

health is one of the five priorities of the agency, as articulated by its Director, Dr. David Satcher.

Again, I congratulate the agency and its dedicated scientists, epidemiologists, and public health personnel for their hard work and accomplishments, and wish them continued success in the next 50 years.

MANAGED CARE BILL OF RIGHTS
FOR CONSUMERS ACT OF 1996

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to introduce a crucial piece of legislation—the Managed Care Bill of Rights for Consumers Act of 1996. I introduced this legislation in response to a repulsive and dangerous trend taking place in this country. Seven out of ten Americans are now in some form of managed care plan. Although this newest form of health care has been successful in cutting costs, it has done so at the expense of patient care. Working class people are falling victim to a cruel and vicious system that far too often puts profits before people.

Health care companies should make people healthy, not sick, yet enrollees with specific or rare diseases are not provided specialists to treat their illnesses. Even more alarming, HMO patients are routinely denied compensation for emergency room visits and managed care companies often include financial perks in the contracts of doctors who withhold patient services and lab reports in order to save money. So while ultra wealthy HMO's are making billion dollar profits, working class families are paying for those profits with their health and in some cases their lives.

My bill seeks to eliminate these problems and many more by ensuring that there is a wider variety of care providers to choose from and that providers are geographically accessible to patients. Moreover, my bill seeks to prohibit unhealthy HMO policies by allowing out of network options for specialists and emergency room care without prior approval.

I implore my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in sponsoring this essential piece of legislation. Assist me in safeguarding the American citizens' access to quality, affordable health care.

DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF
MASS DESTRUCTION ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, Dhahran is a grim reminder that terrorists today are not only insidious and stealthy but technically sophisticated. It is only a matter of time till they couple their unconventional tactics with unconventional weapons. Terrorists have already released chemical weapons in the Tokyo subways. Biological, and even nuclear weapons, are only a few steps removed, and well within their reach.

For that reason, I am pleased to sponsor in the House a bill that Senator NUNN, Senator

LUGAR, and Senator DOMENICI offered in the Senate this morning as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill. Rep. BILL MCCOLLUM, who has a longstanding interest in counter-terrorism, joins me as a cosponsor.

In the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, we set forth a set of policies to respond to a threat that has emerged and grown with the end of the cold war. We can all be relieved that the risk of nuclear attack by Russia has receded. By the end of this year, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Kazakhstan all should be free of deployed nuclear weapons. But the breakup of the Soviet Union has opened up a storehouse of destructive weapons and components to terrorist groups and nations hostile to the United States. So, ironically, while the risk of nuclear annihilation has become more remote, we find ourselves faced with a growing risk of attacks, albeit limited, by nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons.

We have spent considerable time in the House debating defenses against intercontinental ballistic missiles, and it is a pertinent debate about a serious threat. But our focus on ICBMs may have deflected our attention from a far more likely threat: a terrorist-type bomb, with a nuclear, biological, or chemical warhead. This technology is easier to develop than ICBMs, and as the chemical attack in the Tokyo subway makes clear, terrorist groups can and will use these weapons. In fact, they offer terrorists plausible deniability—they can use such weapons and leave the United States with no clear-cut enemy to retaliate against. Ballistic missiles, on the other hand, leave a return address written in several thousand degrees fahrenheit.

This bill will help shift attention to the everyday threats that proliferation is creating. Moscow has acknowledged that it has 40,000 metric tons of chemical weapons in its stockpile. There are about 80 facilities in the former Soviet Union that store weapons grade nuclear materials, and as the Center for Strategic and International Studies said in a report released this week, these poorly protected storage sites are patrolled by demoralized and underpaid guards. Russian law enforcement officials reported 54 cases of theft of fissile materials in 1993 and 1994, and both German and Czech officials have seized fissile materials originating in the FSU. In Project Sapphire, we airlifted 600 kilograms of highly enriched uranium—enough for a dozen bombs—from a facility in Kazakhstan that was protected by little more than a padlock. We cannot possibly bring all of the nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and materials of the former Soviet Union here to the United States; we must help these nations secure these materials, and by doing so, help protect ourselves.

