

asking me to do something. I'm the only one left."

#### "WE WERE HELLIONS"

During the 1950s and 1960s, when Joe, Steve and Phil were children, hemophiliacs had to go to the hospital for blood-clotting transfusions.

Hemophiliacs—who are almost always boys who inherit the condition from their mothers—lack clotting proteins in their blood. Some needed weekly transfusions. Less severe hemophiliacs, like the Savoie brothers, have some clotting power in their blood, and need transfusions only when they get hurt.

"The doctors said not to climb trees, but we did. They said not to ice skate, but we did," he said. "We were hellions."

Steve ended up in the hospital every couple of months for the little accidents that almost every kid stumbles into. Once, he absentmindedly stuck his tongue to an iced-over porch railing and pulled off the skin. Another time, he tripped over some bricks in a yard while delivering newspapers. The sprained ankle caused internal bleeding.

So in 1968, when the FDA approved the first clotting powder that hemophiliacs could mix with sterile water and inject at home, it seemed like a gift.

But there was a problem. By the late 1970s, the clotting medicine was manufactured from the blood of tens of thousands of donors, many of them intravenous drug users who were paid for their blood.

The collection centers did not screen them for HIV, and just one infected donor could contaminate the entire pool of blood.

Steve said he had no idea how big a risk he was taking each time he injected the solution until one night in 1985 or 1986 when he turned on the national news.

He was shocked by what he heard: There was evidence that the blood products were contaminated with the AIDS virus, and hemophiliacs should order heat-treated blood products. Steve said he immediately called his brothers to warn them.

The next morning, Kathy Savoie called the New England Hemophilia Center at Worcester Memorial Hospital, from which the Savoies ordered their clotting medicine.

"They said we could not get a new supply until ours was gone," she said. "I hung up, we took everything out of the refrigerator and put it all in a big garbage bag. I called them back and said 'We're out of it, so send us the heat-treated stuff.'"

But it was too late.

Jacqueline Savoie said tests later showed that Joe, an electrician, was infected sometime in the spring of 1984. She's not sure when Phil, a carpenter, contracted the virus.

Steve was so afraid that he waited six months to get tested for HIV, and then he waited another six months to call for the results.

Steve said he doesn't know exactly when he was infected. AIDS first started appearing in the United States in 1981, and the drug companies did not start exclusively selling heat-treated blood products until 1985. His infection was probably sometime in between.

During that period, Steve worked as a carpenter, and as is often the case in his line of work, he was injured several times. He could have contracted the virus in July 1984, the month that he replaced the roof on his house. When the wooden planks he was standing on collapsed from their metal staging, he fell to the ground.

#### LIVING WITH ANGER

One day last month, Joseph, Jacqueline, Steve and Kathy gathered to talk around the kitchen table at the younger couple's home in Weymouth.

Joseph Savoie retired in 1983 after 30 years as a Weymouth firefighter, and built a house

in Abington. All of the couple's other children—Rhona Barone, David Savoie, Joann Dunbar and Dan Savoie—have stuck close to home, settling in either Weymouth or Abington. Another child, also named Joseph, died of meningitis as an infant many years.

But these days many of the family's traditionally boisterous birthday and Christmas parties end in tears, so they just don't get together as often. Joseph and Jacqueline have 27 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren and two more great-grandchildren on the way.

"I had everyone over for Christmas, and I tried to be strong," Steve said. "I didn't want to show my sadness. But it was a terrible night for me."

Steve is one of the quieter members of the family, and his parents and wife express many of the emotions one would expect him to show. He holds it in.

His wife is hopeful that he will live a long time. His father is sad, and his tears come easily. When his parents talk about the past 10 years, they both have have spurts of anger.

Everyone seems numb.

"There's no sudden impact," Joseph Savoie said. "It's not like you open the door and there it is. We live with each new pain, day to day."

What makes Joseph and Jacqueline so mad is that all three of their sons were born with mild cases of hemophilia, so mild that if they'd known about the risk of contracting AIDS, they would not have used the clotting product. They would have waited out the pain of an internal injury, or checked into a hospital for a transfusion, which would have greatly lessened the chance of HIV infection.

The more they've found out, the angrier they've become.

Steve said the drug companies should have been purifying their products with heat treatment long before AIDS became a problem. There was suspicion as early as the 1970s that hemophiliacs were contracting hepatitis from the blood products.

He said the National Hemophilia Foundation did not advise members against injecting the products in the early 1980s because it received financial support from the drug companies, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer; Armour Pharmaceutical; Miles, Baxter Healthcare; and Alpha Therapeutic.

The manufacturers have said they acted as quickly as possible, and that little was known about how AIDS was transmitted.

A recent report from the non-profit Institute of Medicine said the FDA depended too heavily on company officials for advice on whether to pull the products off the market.

