

IN HONOR OF THE SALVATION  
ARMY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor The Salvation Army's Harbor Light Complex in the Greater Cleveland area on their 50th Anniversary.

The Harbor Light Complex has a strong commitment to helping those in the greater Cleveland area who are less fortunate. Through this institution, programs of Correction, Emergency Sheltering Services, Food Services, New Hope Citadel Corp., Residential Services, as well as Detox & Substance Abuse Programs help people deal with difficulties they face and gives them the courage and the tools to fight through them.

The Harbor Light Complex continues to provide in its historically established tradition the caring services needed to offer comfort, shelter sustenance, education and hope to the Greater Cleveland Community. The Salvation Army's continuing commitment to serving a diverse group of people in need in the Greater Cleveland area, sets an example of how caring individuals can change the world one life at a time.

I would like to recognize the Salvation Army's Harbor Light Complex for 50 years of quality service. They have truly met the needs of those who do not have a voice in our community.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR  
THE HEALTH CARE WORKER  
NEEDLESTICK PREVENTION ACT

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 1999*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues, MARGE ROUKEMA, GEORGE MILLER, and ROB ANDREWS to introduce the Health Care Worker Needlestick Prevention Act, a bill to prevent dangerous, costly and preventable needlestick injuries to our nation's health care workers.

For far too long, we have stood by and watched as health care workers suffer needlestick and sharps injuries in our nation's hospitals and health care system. According to a 1997 report by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), approximately 800,000 hospital-based workers are injured annually from accidental needlesticks. Many of those injuries infections from bloodborne diseases, the worst of which include HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis B & C.

OSHA estimates that approximately 16,000 needlesticks are contaminated by the HIV/AIDS. As of December 1998, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) had documented 54 cases of HIV seroconversions from needlesticks and more than 110 "possible" cases among U.S. healthcare workers. In addition, according to the International Health Care Worker Safety Center at the University of

Virginia, there are an estimated 18 to 35 new occupational HIV infections of health care workers occurring from accidental needlesticks each year.

These injuries are largely preventable through use of newer technologies that use engineering devices to minimize accidental needlesticks. Hundreds of hospitals across the country have already converted to the use of these devices, but there are still thousands that haven't done so. Our legislation would make such safety devices the norm rather than the exception.

The Health Care Worker Needlestick Prevention Act is modeled after a California state law. Last year, California became the first state in the nation to require needlestick protections. The legislation was signed into law by then-Governor Pete Wilson and was endorsed by a wide coalition including the California Health Care Association (the state hospital trade association), Kaiser Permanente, health care workers, and labor unions alike.

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA) has estimated that each needlestick injury costs between \$2,234 and \$3,832 for treatment, testing, and prophylactic drugs. Cal-OSHA has also estimated that the California safe needles and sharps law, passed last year and effective this August, will save affected businesses and facilities over \$100 million per year in excess of the cost of the new devices. Similar bills are now pending in state legislatures across the country.

While states are stepping to the plate to address this pressing concern, this is a national crisis and it deserves a national solution. The Health Care Worker Needlestick Prevention Act would amend OSHA's bloodborne pathogens standard to require the use of safe needle technology as the means for preventing needlestick injuries. It is a real-life solution that recognizes that these technologies are still not available or appropriate for use in every situation. To that end, it includes an exception process if the device would interfere with patient or worker safety, interfere with the success of a medical procedure, or if no such device is available in the marketplace. It would also require stricter reporting of needlestick injuries and creates a new clearinghouse on safer needle technology within NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) to collect the data and to assist employers with training curriculum and other advice on available technologies.

We stand here today with broad-based support similar to that which made the California law possible. Our legislation is endorsed by numerous organizations including: the Service Employees International Union; the American Nurses Association; the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Kaiser Permanente; The Consumer Federation of America; Becton Dickinson, a major medical device manufacturer; and the Emergency Nurses Association, the American Public Health Association, and AIDS Action.

It is time to take the appropriate step of protecting our health care workers. They simply should not be forced to risk their lives while trying to save ours.

Mr. Speaker, I want to especially thank Congresswoman ROUKEMA for her leadership on this issue and urge my colleagues on both

sides of the aisle to join us in support of this crucial effort.

Attached is a more detailed summary of the bill.

