

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Metropolitan Lutheran Ministry on this, their 25th anniversary and for their valiant efforts in the war on poverty.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I accompanied the President of the United States to Long Island to meet with the families of the victims of the tragic TWA Flight 800. The entire Nation has been paralyzed by this disaster. My prayers and thoughts are with those families and it is my hope that as a nation we can begin to move beyond the hurt and anger.

Therefore, I was unavoidably detained from being here to cast my vote on H.R. 3816, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1997. Had I been here I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 357, "yes" on rollcall No. 358, "no" on rollcall No. 359, and "yes" on rollcall No. 360.

Finally, on rollcall No. 361 I would have voted "yes" and on rollcall No. 362 I would have voted "no."

FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, can we fault the legislative process in any way in bringing forth this bill? I don't think so.

Was a compromise reached? With much give and take, yes.

Is this the very best policy for all parties concerned? I am sure some have reservations about that.

Do I still have reservations? Most definitely. This is not same Food Quality Protection Act that I originally cosponsored.

However, knowing full well that the jury is still out, and will be for some time, on the success of this major piece of legislation, we have to first look at its evolution—years of debate and struggle to reach the middle ground and now, finally, almost overnight, the end is in sight. Perhaps this suddenness after so long of a time where nothing seemed possible has made me a little overcautious. Perhaps in hindsight too much was left on the table. Every concerned party could make these arguments today. You can about most any legislation offered that finally becomes law, but can you argue that the process was circumvented? Not very easily.

There would be few to deny that passing this legislation this year was a top priority. I have always pushed for reform based on sound science and will continue to do so. H.R. 1627 makes a move in that direction. Let us take this opportunity to address these issues in that light. I respect the process and the need to move when the opportunity presents itself, but I remind you that agriculture must be diligent in striving for a good compromise. I

believe the most important thing to remember with this legislation is to hold a belief—or if you don't have the belief, work on developing one—that focuses on the future and instills faith that common sense coupled with scientific reason will always provide a reasonable solution to such complex issues as this.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman. I rise to express my support for the gentleman from Iowa's amendment. This amendment would prevent the U.S. Patent Office from issuing patents to health care providers for medical procedures they create.

The fact that I must speak on such an issue greatly disturbs me. As a health care provider, I have always understood that my job was to help patients. It is not to make myself rich. It is not to make myself famous. My job is to improve the health and well-being of those people who place their trust in my hands.

When I became a dentist, I vowed to act in my patients' best interest. It is the moral and ethical duty of every health care provider to be a patient advocate. Patenting medical procedures, which essentially forces other health providers to compensate the original provider for their procedure, is a twisted way to practice medicine. Congress has a moral duty to ensure that we do not allow the Federal Government to place its stamp of approval on this essentially selfish act.

In addition to the ethical implications of medical procedure patents, there is also the matter of increased costs. Unlike the Clinton administration, which took its one shot at improving the health care of Americans by nationalizing the health care system, this Congress has made significant and substantive efforts to make health care more accessible and more affordable. Allowing health providers to patent procedures they develop to help their patients will not only create perverse incentives in the health care market, it will also drive up the cost of health care. If we do not pass this amendment, we will be condemning patients and their employers to escalating health care costs. We may also be forcing providers into using less advanced procedures because they want to avoid the additional costs of using the patented procedure.

The health provider community must not allow itself to succumb to those corrupt forces that have overtaken the health payer industry. Once the provider turns his back on the patient, there will be no one to ensure that the patients interests are protected. The health provider community must never forget the great privilege it has to improve their patient's physical condition.

The United States cannot afford to be on the trailing edge of this issue. already, over 80 countries ban medical procedure patents. These countries include Britain, France, and Israel, as well as countries like South Africa, Colombia, and Saudi Arabia. For the sake of patients in this country, this Congress must take a stand and protect patients from opportunistic health providers and rising health care costs.

I urge my colleagues to support the Ganske amendment.

NATIONAL KOREAN WAR VETERANS ARMISTICE DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the 43d anniversary of the end of the Korean war.

This war, often referred to as the forgotten war, played an important role in modern world history. Its impact on the course of the cold war cannot be understated. The United States response to the North Korean invasion of South Korea demonstrated that the United States would not idly stand by and allow Communist countries to invade their neighbors. Our response indicated that even after the carnage of World War II, Americans were still willing to make heavy sacrifices to defend freedom and fight Communist dictatorships around the globe.

