

beneficiaries. However, it may not be the only way to address the problem. The policy causing this problem is rooted in the haphazard way in which Medicare reimburses for outpatient pharmaceuticals. Perhaps a more sweeping change is needed rather than just an adjustment of the reimbursement for one drug. The Medicare outpatient drug benefit has been adjusted drug by drug over the years. However, this policy is causing distortions in the types of drugs prescribed, as evidenced by the vancomycin problem. I solicit ideas and suggestions from the medical and pharmaceutical community and others to help resolve this public health problem and to make Medicare drug payment policies more rational, cost effective, and less likely to lead to similar problems in the future.

IN HONOR OF RONALD A. DALL ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine American, Ronald A. Dall. Mr. Dall has recently retired from his position as Assistant to the Director of the Washington Regional Complaint Center of the Internal Revenue Service, ending 34 years of Federal Government service. Upon his retirement, Ron was awarded the Certificate of Merit from the Director of the Treasury Department's Office of Equal Opportunity Program; a Certificate of Appreciation from the Director of the Secret Service; the Albert Gallatin Award from the Secretary of the Treasury, and a congratulatory letter from the President of the United States.

From 1967 to 1970, Ron worked at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as an equal employment officer, where he received a letter of commendation. He then began his employment at the Treasury Department, and from 1972 to 1975 he was Assistant Director for Equal Employment. For his outstanding work in this position, Ron was presented with the Meritorious Service Award. During Ron's tenure, 1975-78, as Director of the Discrimination Complaints Division for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, he was selected to receive the Exceptional Performance Award, the highest honor given to career civil servants.

Ron received his bachelor of arts from Bowling Green State University; his law degree from Oklahoma City University and his masters' degree from Antioch University. Ron and his wife, Barbara, have two daughters, Maureen and Meghan. For several years my family has had the pleasure of living in the same neighborhood as the Dalls.

In my opinion, being someone's neighbor gives you an extremely accurate picture of that person's character. When you live close by a person, you see them interacting with their children, washing their car, mowing their lawn and helping others. It has been my pleasure to know Ron Dall and his family, and it is my honor to join in congratulating him upon his retirement. I wish he and Barbara many happy and healthy years together, and on behalf of the American people, I thank him

for his 34 years of exemplary service to our Government.

TRIBUTE TO DONNA BOJARSKY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Donna Bojarsky, a dear friend who is intimately involved in Democratic Party politics and pro-Israel causes. I place great value in her opinion. Through the years, I have come to appreciate more and more her wise counsel and friendship. This year, she is the deserving recipient of the 1996 Richard S. Volpert Award from the Jewish Community Relations Committee.

Donna's first foray into politics occurred at age of 8, when she distributed Bobby Kennedy buttons in front of a Beverly Hills delicatessen. After graduating from Brandeis University with a degree in political science, Donna began a string of campaign and staff jobs. She worked for Assemblyman Richard Katz and Mayor Tom Bradley, and on the Presidential campaign teams of Gary Hart (1984) and Michael Dukakis (1988). In 1992-93, she was the national entertainment coordinator for the Clinton campaign in Little Rock, AR.

Head of her own firm, DB & Associates, Donna has provided fundraising assistance and political consulting to a range of clients, including Senator DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN and the Charles R. Bronfman Foundation. She also advises the actor Richard Dreyfuss on his political and charitable activities.

Donna has always been a person of boundless energy. In addition to her political activities and professional duties, she is founder and cochair of LA Works, a nonprofit, public action and volunteer center in Los Angeles and serves on the national board of City Cares of America. Donna is also a founder and cochair of the New Leaders Project, a unique civic training program for young Jewish leader, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Jewish Democratic Council.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Donna Bojarsky, whose dedication to the causes in which she deeply believes is an inspiration to us all. My wife, Janis, and I are proud to call her our friend.

DUTY SUSPENSION FOR TWO
CHEMICALS

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, since my arrival in Congress, I have filed duty suspensions for a number of companies in my district and I am pleased to file one today at the request of EMS-American Grilon of Sumter, SC. This bill would grant a 2-year duty suspension for two chemicals, caprolactam blocked methylene, also known as Grilbond IL-6, and beta hydroxyalkylamide, also known as Primid XL-552. Grilbond IL-6 is used in aqueous adhe-

sive systems for pretreatment of reinforcing polyester yarns or fabrics. Primid XL-552 is utilized to cure carboxyl functional polyester and acrylic resins. It has been employed in the architectural, general metal-industrial and automotive market sectors.