HEALTH CARE WORKER NEEDLESTICK PREVENTION ACT OF 1999, INTRODUCED BY REPS. PETE STARK AND MARGE ROUKEMA

BILL SUMMARY

Purpose: This bill would correct a dangerous problem in today's health care system in which health care workers suffer preventable needlestick injuries because appropriate technologies to prevent such injuries are not being utilized.

The bill would require the use of engineered safety mechanisms for needles and sharps in the health care arena to protect health care workers from life-threatening injuries caused by needlesticks and other sharps injuries.

OSHA Amendment: The bill amends OSHA's bloodborne pathogens standard to require that employers utilize needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps protections to prevent the spread of bloodborne pathogens in their workplace.

In carrying out this requirement, employers are to work with direct care health care workers who use such devices to ensure the appropriate selection of technology.

Exceptions: Safe needle technology will not be immediately, universally available and appropriate for all uses in the health care arena. Recognizing this fact, the bill provides for an exceptions process if an employer can demonstrate circumstances in which the technology: Does not promote employee safety; interferes with patient safety; interferes with the success of a medical procedure; and is not commercially available in the marketplace.

Exposure Control Plan: Employers would develop written exposure control plans to identify and select existing needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps protections and other methods of preventing the spread of bloodborne pathogens.

Sharps Injury Log: While we know that more than 800,000 health care workers suffer needlesticks every year, there is currently no uniform collection of data on sharps injuries to enable these incidents to be tracked, learned from, and prevented.

The bill would create a sharps injury log that employers would keep containing detailed information about any sharps injuries that occur.

Training: Employers would be required to adequately train direct care health care workers on the use of needleless technologies and systems with engineered sharps protections.

National Clearinghouse on Safer Needle Technology: The bill would establish a new clearinghouse within the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to collect data on engineered safety technology designed to help prevent the risk of needlesticks and other sharps injuries. NIOSH would have access to the sharps injury logs in order to carry out these duties. The clearinghouse would also create model training curriculum for employers and health care workers. In order to carry out these new tasks, the institute is authorized \$15 million in new funding.

Application to Medicare Hospitals: HHS would promulgate new regulations regarding conditions of participation in Medicare for those hospitals that are not covered by OSHA so that all hospitals across the country would, in effect, be covered by these new bloodborne pathogens requirements.

SIKH JOURNALIST GRILLED BY INDIAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS—THERE IS NO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 1999*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, India claims that it is democratic, but one of the cornerstones of democracy is freedom of the press. A recent event shows us again that there is no freedom of the press in India.

On May 11, Sukhbir Singh Osan, a journalist who has written for many papers in India and runs the website Burning Punjab, was interrogated by Indian intelligence officers for 45 minutes after he returned from a trip to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. He came to cover the big Sikh marches in Washington, New York, and Toronto and to deliver a speech on the persecution of Christians that has been going on since Christmas Day.

Apparently, this coverage upset the Indian oligarchy. The intelligence officers who came to Mr. Osan's house said that they had "specific instructions from Delhi."

Mr. Osan has been targeted by the Indian government before. He was denied a degree he earned. His telephone has been bugged and he has received threats. He is not the only one. Reporters who exposed government abuses have received telephone threats. One reporter was told that "it is dangerous to report against the government." That was under a Congress Party government. The government controls the television and radio as well as Press Trust of India (PTI) and United News of India (UNI). How can you have a democracy if the government controls the media and tries to intimidate reporters who report news that they don't want to come out?

I thank my friend Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, for bringing this story to my attention. His office issued an excellent press release on the grilling of Mr. Osan, which I believe will be very informative to my colleagues.

How can the United States continue to support a country that claims to be democratic but does not allow freedom of the press, kills tens of thousands over their religious beliefs, joins with the world's most notorious tyrants at the United Nations against the U.S., celebrates the anniversary of its nuclear explosion, routinely violates basic human rights, and will not even allow a simple vote on the political future of the minority nations seeking their freedom? Why should such a country be a major recipient of American aid and trade? We should stop our aid to India until it respects basic human rights and we should publicly declare our support for the 17 freedom movements within India's borders.

I place the Council of Khalistan's press release on the grilling of Mr. Osan into the RECORD.

JOURNALIST GRILLED BY INDIAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

THERE IS NO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 12—Sikh journalist Sukhbir Singh Osan, who runs the website Burning Punjab, was interrogated by Indian intelligence officers after returning from a trip to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, where he covered the Sikh 300th an-

niversary marches in Washington, New York, and Toronto and made a speech on "Recent Attacks on the Christian Community in India."