Following its liberation from the Japanese in 1945 at the end of World War II, Korea was divided into two temporary zones of occupation, controlled by the United States and the Soviet Union, pending the establishment of a legitimate Korean national government. Subsequently, the Soviets refused to relinquish political control over North Korea. U.N.-sanctioned elections were held in the south on May 10, 1948, but the Soviet Union established a puppet regime in the north which boycotted the elections. The following year, the United States forces completed their withdrawal from South Korea. The United Nations attempted to mediate the disagreement between the North Korean regime—the People's Democratic Republic of Korea—and the Republic of Korea [ROK] in the south, but tensions remained high as both governments insisted on reunification under their exclusive control.

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces equipped with Soviet-made weapons invaded South Korea with the intent of reunifying the country by force. The United States and the free world responded to this aggression rapidly. On June 27, the U.N. Security Council passed a resolution calling upon its member states to help the Republic of Korea repel the North Korean invasion. The same day, President Truman ordered U.S. forces into action on the side of the South Koreans.

The North Korean Army met with initial success. They shattered the South Korean Army, captured the South Korean capital, Seoul, and swept south to occupy almost the entire Korean peninsula. The first United States ground troops to go into combat were badly outnumbered and inadequately supported—and they suffered heavy losses—but the United States and ROK forces eventually established

a stable perimeter around the South Korean port of Pusan.

The U.N. counterattack led by the United States in September 1950 rolled back the North Korean invaders, forcing the North Korean Army up the Korean peninsula nearly to the Chinese border. The amphibious landing at Inchon was a brilliant strategic move that in one bold stroke transformed defeat into victory and destroyed the bulk of the North Korean Army. The Chinese entrance on the side of the North Koreans changed the nature and the dynamic of the war. For the next 6 months, the battle lines surged back and forth along the Korean peninsula as U.N. and Communist offensives met with varying degrees of success before the front stabilized just north of the 38th parallel. For the next 2 years, a bitter but more limited war was fought as truce negotiations dragged on. Chinese tactics often neutralized the U.N. forces' superior firepower, and the war became a brutal battle of attrition. An armistice agreement was signed in Panmunjom on July 26, 1953, and hostilities finally came to an end.

The valor of U.S. troops in Korea is legendary. The U.S. forces that served in Korea conducted themselves bravely in difficult circumstances, fighting at times against overwhelming odds and often in brutal, life-threatening weather. Names like Task Force Smith, Dean's delay, the Pusan perimeter, Inchon, Chosan, the Iron Triangle, and the Punch Bowl all call to mind the heroism, sacrifice, and resilience that American troops displayed in the course of this war.

One and a half million Americans served in the Korean Theater during this conflict. 5.7 million Americans served in the military during the conflict. 54,246 Americans died in Korea—2,300 of them from Pennsylvania. 8,000 Americans remain missing in action.

Last year the Congress passed and the President signed legislation designating July 27 of each year through the year 2003 as National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day. Under this law the President is directed to call upon the American people to observe the day with the appropriation ceremonies and activities in honor of the Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

It is only appropriate that we take such actions to remember these heroes of America's forgotten war, and to honor the supreme sacrifice that they made. We must also use this occasion to remember, praise, and thank the veterans of the Korean war who put themselves in harm's way but survived that terrible conflict. These men and women served their country faithfully and well in a distant and often inhospitable part of the world.

Several years ago a group of concerned citizens in western Pennsylvania decided to build a memorial in Pittsburgh to honor the men and women who served our country in the Korean war. The Korean War Veterans Association of Western Pennsylvania Memorial Fund, Inc., was established in 1993 to design and build this memorial. The city of Pittsburgh donated a site for the memorial in 1994. A national design competition was held in the spring of 1995 and a winner was selected. An armistice day memorial ceremony will be held this weekend on July 27 at the future site of the memorial to remember and honor all of the brave Americans who served in the Korean war. I am proud to note that I have been asked to participate in this important ceremony.

I urge my colleagues and my fellow Americans, each in their own fashion, to honor the veterans of the Korean war on this anniversary of the armistice.

A TRIBUTE TO COACH PAT HEAD SUMMITT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of hosting a luncheon in honor of the Tennessee Lady Vols basketball team, the 1996 national champions. The team was later honored along with the Kentucky men's team in a special ceremony and reception at the White House.

Coach Pat Head Summitt, who has coached the Lady Vols for more than 20 years now, is unquestionably one of the finest coaches in this Nation. She has achieved her great success through much hard work, determination, and perseverance.

The Knoxville News Sentinel recently ran a very fine article about Coach Summitt which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD. I was particularly impressed by the great influence that this article shows that Coach Summitt's family had in helping her become the great leader she has become.