And even after the companies started the heat treatments in 1983, the companies kept selling the old product for two years, according to Wendy Selig, assistant to Rep. Porter Goss, the Florida Republican who proposed the compensation legislation.

Today many AIDS-infected hemophiliacs are pursuing individual lawsuits. But in many states they are running into obstacles, such as a statute of limitations.

A few people are suing Worcester Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Peter Levine, the former medical director of the hemophilia clinic and now chief executive officer of the hospital. Levine declined to comment.

#### TOUGH TO KEEP GOING

Before he died, Phil Savoie served on the board of directors of the Committee of Ten Thousand, which spearheaded the class-action lawsuit against the drug companies.

Steve used to ignore his brother's pleas for help with his work.

"I was running from it," Steve said. "I used to take the documents he'd give me and just file them away. They made me too upset."

Today he wishes he had done more then, and could do more now. He would like people to pressure Congress to pass the compensation bill.

The family recently contacted one lawyer, but was told they might not be able to sue successfully because of the state's statute of limitations in such cases. The family plans to investigate this further.

And while Steve says he'd like to be more active in the fight for compensation, it's become harder to maintain his energy.

He stopped working as a carpenter three years ago when he came down with shingles. He remained fairly healthy until November, when he had to check into Quincy Hospital twice for bleeding in his esophagus. But mostly, he is just exhausted.

"I don't go out much anymore," he said. "There are a lot of lousy moments."

Steve and Kathy, an auto claims supervisor for a local insurance company, don't have the physical relationship they used to have. To feel close, they sit by a fire and talk. A good day is like the one they spent in Hyannis in October, visiting craft shops and stopping for lunch.

While Kathy is working, Steve does laundry and housework—if he feels well enough.

"He'd rather remodel the entire house than do laundry," Kathy said. The last few times he's felt energetic, Steve built rollers for the kitchen drawers and put down a new basement floor.

He gives Kathy pop quizzes about what to do if something goes wrong in the house.

"He's so afraid that I might not be able to keep things going," she said. "He's tried to pick out his funeral plot and I won't. I hate all the planning. I don't want to throw in the towel."

Sometimes they just sit and cry for hours.

Steve tries to spend as much time as he can with his children. He let them miss a day of school to go sledding. On Thanksgiving eve, he baked nine pumpkin, squash and mincemeat pies with the two teenagers, an effort that left him exhausted and in bed the next day.

"We tell them I'm feeling good and doing all the right things," he said. "We just have to enjoy our time together."

#### LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY ON BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation introduced by Representatives MARKEY, KASICH, and myself addressing problems associated with biological and chemical weapons and the potential threat to the American public.

Together, we have developed two pieces of legislation: first, the measure deals with access to etiological agents, also commonly referred to as pathogens, toxins, or disease organisms, and second, a measure, which I will introduce in the very near future, deals with the appropriate criminal punishments when these agents are used as a weapon of mass destruction to cause death or inflict harm or damage.

JOHN KASICH, ED MARKEY, and I intend to offer amendments to the comprehensive antiterrorism legislation scheduled for consideration before the House of Representatives next week.

The Kennedy-Kasich-Markey Biological Weapons Restrictions Act of 1996 would add provisions recommended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department, and the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] to current law on weapons of mass destruction and biological and chemical weapons by making the criminal misuse of such biological organisms a Federal crime.

On the surface, the bipartisan Kennedy-Kasich-Markey legislation is very basic. But it represents some very fundamental and necessary changes to current law to fill some very clear gaps identified by the FBI and Justice Departments.

Specifically, the Kennedy-Kasich-Markey bill and amendment would amend the Federal criminal statute to impose mandatory penalties.

First, against anyone who knowingly develops, produces, stockpiles, transfers, acquires, or attempts to acquire under false pretenses any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as weapons, or knowingly assists a foreign or any organization to deliver a weapon of mass destruction intended to kill, injure or otherwise harm any persons living in the United States; and

Second, against anyone who knowingly attempts, conspires, or threatens to use any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as a weapon, or knowingly assists a foreign state or any organization to do so.

The legislation would also add the term "recombinant DNA material" to the definitions of what constitutes a potential biological weapon if used improperly or as a weapon of mass destruction.

Finally, the legislation would expand the current definition of what constitutes a criminal offense to include those who threaten to use a biological weapon to kill or injure another.

This gap in current law was evident last year, on Good Friday, when, in the weeks following the terrorist incidents in Japan involving the toxin Sarin, an anonymous threat was lodged against Disneyland and its thousands of visitors. The threat demanded a ransom note be paid, or the toxic substance would be released in the Disneyland amusement park. Fortunately, that incident did not result in the threat being carried out, but clearly there is a need to address cases where such threats or other acts of extortion would occur.

In summary, there are two important issues facing this Congress when considering biological or chemical weapons legislation.