It is not just the FSU, of course, that we have to be concerned about. Libya is constructing a chemical weapons facility in Torhuna. North Korea probably possesses enough plutonium to make several nuclear weapons. China is assisting Iran in building a uranium hexafluoride [HEX] facility which converts uranium into a gaseous form so it can be diffused to produce highly enriched uranium. There are allegations that a Russian General helped smuggle binary nerve agents to Syria. All these incidents point to the possibility of a terrorist-type attack by some weapon of mass destruction at some point in the not-too-distant future.

The legislation Representative MCCOLLUM and I are introducing today addresses the problem in three broad ways:

First, stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their components. The FSU offers terrorist groups and nations hostile to the United States their multiple chances to pilfer or acquire on an inchoate black market various weapons of mass destruction [WMD]. This bill will help the FSU tighten up security over these weapons and materials, and monitor and verify their status.

Second, making sure the United States can detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and their materials. The United States has concentrated very little effort on how to detect weapons of mass destruction or their component materials if smuggled into this country, and we have done too little to learn how to disable these weapons safely, once discovered. This bill will help develop these capabilities.

Third, being prepared should the United States be the victim of a weapon of mass destruction. The United States is not equipped to deal with an attack by a weapon of mass destruction. The World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings were devastating, and the bombing in Dhahran shows just how vulnerable Americans are to terrorist attack—but these attacks pale in comparison to a nuclear, biological or chemical weapon attack. This bill will train Federal, State and local officials to act in a coordinated way in response to nuclear, biological, or chemical weapon attacks.

I am pleased to have Representative MCCOLLUM join me in introducing this legislation. He is a leader in the Congress on this and related issues of law enforcement. He was a member of the CSIS steering committee that produced The Nuclear Black Market study published earlier this week, which helped frame this legislation. And as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Representative MCCOLLUM's support of this legislation will be critical in ensuring its adoption.

Representative WELDON weighed cosponsoring this legislation with Representative MCCOLLUM and me, but decided to take more time to consider specific parts of the bill. I understand that Representative WELDON may introduce a modified form of the bill sometime next month, and I hope to work with him on that. Representative MCCOLLUM and I likewise may modify or add to the bill before us, so this does not purport to be the last word on the subject, but it does represent a solid, bipartisan baseline from which to start. In dealing with threats like these, we do not need to divide along party lines. The bill received an enormous vote of support in the Senate this morning. I hope we can amass the same support in the House and move the bill swiftly to passage or include it in the Defense authorization conference report, so that we can begin implementing it in earnest.

DOROTHY AND DON BERO CELEBRATE
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and give congratulations to Don

and Dorothy Bero on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary which will take place this Friday, June 29, 1996.

By joining themselves in marriage 50 years ago, Don and Dorothy made a commitment to sharing a life of love and respect for each other. It was a commitment they have kept to this day. Their strong marriage is a testament to this love and has provided an inspiration to all who have met them.

A famous theologian once said, "There is no more lovely, friendly and charming relationship, communion or company than a good marriage." The honest and unselfish love that Don and Dorothy Bero have demonstrated during the past 50 years strengthens the institution of marriage.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating the Beros and to extend these warm wishes to their daughters, Nancy and Sally, and their grandchildren, John, Corbin and Jane.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 3604, the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This bill will assure the safety of our drinking water. The American public will no longer have to worry that the water they drink might contain harmful contaminants.

H.R. 3604 will provide State and local water systems with the resources they will need to ensure the safety of our drinking water. The bill creates a \$7.6 billion State revolving fund. This fund will provide direct loans and grants that will allow water systems to make the improvements needed to ensure safe drinking water.

