

ALABAMA TEACHER IN BOSNIA  
AND HERZEGOVINA HELPS DE-  
VELOP SUPPORT FOR DEMOC-  
RACY AND FREE ELECTIONS

**HON. TERRY EVERETT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 23, 1997*

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Joan Byington Stough of my congressional district, who participated in CIVITAS@Bosnia and Herzegovina, an intensive program from August 1–17, 1997, designed to train teachers from throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed to educate for democracy. Joan Byington Stough is a counselor-teacher at Dalraida Elementary School in the Montgomery County School System, Montgomery, AL.

Ms. Stough was part of a team of 20 American educators who were assigned to 16 locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Republika of Srpska. The Americans teamed with 18 teachers from the Council of Europe in nine of these sites. This education for program reached 550 teachers from both entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The summer training program was developed by the Center for Civic Education, which supplied me with this information, as part of a major civic education initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina supported by the U.S. Information Agency and the United States Department of Education. It built on a program which began in 1996. I am told that the U.S. Information Service in Sarajevo provided valuable assistance to the program. The goals of the program are to provide teachers with the tools necessary to help prepare students and their communities for competent and responsible citizenship, including participation in elections and other opportunities to take part in the political life of their communities. Achieving this goal will contribute to the reconstitution of a sense of community, cooperation, tolerance and support for democracy and human rights in this war torn area.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Joan Byington Stough for her dedication and commitment during the summer training program. Her work is helping to achieve the overall objective of building democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TRIBUTE TO HUNTS POINT MULTI-  
SERVICE CENTER, INC.

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 23, 1997*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Hunts Point Multi-Service Center, Inc., for 30 years of service to the South Bronx community. The anniversary was celebrated on September 14 at 630 Jackson Avenue, in my South Bronx congressional district.

Ramon S. Velez, the center's founder and president, understood the need to establish a center that could provide South Bronx residents with a wide variety of services right in the community. The Center started as a Federal demonstration project, established with

the collaboration of Federal, State, and local governments.

Throughout its 30 years of service, the center has been a model of excellence in providing our community with quality health care, counseling, substance abuse services, education, training, child care, and housing services.

With the collaboration of a qualified staff, the center expanded its network to include additional services in conjunction with other local organizations and medical centers. Among these are: the South Bronx Mental Health Council, the Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center, United Bronx Parents, the Bronx Perinatal Consortium, the New York State Division of Parole, the Osborne Association, Argus Community, and the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center.

Highlights of the 30th anniversary celebration were the inauguration of a new health center and dedications for a new Head Start Center and the South Bronx School of Technology. It also featured a community parade, an ethnic festival, and performances by many artists, including Tito Puente.

The achievements of the Hunts Point Multi-Service Center are measured by the people it has served. Thousands of residents have been employed and benefited from the center's education and training programs. And hundreds of thousands of people, from children to senior citizens, have received quality health care.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to honor the family and friends of the Hunts Point Multi-Service Center, Inc. for their 30 years of success and dedication serving the South Bronx community.

IN 1995, MEDICARE PAID 393 DOCTORS MORE THAN \$1 MILLION FOR SERVICES; 3,152 DOCTORS RECEIVED BETWEEN \$500,000 AND \$1,000,000. NOW A GREEDY FEW WANT MORE

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 23, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the Medicare agency tells me that in 1995, Medicare paid 393 doctors more than \$1 million for services; 3,152 doctors received between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Now a Greedy Few want more.

Despite the ability of doctors to make a fortune from Medicare by providing lots of services to beneficiaries, a few doctors are pushing an amendment by Senator KYL to let doctors privately contract with Medicare benefits.

Strip away the rhetoric, and a private contract is a contract between a doctor who holds his life in your hands in which he demands that you give up your Medicare benefits and that you promise not to file a claim with Medicare. Instead, you agree to let him charge you anything he wants—because you are desperate for your health. We like to think of contracts between equals, negotiated fairly. There is no equality, there is no fairness in these contracts.

Want an example of a private contract? Look at today's Washington Post, page B-3, where a doctor in Manassas, VA is being investigated for charging a Medicare-eligible pa-

tient \$12,000 for the injection of a massive dose of aloe vera into the stomach in order to combat lung cancer. The investigation is due to the fact the man died in the doctor's office after the injection. Medicare does not cover quackery. It does not pay \$12,000 for an injection. But this man and this doctor had a private contract. There will be a lot more of this murderous nonsense if the Kyl amendment succeeds.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 23, 1997]

VA. DOCTOR'S TREATMENT OF MAN WHO DIED IS SCRUTINIZED

(By Leef Smith)

A Texas man who had lung cancer died in the spring in the office of a Manassas physician to whom he had gone for a costly intravenous treatment that is not officially sanctioned but that he hoped would save his life, according to Virginia State Police.

