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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. UPTON].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 26, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable FRED UPTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2969. An act to eliminate the Board of Tea Experts by repealing the Tea Importation Act of 1897.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

S. 1459. An act to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land, and for other purposes.

MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1995, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leaders limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] for 5 minutes.

RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF WOMEN

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am continuing to talk a bit about women in history since this is Women's History Month.

One of the things I have been doing this month as I talked to people is I carry around a little shoe. It is no bigger than that, and it is a shoe that someone gave to me that they bought in an antique store in China that was used to go on a woman's foot. When you think about it, China was one of the few countries where you were not even better off being rich if you were female, and maybe many of you remember the story of the three swans written about the three Chinese women who kept praying that when they came back they would not come back as a female.

But when you think about the binding of the foot, and I have not seen anyone that could look at that shoe and not shudder to think of the pain of what it felt like to have that foot bound, and then when you think about the fact that that practice did not stop until halfway through the century and there are still women who are older hobbling around that had had this done to them, you realize how far the world is behind on dealing with women and women's issues.

Mr. Speaker, when I talk about the binding of the foot, I think we bind something in this society, too. We have bound women's minds. Women's minds have been bound by our not knowing our real history, not knowing what really we contributed to this country, and therefore I think we have made women feel that they have no right to ask for anything or to ask to be treated equally in this country because the image is they did not do anything, why should they get anything? They came over here on cruise ships, sat around eating bonbons, getting their hair

done, and have not done anything except waiting for people to win the battles for them.

Some of the exciting things that have happened while I am in office that have gone on to try to correct that image has been the Women in the Military Memorial that many, many women have come forward to put out there, and whether you look at the Revolutionary War, which had women serving in it, Molly Corbit being one that is buried at West Point and was the first woman to ever have gotten a full pension just like men did because George Washington insisted that was the only fair thing, and there were other women who were in the Revolutionary Army, too, that got the same thing, or whether you go right on through all the wars until the current Bosnian crisis, where we have women in the field in Bosnia; you see pictures of them coming across the screen today as the First Lady is over there talking to them with the troops.

You know, women have been like the lioness, I guess, in nature. They are perfectly willing to protect their country, to do whatever it takes, and any time, whether it was in winning the West, whether it was World War II, whether it is today in Bosnia, or whether it was way, way back in the Revolutionary War, they did that.

Mr. Speaker, how sad that we do not know their names and we do not know so many of the stories of their bravery. I cannot wait until the Women's Military Memorial is done because the stories they are collecting are unbelievable. They kind of fell off the table when the history books were written, stories of nurses that were downed in World War II in Albania and how long it took them to walk to the coast in the middle of winter to finally get out. I mean, very brave things that would make great movies, and let us hope some day we do make movies about

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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women in some role other than what we usually see them in.

But we are not going to see movies about women in history in those roles until we recognize that women played those roles in history, and I think that is why this month is so critical.

So I hope more and more school-children and more people everywhere dig into history, find the real story and let us get it out. That is never to diminish what men did. Of course, men did wonderful, wonderful things in help building this Republic, but to tell only half the story is really not fair.

So we have had his story, and this is the month to do her story, and I hope we get more people actively involved in looking at that and realizing the value of it.

When we tried too hard to get this front and center in 1976 during the Bicentennial, even one of my own newspapers would attack me for wasting the House's time for talking about brave American foremothers and what they have contributed. In fact, they even attacked me on the very front page. I hope we now have much more sense about that and that we could move forward and get the record set straight.

KEEP HEALTH CARE PROMISES TO VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to announce the introduction of H.R. 3142, a bill known as the Uniform Services Medicare Subvention Demonstration Project Act. This bill is intended to be a companion to Senator PHIL GRAMM's bill, S. 1487.

Mr. Speaker, when we ask men and women to serve in our Nation's Armed Forces, we make them certain promises. One of the most important is the promise that, upon the retirement of those who serve 20 years or more, a grateful Nation will make health care available to them for the rest of their lives. Unfortunately, for many 65-and-over military retirees, this promise is being broken.

When the military's Civilian Health and Medical Program of the United States [CHAMPUS] was established in 1966, just 1 year after Medicare, 65-and-over military retirees were excluded from CHAMPUS because it was felt they could receive care on a space-available basis from local military hospitals and they would not require health care services from the private medical community. For many years, there were few problems and plenty of available space, but as military bases and their hospitals have closed, more and more retirees are finding it increasingly difficult to receive the care they were promised.