EMS-American Grilon imports Grilbond IL-6 and Primid XL-552 from Switzerland and passage of the bill will save the company approximately \$100,000 in annual duties. EMS employs almost 100 workers in my district and passage of this bill will protect those jobs by saving the company a significant cost and thereby ensuring the company's continued success.

EMS-American Grilon believes that neither Grilbond IL-6 nor Primid XL-552 are produced in the United States which means that suspending the duties will not jeopardize any U.S. jobs. The company also believes that the cost of the duty suspensions will be small. While it is too late for Congress to pass the bill this year, I am filing the measure now to initiate a public notice and comment period. Federal agencies and the public will have an opportunity to examine the duty suspensions and submit comments. In addition, the Congressional Budget Office will complete a cost estimate of the legislation. By the time Congress reconvenes next year, we will know the cost and we will know whether there is any American company which could be injured by the bill's enactment. That information will help us decide whether to move forward with the bill. I am pleased to help an important employer in my district and I look forward to the review this bill will initiate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday September 24, 1996, I was unavoidably absent from the House Chamber during rollcall vote Nos. 425 to 429. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" in all cases.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA ON THE OCCASION OF
THEIR 85TH NATIONAL DAY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, October 10 marks the 85th anniversary of the birth of the Republic of China [ROC]. As this historic occasion approaches, I want to take this opportunity to send my personal greetings and congratulations to the people of Taiwan and especially to President Lee Teng Hui.

Mr. Speaker, I have been fortunate enough to visit with President Lee on several occasions in Taiwan, and more recently during his visit to the United States and his alma mater, Cornell University. On every occasion our discussions have been warm and enlightening. The Republic of China has long been a beacon of democracy and economic freedom in this important region of the world. During the

past decades Taiwan has been transformed from an underdeveloped island to an economic powerhouse. The ROC is our sixth largest trading partner and trade between our two countries is growing.

Taiwan has exhibited its leadership and commitment to these principles earlier this year when President Lee became the first popularly elected political leader in Chinese history. This was an important milestone for the people of Taiwan. The ROC achieved this success despite the attempts of its neighbor, the People's Republic of China, to intimidate Taiwan's electorate by conducting war games in the Taiwan Strait shortly before the election.

While the past year has been one of great change in Taiwan, there have also been changes here in Washington. In July, Dr. Jason Hu, formerly head of the Government Information Office, assumed the position of Representative at the Taipei Cultural and Economic Office, the ROC's unofficial embassy in Washington. I look forward to working closely with Ambassador Hu to further strengthen ties between our two countries. At the same time Dr. Fred Chien has left his post as Foreign Minister and has been elected Speaker of the National Assembly. This is a well deserved honor for Dr. Chien, who has worked tirelessly here in Washington and in Taipei to make United States-Republic of China relations the success they are today. John Chang, who had been the Vice Foreign Minister, has become the new Foreign Minister. I am certain he will build on Dr. Chien's achievements at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Finally, I want to note that two very able officials in the Taipei Representative office will be returning to Taiwan at the end of the month. Dr. Lyushen Shen and his associate James Huang, have served their country well during their tenure here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, there are many issues concerning Taiwan and the United States which I hope Congress will address in the next session of Congress. Chief among those are membership in the WTO for Taiwan, and making certain that Taiwan's security needs are met. As important as these issues will be in the future, I hope my colleagues will take a moment to pause and join me now in congratulating the ROC for 85 years of progress and success.

DUE PROCESS IN INDIAN TRIBAL COURTS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, recently, I have received complaints from parties who have been involved in proceedings in Indian tribal courts. These complaints suggest that non-Indian civil litigants in these courts may face unfair treatment, but, yet, are unable to seek protection from violations of their Federal rights in any other judicial forum.

For example, earlier this year, a Crow Nation tribal court entered a judgment for \$250 million in compensatory damages against the Burlington Northern Railroad. This case deals with a railroad grade-crossing accident which occurred on the Crow Reservation in Montana in 1993. The accident involved the death of

three members of the Crow Tribe. However, the crossing was well-marked, and no accident had ever occurred there in the entire 50-year history of the crossing. A blood alcohol test revealed that the driver and one of the passengers were intoxicated at the time of the accident.

Burlington Northern alleges that various violations of basic due process occurred during the trial, including, the use of jurors who should have been struck for cause, improper prejudicial comments to the jury venire by a member of the appellate court, use of evidence that was barred by Federal law, and the barring of evidence relating to the proper amount of compensatory questions.

