

Montclair Kimberley Academy's recent achievement in receiving the U.S. Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Award.

The Blue Ribbon Award gains its prestige from the intense competition it generates. Nearly 500 public and private schools throughout the United States, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico were nominated for this honor. Montclair Kimberley Academy is 1 of 161 secondary schools and only 9 independent schools to receive this award.

The schools were judged by a panel of 100 recognized school educators and local leaders. These individuals evaluated the schools on the basis of several criterium dealing with the academic accomplishments and dedication of both the students and teachers.

The Montclair Kimberley Academy has been providing sound education to its students for over 100 years. Since its meager beginning as a one-room schoolhouse of only 35 students, the academy has been dedicated to a curriculum focusing on individual attention and the freedom to develop personal initiatives. Over the years, this center of learning and culture within my district has seen many considerable changes. A strong school spirit and a loyal alumni had a great deal to do with building this school into such a proud institution. Today, the Montclair Kimberley Academy spans three campuses and educates over 1,000 students from kindergarten through grade twelve.

The true strengths of the Montclair Kimberley Academy are the special relationships between the faculty and students and the welcoming and productive learning environment it provides. Working together, the students and teachers of the academy affirm their commitment to the words on the school seal: knowledge, vision, and integrity. This Blue Ribbon Award is a tribute to the teachers for their hard work and dedication to personalized attention and to the students, whose curiosity and motivation is matched only by their achievements. It is my hope that the Montclair Kimberley Academy's long traditions of excellence in education will provide a shining example to other schools, both public and private, so that they too, might rise to new levels of academic excellence.

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN MICHAEL TRAYNER, M.D.

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Dr. Edwin Michael Trayner, on his completion of service as president of the Bergen County NJ Medical Society. Dr. Trayner is a dedicated and talented physician whose skill is well respected by colleagues and patients alike. He has served the medical society with distinction and I am pleased to extend our congratulations to him on this occasion.

Indeed, the medical community has been fortunate to have a person of his outstanding accomplishments to serve the public.

Dr. Trayner, who holds undergraduate and medical degrees from Columbia University, began his career as an intern at Roosevelt Hospital in New York in 1956. He did postgraduate work at Harvard Medical College in

1957 and 1958, then returned to New York for residencies at the Bronx Veterans Hospital and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He held a teaching appointment at Manhattan Eye and Ear until 1993 and performed a fellowship in ultrasound of the eye there from 1968 to 1975.

Dr. Trayner, who is board certified in ophthalmology, has his home and private practice in ophthalmology in Tenafly. He is affiliated with Englewood Hospital, where he is a former chief of ophthalmology, Holy Name Hospital in Teaneck, and Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. Trayner is a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the New York and New Jersey Academies of Medicine, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Medical Society of Bergen County and the New Jersey Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, of which he is a former president.

Dr. Trayner's service to the Bergen County Medical Society dates to 1963, the year he became a member. He served as a member of the executive board from 1990-94, as president-elect in 1995, and president in 1996. He has provided exemplary leadership that has helped establish the Bergen County Medical Society as one of the most respected groups of medical professions in the region.

During these recent years, when health care issues have risen on the congressional agenda, Dr. Trayner has been a reliable and valued resource to me and the New Jersey delegation. We greatly value the contributions to the debate of Dr. Trayner and the Bergen County Medical Society.

Our Nation enjoys the world's highest standards for modern health care, which is vitally important to every citizen. Dr. Trayner has exemplified the highest professional standards. We express our deepest gratitude to Dr. Trayner and physicians like him who see that the highest quality of care is maintained. Best wishes to Dr. Trayner as he continues his exemplary service to his patients and the Bergen County community, and to his wife, Rita, and their three children, Dr. Edwin M. Trayner Jr., Elizabeth L. Monz, and Andrew J. Trayner.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME AND ABROAD

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today one of my constituents from Northern Telecom [Nortel] participated in a congressional panel discussion on corporate responsibility at home and abroad convened by my colleague from Illinois, Representative LANE EVANS. Megan Barry, who is Nortel's senior ethics advisor and is based in the company's Nashville facility, participated on this panel. I would like to commend Megan and Nortel for the fine standard they have set in pushing for ethics in business practices and I commend to you and all of my colleagues, her remarks:

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME AND ABROAD

(By Megan Barry)

Good morning. My name is Megan Barry and I'm here today representing Northern

Telecom, Nortel. Nortel is an \$11 billion global corporation with 63,000 employees around the world. We build, design, and integrate digital networks for information, entertainment, education and business. In the U.S. we have over 22,000 employees at major facilities such as Raleigh, NC, Dallas, TX, Atlanta, GA, Santa Clara, CA, Nashville, TN, Sunrise, FL, McLean, VA. Nortel is very honored to be included in these discussions today.

