatic Security Bureau. This reform is important given the extent of responsibilities assigned to this bureau.

In addition to protection of personnel assigned to U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, the Bureau provides physical protection for Department of State office and residential facilities, communications, and information systems; prevents the penetration of diplomatic facilities by foreign intelligence efforts, and certifies construction security procedures.

Diplomatic Security also conducts personnel background investigations for security clear-

ances, investigates visa and passport fraud, protects resident and visiting foreign dignitaries, and makes semiannual assessments of the threat levels of overseas posts for terrorism, crime, human intelligence, and technical attacks on facilities.

My bill sets out new professional statutory qualifications for the Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security. This individual is in charge of the important day to day leadership in the State Department protecting our personnel and facilities abroad, as well as a key border security function, dealing with vital travel and entry documents. The bill also insures the Bureau's permanent existence in any possible downgrading scheme.

The Diplomatic Security Bureau, besides these many responsibilities I noted, also investigates passport and visa fraud, which exists on a massive scale today. This fraud seriously threatens our internal security by facilitating the often undetected and easy entry into our Nation of international terrorists, drug traffickers, and other unsavory criminal elements.

The growing problem with visa and passport fraud requires professional law enforcement leadership and experience to help bring about successful prosecution of these criminal offenses in our Federal courts. I was pleased last year to take the lead in the crime bill that raised the criminal penalties for these offenses, especially if done to facilitate terrorism, or drug trafficking.

In addition, we must continue to adhere to high standards for construction and building security at the Diplomatic Security Bureau. We can not afford to have another Moscow Embassy episode that has cost the country in terms of expenditures required to rebuild this building and in terms of national security concerns.

On June 29, 1995, the International Relations Committee held oversight hearings on many of these security problems, including the recent attacks on American personnel overseas in both Karachi, Pakistan, and on our Ambassador in Burundi.

We identified the problem of the Ambassador's driver in Burundi, who because of budget cuts and resource restraints, did not receive the needed defensive driving training as requested earlier out of concern for safety by our Embassy in Bujumbura.

In both instances in Pakistan and Burundi, the embassy vehicle drivers froze when the attacks came, and were not adequately trained to possibly help avoid injury to our United States personnel under transport. While such training would not have guaranteed successful avoidance, its omission, surely did not help matters.

It was plainly evident from those oversight proceedings that in the last few years the Diplomatic Security Bureau has taken far too deep, and disproportionate cuts as part of the State Department's own management initiated resource reductions. The State Department has started to cut into the very bone marrow of its own vital safety and security operations.

The cuts in staff, resources, building and construction security, and other personnel, security training, and/or contract related security activities, such as crisis management training, maybe today needlessly endangering the safety of our personnel, facilities, and overall national security abroad.

This is a cause serious concern, which cannot be ignored, especially today when we are

considering increased American presence in places like Bosnia, and in light of the rise of radical religiously motivated terrorism, often directed at Americans and our interests. Let us hope we have not forgotten the lessons of Beirut in the early 1980's when our Embassy and other facilities abroad faced the deadly terrorist bombs and attacks.

Congress must help put an end to this unacceptable downward slide in diplomatic security at the U.S. State Department. We must help restore it to the priority status it deserves. After all, these are issues of vital national interest. In addition, we do a disservice to those Americans we send abroad to conduct our foreign policy, when we neglect their very security, and personal safety.

Disproportionate cuts in our diplomatic security efforts in the last few years, have been largely accepted without serious protest. The current incumbent in the post of Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security has no real formal background in law enforcement, the intelligence services, or the security field.

Professional qualifications related to this important and high level position within the State Department are not now required of any incumbent who holds, or will hold, that top security position in the State Department. Therein lies the potential danger to our national security.

My bill, helps correct this situation. This Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security position should be more than a ticket punch in the foreign service on the way up the career ladder at our State Department.

It is vital, especially in the current climate of reduced budgets and cutbacks in the State Department, that the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security have the relevant professional law enforcement, intelligence, and/or security qualifications and experience for this important job.