The man, Clarence Holland Lander, 83, became "violently ill" shortly after the \$12,000 treatment was administered, and he died May 17, according to records in Prince William County Circuit Court.

The physician, Donald L. MacNay, an orthopedic surgeon, is under investigation in connection with Lander's death and with the treatment allegedly employed—intravenous administration of "a concentrated form of aloe vera and other substances," police said. Aloe vera, a cactus-like member of the lily family, is known to have some healing properties.

Police said that their investigation is continuing and that MacNay has not been charged with any offense. MacNay, who investigators said still is licensed to practice medicine, did not return phone calls to his Manassas office yesterday.

An assistant to MacNay, Ronald Ragan Sheetz, 41, of Manassas, was arrested Thursday and charged with nursing without a license. According to an affidavit that accompanied the request for the arrest warrant, MacNay ordered Sheetz to give Lander the aloe vera injection.

"This procedure was carried out by the subject believed to be Ronald Sheetz who has no medical license of file, under Dr. MacNay's direction and presence," the warrant states. State Police spokeswoman Lucy Caldwell said MacNay also is under investigation in connection with Sheetz's action.

"We're looking into questionable medical practices, drug transactions and suspicious cancer treatments of this doctor's office," Caldwell said. "At this time we're trying to determine how wide-reaching the practice here may be. It's still too early to say."

A spokeswoman for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration said that the intravenous aloe vera treatment has not been approved by the agency and that officials with the National Cancer Institute said they are not studying aloe in connection with cancer treatment.

At the same time, the healing properties of aloe are being studied by researchers exploring alternative medicines to treat diseases, and papers and advertisements about oral aloe-based concentrates are found easily on the Internet. Experts say that as many as 50 percent of the cancer patients in the United States try some kind of therapy that is not officially sanctioned.

Such treatments include special diets, vitamins, mental imagery, wearing magnets, coffee enemas and consuming cartilage and oil from sharks.

Lander's son, James Lander, said that his father was in excellent health before the terminal cancer was diagnosed and that he jumped at the chance to beat the disease. He said his father learned about the aloe treatment from reading an article and found MacNay through word-of-mouth referrals.

"The treatment gave him hope," James Lander said. "He completely brightened up. You could just see it. I'm sure he thought it would cure him or he wouldn't have gone to Virginia" from his home in Waco, Tex.

In a search warrant affidavit filed Friday in Circuit Court, investigators said they were seeking "patient files and other records related to appointments and [the] treatment of other patients who have received this treatment and have both lived and died."

An affidavit was filed yesterday in Fairfax County Circuit Court to obtain a search warrant for an office in Annandale that police said MacNay opened in July.

Sheetz was released from jail on personal recognizance. If convicted of the felony charge, he could be sentenced to up to five years in prison.

#### THE RESPONSIBLE BORROWER PROTECTION BANKRUPTCY ACT

**HON. RICK BOUCHER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 23, 1997*

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my friend, BILL MCCOLLUM, in introducing the Responsible Borrower Protection Bankruptcy Act. This legislation is intended to ensure that our personal bankruptcy laws operate fairly, efficiently, and free of abuse.

Today's consumer bankruptcy system is fundamentally flawed. The Bankruptcy Code makes virtually no attempt to calibrate the level of bankruptcy protection to the level of each debtor's need. Rather, it allows a debtor to discharge debts even if the debtor can repay those debts. Currently, about 70 percent of bankruptcy filers use chapter 7, which has no provision for debt repayment even if the filer can repay. Only 30 percent use chapter 13, which sets up repayment plans. At present, individuals with significant income and the ability to repay some of their debts can obtain the same full discharge of debts as individuals with little or no income and assets.

Our legislation addresses this problem by requiring that a debtor demonstrate that he or she actually needs bankruptcy relief and, if so, provides only the amount of relief that is needed. This needs-based system would create a simple formula, based on a debtor's income and obligations, to determine exactly how much relief the debtor needs. Individuals with no means to repay their debts could file for bankruptcy under chapter 7, thereby obtaining complete debt relief and a fresh start. Individuals who can repay a portion of their debts would file under chapter 13 and begin a repayment plan based on what they can afford. Recognizing that an individual's circumstances can change, the legislation also requires a periodic review of a debtor's financial situation so the repayment can be adjusted if necessary.

The legislation also imposes a number of procedural reforms to improve the bankruptcy process. It streamlines bankruptcy proceedings so that they are more efficient for all parties involved. It requires that debtors receive information about alternatives to bankruptcy, including credit counseling. Educating consumers about their options should help to spare many consumers from the bankruptcy process, since many creditors are willing to create alternative repayment programs with people in financial distress.