The first is how best we can limit access to biological organisms that can be used by a domestic terrorist to make a weapon of mass destruction without inhibiting the very legitimate research of the scientific community in this area. The other issue is how best and how swiftly we will address some very glaring gaps in the current weapons of mass destruction Federal law.

The legislation I have developed, the Kennedy-Kasich-Markey legislation, addresses issues involving the Federal criminal code, title 18 of the United States Code.

The FBI and the CIA have both testified before Congress that terrorism in the form of biological and chemical weapons is the greatest law enforcement challenge of the next decade.

These bills respond to several recent incidents in Ohio, Minnesota, and Mississippi where fringe groups were able to acquire dangerous viruses, pathogens, and toxins but, for-

tunately, were stopped before a domestic terrorism incident occurred.

In closing, I'd also restate my support for the approach developed by Representative MARKEY, myself, and others.

Congressman MARKEY'S legislation would allow the Centers for Disease Control to develop regulations limiting the relative easy access to these dangerous biological agents to those individuals with insincere motives and illegitimate intentions, while also protecting the very sincere and legitimate scientific research involving pathogenic or etiological material.

There is obviously legitimate day-to-day research involving these dangerous viruses, such as efforts to find an antidote to the Ebola virus, ongoing at dozens, if not hundreds of academic laboratories. This research is ongoing at both Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology [MIT] in my congressional district. We must take the appropriate steps to protect this legitimate research, and I believe the Markey-Kennedy-Kasich bill is a reasonable step in this direction.

#### NARCOTICS TRADE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my good friends and colleagues, Mr. SHAW of Florida and Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana, in announcing this new and tougher approach in the battle against the international narcotics trade. Our bill, further linking foreign trade to the deadly narcotics business from abroad, is long overdue.

Vice President GORE said not long ago that the annual cost to our society here at home from drug abuse is a staggering \$67 billion each and every year. Most of those drugs come from abroad. While the Vice President's estimate is very low in my opinion, it makes amply clear the seriousness of the threat that illicit drugs from abroad pose for our society here at home. For example, the FBI Director attributes about 90 percent of our crime to drugs.

No nation can and should tolerate such destruction coming from abroad, and not take drastic and dramatic action. If we were to add this \$67 billion annual cost from drug abuse to any yearly trade picture with the major drug producing or transit nations—who want easy access to our markets—we would see an overwhelming and staggering U.S. trade deficit each and every year with these same nations.

The American people know something must be done. Just recently, a survey of public opinion on U.S. foreign policy indicated that 85 percent of the U.S. public believes stopping the flow of illegal drugs to our Nation is the most important foreign policy issue, topping even the concern for protecting U.S. jobs. Our bill responds to that justifiable public concern of the American people.

Mr. SHAW'S bill, which I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of, will require the imposition of trade sanctions on countries failing to cooperate fully with U.S. efforts against the production and sale of narcotics as evidenced by 2 consecutive years of decertification.

Under our bill, on the recommendation of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Sec-

retary of State, one or more of these trade sanctions must and should be applied. This will provide the administration with yet another vital weapon against the flow of deadly drugs into our Nation.

I want to compliment Mr. SHAW and Mr. HAMILTON for their leadership in this effort. We are and will continue to be very serious about drugs, and the American people's deep concerns, as this effort being announced today clearly reflects.

#### TRIBUTE TO GREATER BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH, MIAMI, FL

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church, the oldest African-American congregation in the city of Miami.

Since its founding on March 12, 1896, in the home of Mr. A.C. Lightburn, Greater Bethel A.M.E. has been at the center of Miami's spiritual and community development.

Today, in fulfillment of its founder's vision, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church still nurtures the spirit of its congregation and the entire Miami community.

Standing on the word, under the cross, in its 100 years of existence, 13 men have served as pastor: Rev. W.G. Fields, Rev. W.A. Jackson, Rev. S.J. Johnson, Rev. A.P. Postell, Rev. R.B. Sutton, Rev. H.B. Barkley, Rev. H.W. Fayson, Rev. W.F. Ball, Rev. J.B. Blacknell, Rev. S.A. Cousin, Rev. T.S. Johnson, Rev. Ira D. Hinson, and Rev. John F. White.

As it begins its second century, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church is responding to many new challenges. Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church provides programs for children and senior citizens. The church provides counseling to drug and alcohol abusers, shelters and clothes the homeless, as well as gives support to people infected with HIV.

A solid rock in Miami's African-American community, Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church continues to uplift and nurture the human spirit while reinforcing the fabric of the community's social and economic well-being.

Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church recognizes that salvation and service go hand in hand. Church members realize, all too well, that you can't speak to someone about God if they are hungry; and that if you're going to save souls, you have to save their bodies too.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church on the first 100 years and I wish them much success as they carry on their mission through the next 100 years of service and dedication to God and mankind.

#### LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, by request, legislation to reauthorize