Professional qualifications that are essential, in order that he or she can carry on the fight for adequate resources and respect in a even more informed, and serious manner, befitting the threat to our national security, and do so, without fear or favor.

The bill, I introduce today, will require professional related qualifications hereafter for anyone appointed Assistant Secretary of Diplomatic Security, and charged with that important responsibility abroad in today's ever dangerous and hostile world.

This reform embodied in my bill (H.R. 2541) is in America's vital interest.

I ask that the full text of the bill be printed hereafter:

H.R. —

## SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.

There shall be in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security who shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for matters relating to diplomatic security. The Assistant Secretary shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of law enforcement, intelligence, or security and shall be appointed and compensated as provided under section 1(c)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

A POINT-OF-LIGHT FOR ALL  
AMERICANS: NATALIE HELENE  
JACOBS CAVE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege and pleasure to take note of an eminent constituent and model American who should serve as a great "point-of-light" for all—Mrs. Natalie Helene Jacobs Cave. After over 50 years of exemplary Federal service to America's veterans, Mrs. Cave is retiring.

For 50 years, Mrs. Cave practices her profession as a certified social worker, beginning with a stint from 1945 to 1948 as a case worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, AL. It was here she met her future husband, Dr. Vernal G. Cave. In 1948, she transferred to what became the New York Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, where she continued as a case worker. A year later, she and Dr. Cave, a noted dermatologist, married and settled in Brooklyn, NY, where they still reside. In 1959, she was promoted to assistant chief of social work and was put in charge of the department's outpatient service. For the past 14 years she has been chief of social service work.

Mrs. Cave holds membership in a number of professional organizations, including the National Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Black Social Workers, the Society of Hospital Social Work Directors, and the National Social Welfare Forum.

In addition, Mrs. Cave has led an active extracurricular life. Among other positions in the auxiliary of the National Medical Association, she was its national president, 1975–76. Her community activities include membership on the advisory board of the Public Affairs Committee, the Brooklyn Chapter of Links, Inc., the YWCA, the NAACP, the Kings County Medical Society Auxiliary, the Provident Medical Society Auxiliary, the American Medical Association Auxiliary, and the Black Community Council of Crown Heights. She is an active archaousa of the Sigma Phi Pi fraternity, trustee of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, board member of the United Nations Association of the USA, and an active and devoted member of various other social and civic organizations. She recalls her attendance at the 1963 march on Washington for civil rights as a pivotal event in her quest for social justice.

This daughter of a Baptist minister, Rev. Frank Jacobs, and a school teacher, Mrs. Natalie Taylor Jacobs, was born in Norfolk, VA. Her parents instilled in her a belief in education, a love for people and a philosophy of purposeful living to help others. Mrs. Cave devoted her life to these concepts.

She received her early education at the Alabama State Teachers College Laboratory School and in the public schools of Bridgeport, CT. In 1943, Helene graduated with honors from the preeminent Bennett College, commonly referred to as, "the Vasser of the South," located in Greensboro, NC. Interested in helping people, she continued her formal education and graduated in 1944 with a master's degree in social work from the Atlanta University School of Social Work and pursued additional advance education courses at the University of Michigan School of Social Work.

The family creed of devoting their lives to the enhancement of others is echoed by Mrs. Cave's two sisters and her brother. All three are former government administrators in people-oriented agencies. Mrs. Marie Jacobs Jones was employed by the Social Security Administration in Columbus, OH. Mr. Taylor Jacobs recently retired as manager of the Kalamazoo, MI Social Security office. Mrs. Frankie Jacobs Gillette served as division chief of the community service administration, region IX in San Francisco, CA.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that, along with her husband, Vernal, Helene Cave has always found time, despite her busy professional schedule, to contribute to the building of a stronger civic and empowerment infrastructure for the central Brooklyn community. The Caves have consistently supported elected officials who are advocates of greater citizen participation in decisionmaking. Leaders who refuse to compromise with oppression are always guaranteed the support of Vernal and Helene Cave.