With this change in the Bankruptcy Code, the bankruptcy system would protect consumers in financial difficulty without unfairly imposing inappropriate additional costs and burdens on consumers who continue to pay their debts. The Responsible Borrower Protection Bankruptcy Act recognizes that individuals who file for bankruptcy should receive the amount of debt relief they truly need—no more and no less.

All consumers should benefit from this legislation—every consumer pays higher prices for goods and services and higher interest rates as a result of bankruptcy losses. Enactment of the Responsible Borrower Protection Bankruptcy Act will reduce the level of those bankruptcy losses, thereby reducing the cost of credit for all consumers.

Also benefiting from this reform will be borrowers who pose some risk for lenders. The ease of filing for chapter 7 relief today discourages the making of loans to these creditworthy but somewhat marginal borrowers. Honest, well-intentioned low-income consumers will find greater opportunities to obtain credit when our legislation is enacted.

I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation and will work closely with my colleague, Mr. MCCOLLUM, to ensure its passage.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FOREST RECOVERY AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

**HON. ROBERT SMITH**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 23, 1997*

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Forest Recovery and Protection Act of 1997 to address the grave forest health problems that exist, not only in my home State of Oregon, but across the United States.

I am delighted to be joined by Representative CHARLIE STENHOLM, ranking Democrat on the Agriculture Committee, Representative LARRY COMBEST, who chairs the Subcommittee on Forests, Resource Conservation and Research, as well as Representatives BISHOP, CALLAHAN, EMERSON, and PETERSON (PA), who are original cosponsors of the bill. A companion to this bill will also be introduced in the Senate by Senator GORDON SMITH of Oregon.

That this bill enjoys bipartisan support in the House, and equally substantial support in the Senate, indicates both the significance of our growing forest health crisis and the commitment of Members in both Chambers of Congress and on both sides of the aisle to address the issue in a productive and cooperative way.

This bill is the result of six Agriculture Committee hearings on the health of America's forest, in which the committee listened to and learned from the administration, scientists, academics, lawmakers, State foresters, land managers, environmentalists, and the forest products industry.

It establishes a nationwide, scientific, organized, efficient, and timely strategy for addressing forest health concerns in all regions of the country. This legislation is desperately needed, because, as our hearing record attests:

The long-term health of America's forest is threatened by wildfire, disease, insect infestations, and the loss of habitat.

Each region of the country has significant and unique forest health problems requiring individualized and carefully tailored remedies.

A tremendous body of scientific knowledge exists that both documents declining forest conditions, and promotes strategies for land managers to restore and recover vulnerable forest resources.

Delayed or passive management of our forests will certainly result in long-term resource damage. The most effective way to reverse this grave trend is through active, scientific, timely management.

The Chief of the Forest Service has testified that 40 million acres of national forest are at imminent risk of being lost to catastrophic wildfire. Yet, we are investing just \$50 million per year in on-the-ground wildfire prevention, while spending as much as \$1 billion per year fighting wildfire.

This is backward. Unless we invest more in prevention, wildfires will continue to increase in frequency and intensity, destroying human life and property and degrading habitat, watershed values, and the quality of our air and water.

The Forest Recovery and Protection Act sets forth a strategy that will assist the Forest Service in rolling up its shirt sleeves and tackling chronic forest conditions in an organized and timely way and within the parameters of all existing environmental laws and forest plans.

This legislation creates a national, 5-year program to restore forest health by directing the Forest Service to systematically identify and prioritize forest recovery areas at greatest risk of loss to wildfire, insect infestations and disease, and conduct recovery projects in these areas.

To assist the agency in identifying and ranking the areas at greatest risk, a new scientific panel is established in an advisory capacity. Because adequate monitoring of management activities is so important, this panel is also charged with providing recommendations on a monitoring plan for the national program.

Prior to implementation of the 5-year program, the bill directs the agency to implement advance forest recovery projects. These projects will proceed in areas where the risk of destruction to human life and property or of serious resource degradation is obvious and imminent and where extensive scientific assessments have already been completed, and treatments can be designed and implemented quickly.

The bill also provides a new source of funding to assist the Forest Service in implementing advance recovery projects and administering the national program. In order to maximize agency accountability for the use of this new funding, the bill requires that the fund's availability be tied to timely decisionmaking and reporting by the agency. This will create an incentive for the agency to act in a time-sensitive and responsible manner.

The bill sets a standard of accountability for the agency consistent with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. The Forest Service is required to report both to Congress and the American public on the results achieved by the projects conducted under this act. In addition, the USDA Inspector General and the General Accounting Office