

The 321st Missile Wing was redesignated the 321st Missile Group on July 1, 1994, due to a command-level reorganization. On 12 August 1994, Security Police from the 321st Missile Group placed third out of eleven teams during the 1994 Peacekeeper Security Police Competition. In November, the 321st underwent its first 20th Air Force Combat Capability Assessment under the revised inspection system. The 321st did well with particularly high marks by the Codes and Pneudraulics flights, Operations Support Squadron Security Police, and with all Missile Combat Crews passing evaluations.

On April 4, 1995, the 321st Missile Group welcomed a group of Russian inspectors as one of the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) inspection took place. The inspection was a multilateral arms control treaty between the United States and successor states to the former Soviet Union. The inspection marked a significant day in the history of Grand Forks Air Force Base.

On July 7, 1995, the 321st Missile Group dedicated the headquarters building in honor of the first commander of the 321st, Brigadier General Robert D. Knapp. The dedication was in conjunction with a 321st Association Reunion, and the annual "Friends and Neighbors Day." Twentieth Air Force Commander Major General Robert Parker presided over the 321st Association Banquet as 321st veterans and retirees were honored.

In 1995, the 321st Missile Group was directed to realign its Minuteman III force, and now has a dual mission. Its mission now is to both operate, maintain and secure combat-ready ICBM forces for the National Command Authority; while at the same time, safely and securely transfer its alert responsibilities to the 341st Missile Wing at Malmstrom AFB, Montana. The mission realignment involves the transfer of 120 missiles to Malmstrom, and 30 missiles to the Ogden Air Logistics Center, Utah. This process started in October 1995 and is expected to take three years to complete.

OUR MISSION

Professional Warriors Operating, Maintaining, And Securing Combat Ready ICBM Forces For the National Command Authority.

OUR VALUES

Integrity—Commit to truth, morality, and honesty in all that you do.

Courage—Physical, moral, and mental bravery to make the right decision.

Competence—Strive to be an expert.

Tenacity—Stubborn persistence to mission.

Service—Dedicated to a higher purpose and to customer satisfaction.

Patriotism—Sacrifice for greater good and do what is best for our most important customer.

Teamwork—Respect and commitment to each other, above self in mission.

Loyalty—Faithful allegiance to yourself, to each other and the mission.

Pride—Take delight in both your actions and the actions of your teammates.

Self-Discipline—Display and require the correct pattern of behavior at all times.

Openness—Willingness to listen and consider the views of others.

OUR KEY RESULT AREAS

KRA 1—reliable weapon system.

KRA 2—mission ready people.

KRA 3—safe practices.

KRA 4—secure weapons system.

OUR STRATEGIC GOALS

Maximize our ICBM combat capability.

Enhance safety and nuclear surety.

Embrace our environmental responsibility.

Practice a healthy lifestyle.

Nurture professional development.

Foster a quality improvement culture.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the afternoon of Tuesday, April 16, 1996, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber and therefore missed rollcall vote No. 120—deploring individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and commending the vital, ongoing work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and rollcall vote No. 119—to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for increased taxpayer protections. I want the RECORD to show that if I had the opportunity to be in this Chamber when these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" for both rollcall vote No. 120 and rollcall vote No. 119.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MACRI

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, surely in God's eyes greatness is measured mostly by kindness. By that measure John Macri was one of the greatest of God's children ever to live.

His restaurant, the Italian Village, was not only a landmark in Indianapolis, but an institution and a legend as well.

Few serve humanity better than restaurateurs. They provide not only food and drink, but very special occasions especially for those who have to count their pennies and save up for the proverbial night out—no cooking and no dishes to wash.

Indianapolis mourns his death and celebrates his wonderfully kind and generous life.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Mar. 30, 1996]

SILVO JOHN MACRI, RESTAURANT OWNER AND NUMEROLOGIST

Services for Silvo John Macri, 70, Indianapolis, retired owner of Italian Village Restaurant and numerologist, will be April 2 at 1 p.m. in Flanner & Buchanan Broad Ripple Mortuary and at 3 p.m. in Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Calling will be from noon to 8 p.m. April 1 in the mortuary.

He died March 26.

Mr. Macri owned and operated the restaurant 43 years, retiring in 1994. When the restaurant was located in Carmel, it was called The Macri Family Italian Village.

He was a professional numerologist for thousands of people, including pianist Liberace, mentalist the Amazing Kreskin and actress Rita Moreno. Mr. Macri was an instructor of numerology and held workshops throughout the country. He also co-hosted the John and Jan Show of WIFE radio in 1980-81.