TENNESSEE'S PAT SUMMITT CREDITS FAMILY FOR HER ZEAL FOR HARD WORK

(By Amy McRary)

Minutes after winning her fourth national basketball crown, Tennessee Lady Vols Coach Pat Summitt went looking for the people who taught her about the game.

Tennessee had just trounced Georgia 83-65 in the March 31 NCAA finals at the Charlotte Coliseum in North Carolina. When Summitt got to the seats where her parents, Richard and Hazel Head, sat, the 43-year-old coach got a reward she'd waited for all her life. Tall, stern Richard Head wrapped his daughter in a bear hug and gave her a kiss.

"I'm glad you finally got to see one," Summitt said to the quiet Middle Tennessee farmer with a gruff voice and sometimes gruffer manner.

It was only the second hug and first kiss the 73-year-old Head had ever given this child he raised as a hardworking fourth son, the young woman he cheered for to play harder, the demanding coach he'd once worried would be fired.

Patricia Sue "Trish" Head's first basketball court was one end of a 100-foot hayloft. Her daddy hung a goal at one end and strung some lights. Her first teammate was her oldest brother, Tommy, seven years older than his little sister and now a state legislator. Her first opponents were older brothers Kenneth and Charles.

Trish gave as good as she got when they played two-on-two after raking hay, milking cows, working tobacco. Summitt praises her parents, saying they protected her from her brothers. Her only sister, Linda, is six years younger than Summitt.

To hear the family tell it, Trish didn't need any protecting.

"I reckon she was just one of the boys," says Charles Head, a farmer and greenhouse operator. "In that hayloft, she was right in the middle of us. That's what made her tough."

As tough and as good as she was, she had no team to play for in 1966. The high school in Clarksville didn't have a girls' team.

So Richard Head moved his family of seven some six miles down the road, to tiny unincorporated Henrietta in neighboring Cheatham County. Then, Trish could play ball over at Cheatham County High School in Ashland City. Her first year, she caught a Trailways bus home every day.

"Everybody thought I had lost my mind," Hazel Head says. The family moved from a new home to an old, drafty house near their community grocery. "That old house was cold as kraut."

Richard Head says simply: "I just knew she wanted to play ball."

Pat Summitt coaches basketball the way she played basketball—intensely.

"The amount of work it takes to be successful does not detour Pat," says former UCLA coach Billie Moore, who coached Summitt on the 1976 silver medal U.S. Olympic team. "In the coaching game, she is not going to leave anything for granted. She was that way when I first met her."

Growing up on the family's Middle Tennessee dairy farm meant working—and working hard. "Daddy said he wanted Mama to have a girl, but he treated me like one of the guys," Summitt says.

Summitt wasn't any older than 10 or 11 when she was driving a tractor. She set and harvested tobacco, raked and baled hay, plowed fields and raised 4-H calves.

When the doors were open at Mount Carmel United Methodist Church near Ashland City, the Heads were there. Summitt couldn't date until she was 16. Living 15 miles from town, she didn't go out for pizza until her senior year in high school. "We worked, and we played basketball in the hayloft," she says.

Richard Head ran the farm and the store, built houses, served as water commissioner and on the county court. "Miss Hazel" worked as hard as her husband, mowing the yard and cooking huge, country meals. The first to bring food to families after the death of a loved one, Hazel Head is "the hardest working person I know," Summitt says.

"I've often said I wish I had more of my mom in me. I think I learned a lot from my mom about being a good mother. You can always count on Miss Hazel."

Today, the Heads are likely the hardest-working retired people in Tennessee. Richard Head still works the family farmlands and does some work in Springfield, over at the tobacco warehouse. Hazel Head helps over at the family laundry in Ashland City almost every afternoon. The friendly and down-to-earth 70-year-old still fills three freezers of her own and keeps friends and family supplied with vegetables from the Heads' 10-acre garden. They still live in Henrietta, but in a newer and warmer house Richard Head built. Except for Summitt, all their now-grown and married children live within a five-mile radius.

In the Head family, good work was expected and didn't need praising. Excuses weren't accepted; laziness wasn't tolerated. Not that the Head kids questioned.

"Rebel? Are you kidding?" laughs Summitt. "A lot of discipline came as a result of fear. We had to get our own switch out of the yard. And if you got a little one, Mama would get her own. I hated that."

Trish's 16th birthday was spent on a tractor. Friends were feting her and a friend at a country club. But rain was coming and bales of hay were still in the field. Richard Head refused to let his daughter leave. She had work to finish.

"I think I wound up getting in trouble with my dad that day," Summitt remembers. "I was so mad I wasn't paying attention (to her work). I think I got a switch that day and it wasn't birthday licks."

"Richard was far more the patriarch than Hazel was the matriarch," says R.B.