In administering to needs of our Nation's veterans and those of society at large, this gracious and empathetic lady was contributed admirably to making this a better world. It is, therefore, my great honor to bring to your attention a life of great accomplishment. I celebrate the much-deserved retirement of Mrs. Natalie Helene J. Cave, a person who, without reservation, deserves to be honored as a "point-of-light" for all Americans.

#### MEDICARE PRESERVATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2425) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve and reform the Medicare Program.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, now is the time to stand up for seniors by voting down this plan to raid Medicare to provide tax breaks for wealthy special interests. Instead of continued partisan bickering, we need a bipartisan effort to save Medicare by eliminating the waste and fraud that cost billions each year.

I come to this floor today as the Representative for Sonoma and Marin Counties in California. As I always say to my colleagues, I am so fortunate to represent such a concerned and caring constituency.

For the last several months, I have been speaking to the people in my Congressional District. I have been speaking with senior citizens, with hospital administrators, with physicians, and with working families. Seniors are scared to death because they will have to pay more for less at a time when so many are struggling to get by. And families are scared to death because they do not understand how they will support aging parents and send their kids to college at the same time. The people of Sonoma and Marin Counties have spoken loud and clear: they do not support \$270 billion in Medicare cuts in order to pay for \$245 billion in tax breaks.

The new majority is making the argument that these massive cuts in Medicare are need-

ed to save the system. I agree that Medicare and Medicaid can be improved, and that Congress should vigorously support efforts to make this system better. But I disagree with Speaker Gingrich that the way to keep Medicare solvent is to operate on it with an axe, instead of a scalpel.

Speaker Gingrich would like to convince the American public that Medicare is in a sudden crisis. However, concerns about the Medicare Trust Fund are not new. The Medicare Trustees have on eight previous occasions warned that the Trust Fund would be insolvent within 7 years. Each time, Congress responded immediately in a bipartisan way to make the changes necessary to keep Medicare solvent. However, the cuts proposed by Speaker Gingrich go far beyond what is needed to protect the Medicare Trust Fund. What is more, since the proposed premium increases do not even contribute to the Medicare Trust Fund, it is clear that the new majority is increasing premiums only to pay for a special interest tax giveaway, not to strengthen Medicare.

In other words, the Gingrich Medicare plan is a major cut. According to the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office, the rate of growth in health care spending per person in the private sector over the next 7 years will be 7.9 percent. The Gingrich Medicare plan, however, brings the rate of growth of Medicare spending down to 4.9 percent per beneficiary. This means that the Gingrich plan will not keep up with the pace of inflation and the growing population of older and disabled Americans. As a result, there will be major increases in costs: by the year 2002, seniors will spend \$400 more in Medicare premiums. Moreover, seniors may lose their choice of doctor because they will be forced into a government-mandated managed care plan. In addition, hospitals and emergency rooms will be forced to reduce care and many will close. Some health care experts predict that up to 25 percent of all hospitals could close if Speaker GINGRICH's assault on Medicare becomes law.

But I do support making Medicare stronger. That is why I voted for the Democratic substitute to reform Medicare, and am a cosponsor of H.R. 2476, the Common Sense Medicare Reform Act.

The Democratic substitute saves \$90 billion over the next 7 years. It reduces seniors' premiums, while providing coverage for new benefits such as more frequent mammograms, colorectal screenings, Pap smears and diabetes screening. The Democratic substitute increases seniors' choices of health care coverage, but does not force them to give up their own doctors. Under the Democratic substitute, the Medicare program will be strong and solvent, and seniors will continue to receive high quality care from doctors they know and trust.

I also support the approach taken in the Common Sense Medicare Reform Act, which strengthens Medicare by eliminating real waste, fraud, and abuse in the Medicare system. It will also save the amount needed to keep Medicare solvent for years to come. This bill will give law enforcement more tools to fight Medicare fraud, a crime which harms Medicare and the American taxpayer. And this bill, unlike the new majority's plan, will require that any funds recovered through cuts or savings from waste, fraud, and abuse will be automatically returned to the Medicare Trust