He founded Realities Inc., PSI Inc., Perceptions Inc., A course in Miracles Central Indiana study group and The Seven Inc. He co-founded Indianapolis Meals on Wheels and Indiana Growth Center. He was a charter board member of Indianapolis for Free University and a council member of Unity and Indianapolis Diversity.

He was the author of Message of the Numbers.

He was an Army veteran of World War II. Memorial contributions may be made to Hear My Voice, Protecting Our Nation's Children, P.O. Box 314, 2138 Broad Ripple Ave., Indianapolis 46220.

Survivors: children Toni Macri-Reiner, Gina Hayden, Victor, Katelyn Macri, Giovanna Macri-Russell; sisters Vera Agostino, Ida DeBlase; brother Joseph Macri; nine grandchildren; three great-grandchildren.

SALUTE TO THE U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND THE SALT RIVER PROJECT

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Salt River Project [SRP] for their historic commitment to secure water resources for the economic vitality of central Arizona.

These two organizations worked together at the turn of this century to build the Theodore Roosevelt Dam, located about 80 miles northeast of what is today downtown Phoenix. On April 12, SRP and the Bureau, along with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, a coalition of six Phoenix-area cities and the Tonto National Forest, will rededicate Roosevelt Dam. Over the last 5 years, these parties have worked together to add 77 vertical feet to Roosevelt Dam, providing for flood control and safety of dam storage as well as additional water conservation storage.

This \$430 million reclamation safety of dams project, the largest in the Nation, will provide the metropolitan Phoenix area with additional water-storage capacity and a greater margin of safety from natural disasters like earthquakes and flooding.

On this historic occasion, I would like to review the background for this important Federal legislation. On the morning of June 5, 1976, Teton Dam, built in a steep-walled canyon 40 miles northwest of Idaho Falls, ID, failed. Thousands of farms and homes were washed away. Eleven people died. More than \$400 million of property damage was done.

Though nothing could compensate for the destruction and pain caused by the Teton Dam failure, this disaster did result in a thorough review of all Bureau of Reclamation dams. That review led to the 1978 Federal Reclamation Safety of Dam Act. In its original form, the legislation appropriated \$100 million to modify dams needing repair. By 1983, the estimated cost to repair a select group of dams had risen to \$650 million.

Throughout the early 1980's, many in Congress argued persuasively for that \$650 million appropriation for the dams needed repair in their States. Through their hard work, they succeeded in convincing skeptical colleagues that the repairs were indeed needed and that local entities would pay their fair share. The principle of cost-sharing with local entities was introduced and codified in reclamation law.

In Arizona, most of the dam modifications called for in the Safety of Dams Act have been completed, and without question, they have demonstrably improved the quality of life in central Arizona, which was subject to raging floods in 1978, 1980, and 1993. These modifications do not mean that Arizona will never

again face flooding or other natural disasters. But the modifications have added an extra measure of safety to life in the Valley of the Sun.

At a time when Government-built dams are the target of criticism by some, I am encouraged that my colleagues in the House, and in the State and local government, have not lost sight of the many benefits that flow from multi-purpose projects like the Theodore Roosevelt Dam.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TOWN OF ALTON, NH

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, let me extend my sincerest congratulations to the town of Alton, NH, as it celebrates its bicentennial anniversary on June 16, 1996. It is a pleasure to commemorate such a milestone event and recognize this New Hampshire village.

The people of Alton have preserved the town's historic past and traditions. Located on the southern tip of Lake Winnepesaukee, the town of Alton offers a pristine and unmatched beauty that attracts both residents and visitors of New Hampshire to this area. Whether it is the shores of Lake Winnepesaukee or the surrounding mountains, Alton offers unlimited enjoyment for all people throughout the year.

Alton's original town limits consisted of sections from: New Durham, Gilmanton, Gilford, and Wolfeboro. Over the years Alton has developed into seven neighborhoods: Alton Village, South Alton, East Alton, West Alton, Alton Bay, Alton Mountain, and The Gore. These seven boroughs have established their own identity, while strengthening and propelling the town of Alton into a leading New Hampshire community.

Once known as New Durham Gore, Alton established the traditional town meeting format of government that is still being practiced today. It is refreshing to be associated with people, such as the Alton residents, who have not forgotten their past and traditions.

I have had the opportunity to work with the people of Alton on many different occasions over the years. Most recently, I visited to evaluate the damage caused by the devastating dam break. After this visit I have come to fully understand the love, generosity, and big-heartedness of this town. I commend their independence, character, dedication, and mutual respect for one another.