All of the companies that are represented here today are being recognized for something "exceptional"—for example, Pfizer is here because they provide low income individuals access to prescriptions.

So why is Nortel here? I'm actually here today to talk about what some might consider to be the "unexceptional." I'm here to talk about the day-to-day ins and outs of just being an ethical company.

Unlike a lot of multinationals, we, at Nortel, have an established Business Ethics function. Our function is set up to deal with everyday ethical issues that confront our employees, our suppliers and our customers. We do this in several ways, but the key piece that has made our function so successful has been the adoption and distribution of our International Code of Business Conduct. We call our Code, "Acting with Integrity."

Before 1995, Nortel had a Code of Conduct—but guess who wrote it? Lawyers. The old Code tended to be more rule-based and had a lot of "thou shalt not" phrases. We felt that it was very important to move towards a more value-based approach. We wanted to provide a "working document"—one that gave our employees help and guidance. So we did something pretty radical—we asked our employees what they wanted to see in a new Code. With the help of the International Business Ethics Institute, we conducted over 35 focus groups in the U.S., Canada, Caribbean and Latin America, Europe and Asia Pacific. We also invited all 63,000 of our employees to read the draft versions of our Code and give us input and ideas. The overall response was amazing. This gave our employees a voice in the process and a true sense of ownership of the completed Code.

This approach also helped us write a document using international language that crosses all of our locations. For example, we use Questions and Answers throughout the Code to make it more readable. One of our focus groups from Europe pointed out a true "North Americanism" for us.

In one question, we ask, "Do people really get dismissed for violating Nortel's ethical standards?" In one of our original drafts, we had asked, "Do people really get terminated for violating Nortel's ethical standards?" The Europeans were horrified. As one focus group member said, "When you say we terminate them—do you mean we kill them?"

Of course the answer is no, you don't get killed for violating Nortel's Code, but yes, you can be dismissed for violating our Code.

It took us a year and many drafts before we had the Code as you see it today. It is something all of us at Nortel are proud of. It addresses a wide range of important ethical issues. For instance, the Code makes it clear that Nortel does not and will not condone the use of enforced labor or child labor. It strictly forbids the reproduction, distribution or alteration of copyrighted materials without the permission of the copyright owner or authorized agent.

But does having a final Code mean its over? Of course not. As I said earlier, we want our Code to be a "working document." Nothing in our business stands still for long and our Code can't either. From the calls our office receives daily, there are already new and emerging issues that we need to address. For example, the Internet raises a whole

host of ethical questions for all of us. And although we are learning along with everyone else, we were one of the first companies to actually put our Code on the Internet (<http://www.nortel.com/english/ethics/>). We want everyone—our shareholders, our customers, our employees, our suppliers and the communities where we are located—to know what we stand for.

At Nortel, we believe that as a multinational, we have a responsibility to act honestly and responsibly wherever we operate in the world. Putting together a Code that speaks to all our employees globally is helping us to create a Nortel culture where we are upholding high ethical standards and acting with integrity in all our operations.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASCENSION OF HIS MAJESTY KING BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ TO THE THRONE OF THAILAND

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, June 9 marks the 50th anniversary of the ascension of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej to the throne of Thailand. He is the longest reigning Monarch in his country's history. The King's work in social and agricultural development throughout Thailand is well known. The many innovative, pioneering projects he has created are evidence of His Majesty's unselfish willingness to see that all Thai people come into the age of modern technology.

The King has made major contributions to the stability, security, religion, culture, performing arts, and social welfare of his people. In Thailand he is known as King Rama the 9th of the Chakri Dynasty. In the United States he is known as the Thai Monarch who was born in Massachusetts, and is a loyal friend and ally to the United States.

Today I wish to send my sincere warm regards to his Majesty on his 50th anniversary. I wish him health, happiness, and peace.

FELIZ CINCUENTA ANIVERSARIO A LA LEGION POSTAL AMERICANA 500

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many Americans fought to preserve democracy in World War II, including the many Mexican-Americans who bravely fought for their country. On June 29, the Hispanic Americans of American Legion Post 500 in Saginaw, MI, will be celebrating the post's 50th anniversary, having been chartered on April 20, 1946.

Many of the veterans of World War II formed a Latin American club for Veterans in November 1945, to provide an opportunity for these brave individuals to recount their experiences, to renew old ties, and to develop new alliances for the future. With many of these individuals having come to Michigan from other areas to take advantage of work opportunities, the club was an excellent way of maintaining their contacts with the Hispanic culture. In

1946, a temporary charter was granted to Latin American Legion Post 500, with Valentino Gallegos as the first post commander.