I have not had the opportunity to review the complete record of this case, and I do not know all of the details. Further, I do not seek to affect the outcome of this particular case and I believe it should continue in due course under existing law. However, these allegations do raise serious questions about the overall fairness of the Indian tribal court system, which calls for further review by the Congress.

I understand that there are now more than 200 of these types of courts across the Nation and that they process thousands of cases per year. Many of these cases involve persons who have no particular connection to the tribe other than that they have traveled across Indian country on an interstate highway or railroad. Although the Indian Civil Rights Act, 25 U.S.C. §1302, requires these courts to provide basic constitutional rights, it does not provide any means by which litigants may seek to vindicate these rights in a Federal court. In fact, litigants have no way to vindicate these rights except through the tribal court system.

This situation sharply contrasts with the situation in State courts. State court decisions regarding the protection of Federal rights may be reviewed on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and by actions under 42 U.S.C. §1983. Current law provides that Federal courts may review the decisions of tribal courts only to determine whether the case was within the jurisdiction of the court, and they may only conduct that review after all avenues of relief have been exhausted in the tribal court system.

I do want to stress that I believe in the Indian tribal court system. It is only right that Indians should be able to have their own courts to judge their own affairs. By the same token, I want to say emphatically that it is only right that those courts should provide all of the constitutional protections required by law, including basic due process. The consistent enforcement of constitutional norms is particularly important if the tribal courts are to have jurisdiction over nonmembers who have only tangential relationships with the tribes.

This is a subject that both the Judiciary Committee and the Resources Committee should review in the next Congress.

VALLEJO, CA, ANTIDRUG PROGRAM A SUCCESS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, with all the attention recently about increased drug

abuse, particularly among young people, I am happy to take this opportunity to report on a successful effort being undertaken by the Fighting Back Partnership in Vallejo, CA, which is in my congressional district.

The Fighting Back Partnership grew from the disgust of Vallejo community leaders about the effects of drug and alcohol abuse on their city. Representatives of the police, neighborhood groups, city hall, the school district, and the Greater Vallejo Recreational District joined forces in a multicultural coalition to fight back in a comprehensive communitywide substance abuse reduction strategy. This strategy involves a comprehensive program through public education, prevention, intervention, treatment, and aftercare.

The following article describes the tremendous difference the Fighting Back Partnership has made after 5 years. This community has very much to be proud of, and its efforts should provide a model for other cities hurt by the tragedy of substance abuse.

[From the Vallejo Times Herald, Sept. 15, 1996]

MAKING A DIFFERENCE—STATISTICS INDICATE FIGHTING BACK IS WINNING THE WAR ON DRUGS IN VALLEJO

(By David Jackson)

Fighting Back Partnership has produced a report that appears to offer some hard evidence that its five-year, multi-million dollar experiment aimed at reducing substance abuse in Vallejo is working.

Citing student surveys on substance abuse, crime statistics and other data, the report suggests that Vallejo is making modest gains in combating the use of illegal drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

Among the more encouraging findings is a survey suggesting that teen-age marijuana use may not be growing in Vallejo at the rapid pace seen elsewhere.

Between 1991 and 1994, the percentage of Vallejo juniors who said they had used marijuana within the last 12 months rose from 35 to 36. In Solano County as a whole, the percentage rose from 31 to 50.

The same survey also suggests that fewer Vallejo students are using tobacco and alcohol, despite steady or increased usage by students throughout Solano County.

"There appears to be something going on in Vallejo that is not reflected in the trends of the rest of the county," said Jane Callahan, project manager for Fighting Back. "Our kids are reporting less drug, alcohol and tobacco use than their peers in the rest of the county."

The survey information was taken from The American Drug and Alcohol Survey, which is not affiliated with Fighting Back.

Among the survey's other findings:

The percentage of Vallejo seventh-graders who reported smoking cigarettes dropped from 48 percent in 1991 to 28 percent in 1994. Throughout the county, however, the percentage rose from 39 to 41.

During the same period, smoking rose 1 percent among Vallejo ninth-graders and dropped 14 percent among Vallejo 11th-graders.

The percentage of Vallejo students who reported using alcohol within the last 30 days dropped 11 percent among seventh-graders, rose 6 percent among ninth-graders and dropped 5 percent among 11th-graders between 1991 and 1994.

For the county as a whole, the percentages rose for each grade level.

The percentage of 11th-grade students who reported using marijuana in the last 30 days dropped 3 percent in Vallejo between 1991 and 1994, but rose 12 percent across the county.