Allow me to wish the town of Alton a happy bicentennial, and I appreciate the opportunity to be included in its celebration. It is an honor to represent the town of Alton in the U.S. Congress.

NEW BRITAIN ROTARY CLUB ANNIVERSARY

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that

I rise today to congratulate the members of the Rotary Club of New Britain, CT, as they celebrate their 75th anniversary.

It was on April 20, 1921, that Leon Sprague, the Rotary's organizer and charter president, brought into being the first local organization of professional, industrial, and business executives to serve the community. From the very beginning, the members of the Rotary Club of New Britain have committed themselves to their creed, "service above self," by generously providing the community with time, money, and unselfish service in the important fields of education, orphanages, hospitals, civic amenities, and scholarships to needy students. I am so proud of the men and women of the Rotary who work tirelessly to assure that needs of citizens are met.

Today, I congratulate the Rotary Club of New Britain on its anniversary and I commend its members on their dedication and lasting contributions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 110, H.R. 956, conference report on product liability reform, while I was present on the floor and inserted my voting card, it appears that my vote was not recorded. I do want to note that I voted in favor of H.R. 956 when it originally passed the House.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH AND PATIENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about disturbing trends in contemporary health care, and to discuss H.R. 3222, The Hippocratic Oath and Patient Protection Act of 1996, which I introduced to halt those trends and protect strong doctor-patient relationships.

Mr. Speaker, more and more doctors and patients are enrolled with managed care and HMO's. The Wall Street Journal reports on the financial success of HMO's by stating it has left them "so awash in cash they don't know what to do with it all."

U.S. Healthcare, for example, is a major, corporate HMO with 2.4 million members. It makes \$1 million a day in profits. Its CEO, Leonard Abramson, walked away from his company's recent merger with Aetna with a personal profit of nearly \$1 billion.

Clearly, there is a built-in conflict between a for-profit HMO and the needs of a patient. The less money spent on providing care for the patient, the more money the company makes. It's that simple.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, we must all work to control health care costs. However, we must also ensure that health care decisions are made by doctors using medical rationale with their patients' interests at heart, not insurance

administrators using financial spreadsheets with their own economic interests at heart. And most importantly, we must preserve the fundamental core of successful health care—the strong doctor-patient relationship.

Unfortunately, with the growth of managed care and the power of large insurance companies, serious problems are developing which, in my view, threaten the doctor-patient relationship.

Many HMO's use what are essentially "free-for-denying-service" systems, which pay doctors for denying care and penalize them for providing it. Doctors under some plans lose up to 50 cents of compensation for every dollar they order spent on emergency care. And according to a Mathematica Policy Research study, 60 percent of managed care plans in this country currently place their providers at some financial risk for the cost of patient care. This places doctors in very difficult situations, as they are asked to base their decisions on criteria that is contrary to what they were taught and swore to uphold.

You would have to be patently insane to sign on with an HMO you know is going to pay your doctor not to treat you. So some insurance companies are taking steps to make sure you don't know what they are doing. They keep their incentive plans secret from their customers, and in many cases keep both patients and doctors in the dark about the formulas used to approve or deny coverage. Therefore, doctors and consumers signing on do not know what they are getting themselves into, and insurers are free to make arbitrary decisions without outside scrutiny.

Further, many HMO contracts contain blatant gag rules that tell doctors what they can and cannot say to their patients. Last year, for example, Kaiser Permanente of Ohio told its doctors not to discuss any possible treatments with patients before checking with the company's consultants.

These outrageous clauses strike at the heart of informed consent and health care ethics—someone considering an operation should have all the relevant information to make their decision, and doctors must be able to provide that information.

These problems are serious enough that Massachusetts has already passed a law banning gag rules, while New York and several other State legislatures are considering bills to deal with these issues. Before recess, I introduced legislation that will take three steps to preserve strong doctor-patient relationships. My bill has already been endorsed by Consumers Union, the American Nurses Association, the Vermont Psychological Association, the American Psychological Association, the National Medical Association, and the Gray Panthers.

First, my legislation will ban outright incentives to deny appropriate care, and ensure safeguards are installed so doctors are not placed at substantial financial risk for patient care.

Second, my bill prohibits gag rules and other interference in doctors' communications regarding patient care. It is the only legislation that safeguards doctors' communications with their colleagues and the public as well as their patients.

Third, to ensure neither doctors nor patients are kept in the dark about what their insurer is doing, my legislation provides for open, honest discussion of practices key to patient care