The members of the post honored their fallen colleagues by renaming the post after the first four Mexican Americans from Saginaw killed in the war: Pvt. Louis Martinez, killed in action in France, June 12, 1944; Pfc. Julian Garcia, killed in action in Guam, 1944; Pfc. Sifred Nerio, wounded in France, July 1944, and subsequently dying in a British hospital on August 1, 1944; and Pvt. John Reyes, a paratrooper killed in action in Italy, October 18, 1944. The approximately 1,000 veterans from World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Desert Storm who have been members of the post since its inception have a proud heritage that is worthy of recognition.

There has been a greater awareness in recent years of many Americans who fought for their country in World War II and in other battles, and failed to receive adequate recognition for their service and sacrifice. Posts like American Legion Post 500—the only Hispanic American Legion Post in Michigan—were vital in promoting the special needs of Hispanic veterans, particularly at times when there may not have been as much recognition of their contributions and sensitivity to their needs as their should have been.

Mr. Speaker, these Mexican-Americans deserve our thanks for all that they have done over the years. I ask that you and our colleagues join me in offering them our thanks, and in wishing them the very best for the 50th anniversary of Martinez, Garcia, Nerio, Reyes American Legion Post 500. Les deseamos onros 50 años con mucho éxito y mucha salud.

THE SHAMELESSNESS SURROUNDING MEDICARE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there does come a time when partisanship must be put away and the well-being of those we are sent to represent must prevail. Such an instance is the ongoing Medicare debate. Partisanship has no place in this debate, because the health care of our seniors and of future generations is at stake.

On that note, I wanted to draw your attention to an editorial printed in one of my district's newspapers. In the editorial, some very disturbing figures and statistics are pointed out. These figures and what they mean are clear to everyone. When Medicare outlays are more than its revenue, the system needs to be changed.

The editorial points to a veto by President Clinton of last year's balanced budget. This budget would have saved \$226.7 billion in the Medicare Program through 2002, which would have preserved the entire Medicare Program until at least 2010. Clinton was faulted in the editorial as "shamelessly play[ing] on the fears of senior citizens * * * to score political points against Republicans," and "Clinton needs to stop feeding the fears of seniors for political gain and make substantive changes to this entitlement program." In a matter that is so critical to our seniors, we should expect more of

the President. This partisan bickering must stop now and sound solutions to the Medicare Program must be developed. I would urge the President to join with the Congress to begin to solve the problems of Medicare.

STOP PLAYING POLITICS AND FIX MEDICARE NOW

Those in charge of the federal Medicare program say the hospital fund will be nearly \$29 billion in the red by 2001 if the system isn't changed.

Medicare trustees also reported yesterday that Social Security will go broke by 2029 if that program is not adjusted.

President Clinton insists that Republicans and Democrats are not that far apart on numbers that would extend the life of the Medicare system.

He says bankruptcy could be avoided.

We have heard that line before. The fact is, deep-seated political differences virtually assure that a solution to this pressing problem is not going to be reached before November's presidential election.

The statistics are sobering, if not downright frightening.

By 2002, the hospital fund will owe \$86 billion more than it has, and by 2006, the red ink could grow to more than \$400 billion, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Clinton last year vetoed the balanced budget bill passed by Republicans, which was projected to save about \$226.7 billion in the Medicare program through 2002.

Under the Republican plan, the program would move more senior citizens away from expensive fee-for-service plans into less expensive managed-care programs.

The plan would also set up medical savings accounts that would include a high-deductible catastrophic insurance system.

Congressional Democrats immediately accused Republicans of trying to unfairly gut the coverage that senior citizens now have under Medicare.

Clinton shamelessly played on the fears of senior citizens in this regard to score political points against Republicans in the bitter federal budget battle this year.

Medicare's hospital fund actually started spending more last year than it took in through the payroll tax, but it had a \$134.3 billion surplus to dip into.

Social Security's financial problems are not as acute yet because the system still takes in more than it pays out.

While Social Security has been getting the most attention, it is the 30-year-old Medicare program that is clearly in the most trouble.

Medical costs for an ever-increasing aging population have escalated at an alarming rate. They will continue to do so.

The problem will be even greater in 2010 when the first of 76 million baby boomers turn 65.

Spending will continue to exceed revenues, eating up the surplus and running growing deficits by 2001 unless the system is changed.

This is a crisis that can no longer be mired in partisan bickering.

Clinton needs to stop feeding the fears of seniors for political gain and make substantive changes to this entitlement program.

Seniors are simply going to have to learn to put up with less doctor choice if the system is to survive.

Republicans, meanwhile, need to make sure that those who can pay for part of their benefits do so, instead of letting the rich off the hook.

The political risks in making any radical change are daunting. But the numbers say they must be taken.