Under the provisions of the bill water, systems will have to comply with standards that will ensure that our drinking water is free of the most dangerous contaminants, like cryptosporidium, a microbe that killed over 100 people in Milwaukee in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3604 will ensure that every community in the country has clean and safe drinking water. I encourage my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

TRIBUTE TO MYRTLE FAUCETTE

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader who passed away last month, Myrtle O. Faucette. Those of us in the educational community know that Myrtle always worked to make life better for everyone, especially children.

Myrtle followed her father into the field of education and became a teacher and administrator in the San Diego Unified School District for more than 35 years. She served as a re-

source teacher and music teacher before being appointed an administrator. She was principal at Knox Elementary School for a decade before being disabled in 1995.

A 37-year resident of San Diego County, Myrtle was born in Greensboro, NC, the oldest of four children born to C.R.A. Cunningham, retired registrar of North Carolina A&T College, and the late Ida M. Cunningham.

Myrtle distinguished herself academically as a valedictorian of her high school class. She earned a degree in education at North Carolina A&T, graduating summa cum laude in 1956. Later she received an M.A. in education from United States International University. She moved to San Diego in 1959 after her marriage to Paul M. Faucette.

She worked closely with San Diego's Administrators Association, the Association of Black Educators, and Delta Kappa Gamma, a professional organization of women educators. She was on the board of education of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and represented San Diego City schools at conferences throughout the state.

Myrtle served as president of the San Diego Alumni Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. An accomplished musician, she often played piano at various community functions. She resided in the Spring Valley area of California's 50th Congressional District.

She was indeed a guiding light to all that came to know her in a long and illustrious career. My thoughts and prayers go out to her loving husband Paul, to her family and friends, and to the community she served.

MR. AND MRS. McDERMOTT'S 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER BLUTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. James J. McDermott on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

The McDermotts are true patriots. Mr. McDermott left Worcester, MA to fight in World War II; answering the call of his Nation in a time of great need. His high school sweetheart, Helen Tauras, anxiously awaited his return from war and ever the patriots, James and Helen were married on Independence Day—July 4, 1946.

Their love has endured for a half century. They have witnessed a lot together over that time and have shared many experiences but none so precious as the love they have for each other and their children.

The McDermotts are a typical American family. They raised four boys, James, Donald, Kevin, and Brian in Worcester, providing a loving and stable home and instilling strong values in each of them. Their undying love for each other has been an inspiration for their children, friends and neighbors. Those having the honor of knowing the McDermotts know the love and tenderness they share.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the McDermotts who reside in my district. I would like to join with their many friends in offering my most heartfelt congratulations to the McDermotts on their special day. I wish them all the best and good luck as they continue together into their next 50 years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to the need to attend the funeral of a close personal friend and campaign advisor in Los Angeles, I was absent for the House Session held on Wednesday, June 26, 1996. As a result, I missed a number of recorded floor votes including amendments and final passage to H.R. 3666, the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997.

My constituents have the right to know how I would have voted on the various amendments, bills, and rules considered during this time. For the RECORD, I would like to indicate my position on each missed vote:

Motion to Adjourn, rollcall 271—"no".

Lazio amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 272—"yes".

Shays/Lowey amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 273—"yes".

Sanders amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 274—"yes".

Hefley amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 275—"no".

Hostettler amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 276—"no".—This recorded vote was later withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Gutknecht amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 277—"no".

Walker amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 278—"no".

Markey amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 279—"no".

Roemer amendment to H.R. 3666, rollcall 280—"yes".

On the Motion to Recommitt with Instructions, rollcall 281—"yes".

On Final Passage of H.R. 3666, rollcall 282—"no".

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the many accomplishments of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and to mark the occasion of its 50th anniversary, which will occur on July 1.

In its earliest incarnation, CDC was known as the Malaria Control in War Areas [MCWA], and it was tasked with combatting malaria on military bases in the Southern United States. Over the years, CDC's mission and reach have expanded dramatically. Today, CDC is the Nation's prevention agency, responsible for the prevention of disease, disability, and injury. CDC focuses not only on combatting traditional communicable diseases, like malaria and syphilis, but also on preventing outbreaks of new and reemerging infectious diseases,