Mr. Speaker, on January 19, 1995, I introduced, along with Congressmen GEREN, BARTON, CONDIT, and SAM JOHN-

SON, H.R. 580, which is a bill to allow the reimbursement to the Department of Defense by the Department of Health and Human Services for care rendered to Medicare eligible retirees and their families in military treatment facilities. This is better known as Medicare subvention.

Over the course of the past year, H.R. 580 has received broad, bipartisan support and currently has 248 cosponsors. But despite the overwhelming support for this bill it does not look likely to be able to move it out of the Ways and Means Committee or the Commerce Committee. If this bill did not make it to the floor, the cost of \$1-2 billion that CBO has attached to this bill will hurt its chances of passage in the House and the Senate.

As many of my colleagues who have cosponsored this bill realize, H.R. 580 shouldn't increase cost to the Federal Government at all. In fact, it may even save money. It would allow the same military retirees with the same health problems to use the same doctors, so it should cost no more to the Federal Treasury regardless of whether DOD or Medicare pays the bill. But, because it is a shift from discretionary spending to entitlement spending, the budget numbers reflect an increase in spending.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I introduced on Thursday, March 21, 1996, takes care of this problem. This bill will create a demonstration project of Medicare subvention to DOD to prove the budget neutral stance I, and the 248 cosponsors, have taken on H.R. 580. This new bill, H.R. 3142 attempts to correct the shortcoming of H.R. 580 while at the same time building upon its strengths. This bill should solve the problem we have had in the past with the large CBO pricetag by requiring that DOD maintains the current level of support that it is currently providing military retirees, and having Medicare pick up coverage of additional Medicare-eligible military retirees once DOD has reached its obligated level.

This demonstration will not increase cost to the taxpayer because it will ensure that DOD cannot shift costs to HCFA, and that the total Medicare cost to HCFA will not increase. In fact, this too should actually save money. The Retired Officers Association, in a letter of December 15, 1995, reports that:

Using 1995 as a baseline, the eligible Medicare population will grow by 1.6 million beneficiaries by 2000. This will increase Medicare's cost by \$7.7 billion if new beneficiaries rely on Medicare as their sole source of care. But, with subvention and DOD's 7 percent discount to the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), the aggregate cost increase can be reduced by \$361 million over that same time frame. Because health care will be managed, further savings could be realized which could be passed on by DOD to Medicare through reduced discounts.

Mr. Speaker, this new legislation makes a good attempt to solve the problems brought on by the CBO cost estimate of Medicare subvention. As

DOD's managed health care program, TRICARE, is implemented throughout the country, many military retirees within many of my colleagues' districts will be affected, so I urge my colleagues to support this bill and to become cosponsors.

GENETIC DISCOVERIES AND OUR HEALTH PRIVACY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, should an insurance company be able to deny children medical coverage because their mother died of an inherited heart defect that her children may or may not carry? That is the dilemma facing a California father who cannot get family medical coverage under his group plan as a result of his wife's death. And that is a dilemma crying out for congressional intervention.

Scientific knowledge of the secrets hidden deep inside our genes is advancing at an unbelievable rate. It seems that we learn of a new genetic discovery on a weekly basis. But, as researchers find the genetic mutations that cause specific diseases or that appear to cause a genetic predisposition to specific diseases, a host of ethical, legal, and social complications arise that will take our greatest efforts to resolve.

The human genome project is a 15-year, multinational research effort to read and understand the chemical formula that creates each of the 80,000 to 100,000 human genes. If spelled out using the first 4 letters of the 4 chemicals that make up DNA, that formula would fill one-thousand 1,000 page telephone books, representing 3 billion bits of information. Often, just a single letter out of place is enough to cause disease.

We cannot read this entire genetic script yet, but advances in science indicate that we will be able to soon. In fact, although the project is scheduled for completion in 2005, at its current pace, many experts believe it will be done before then. That means that we need to begin making some very difficult public-policy decisions, now, before those decisions are made by self-interested parties.

Senators MACK and HATFIELD introduced legislation in the Senate on this issue and I have submitted the companion bill, H.R. 2690, the Genetic Privacy and Nondiscrimination Act, in the House. This measure will establish guidelines concerning the disclosure and use of genetic information and protect the health privacy of the American people. Genetic information must not be used—misused—to deny access to health insurance.

This bill will not only safeguard health privacy and help preserve insurance coverage, it will also remove potential barriers to genetic testing.