Intelligence officers grilled Mr. Osan at his home yesterday for over 45 minutes. They claimed that "we have specific instructions from Delhi." Mr. Osan stated that this action is "true to their anti-Sikh stance."

Mr. Osan has previously had his telephone bugged by the Indian government. He was denied a degree he earned because he has exposed corruption, atrocities, and acts of terrorism by the Indian government. He has received anonymous telephone threats.

"The interrogation of Sukhbir Singh Osan shows that there is no freedom of the press in India," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "Both Press Trust of India (PTI) and United News of India (UNI) are completely controlled by the Indian government," Dr. Aulakh stated. Noting that Mr. Osan has met lawmakers in both the U.S. and Canada, Dr. Aulakh said that "any more harassment of Mr. Osan will cause India big trouble."

"Reporters who put out information contrary to the government line are often threatened and harassed as Mr. Osan was yesterday," he said. "Reporters who have exposed government corruption and brutality have received anonymous telephone calls telling them that 'it is dangerous to report against the government,'" Dr. Aulakh said.

Mr. Aulakh urged the United States government to stop supporting the government of India. "India has joined with China, Russia, Cuba, and Libya in action against the U.S. at the United Nations," he noted. "India tried to build a security alliance against the United States. It recently celebrated the anniversary of its nuclear explosion and reiterated its refusal to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. India is a major human-rights violator. Amnesty International has not been allowed into the country since 1978," he pointed out. "Yet it remains one of the top recipients of U.S. aid."

The Indian government has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1988, more than 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalit "untouchables," and others. Tens of thousands of Sikhs languish in Indian jails without charge or trial, some since 1984.

"Why should the American taxpayers be forced to support a country where there is no religious freedom, no freedom of the press, and no human rights for minorities?" he asked. "Why should America support a country that is so vehemently anti-American?" he said. "The time has come for America to defend freedom in South Asia by defending Mr. Osan and other journalists, by cutting off aid to India, and by supporting the 17 freedom movements within India's artificial borders," Dr. Aulakh said.

TRIBUTE TO WILLENE C. NESBITT

**HON. ROBIN HAYES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 1999*

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Willene C. Nesbitt of Concord, North Carolina for her commitment and dedication to her community.

On Saturday, May 22, 1999, Mrs. Nesbitt will be celebrating her retirement from North-east Medical Center in Concord. Mrs. Nesbitt

has worked for more than 50 years at North-east Medical Center, formerly Cabarrus Memorial Hospital, and has helped it grow and change into the fine regional hospital it is today.

The celebration on Saturday is not only a retirement celebration, but also a show of appreciation for all of her efforts in the community.

Mrs. Nesbitt has been active in the Shankletown-Sidetown Community Organization. She was one of the founding board members of this organization.

One project that she recently spearheaded was gathering members of the community and surrounding areas together to help rebuild an elderly woman's dilapidated home to make it liveable again. Her selfless acts of kindness have brought so many in our community a better life.

Mrs. Nesbitt and her husband, John C. Nesbitt, have also been active in their church, Gilmore Chapel AME Zion Church.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Willene Nesbitt in her retirement from the hospital, but hope that her community activity will only escalate with her new found free time. She truly brings a smile to the faces of the people she touches and improves the quality of life for everyone in Cabarrus County.

HONORING MRS. ELLA SCHWARTZ

**HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 1999*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with sadness to remember and honor a legendary figure from my district, Mrs. Ella Schwartz. She passed away last week at the age of 80. Ella Schwartz was an icon of the city of Torrance and she has left a lasting impression on the city she called home.

Ella Schwartz was the daughter of Sam Levy, a founding father of the city of Torrance. The Sam Levy Department Store was the premier place to shop in the 1940's and 1950's. Following the death of her father in 1965, Mrs. Schwartz assumed control of the department store and in 1988 she transformed it into a women's boutique, naming it Ella's.

Ella Schwartz was actively involved in the community. She will be forever be linked to the revitalization of downtown Torrance. She was devoted to the city of Torrance, becoming a symbol of the city's heart and center.

Ella was a permanent fixture at her boutique until law year when she decided that it was time to retire and spend more time with her grandson. She was 79.

People will remember her fiery spirit and her dedication to improving the city of Torrance. She will be missed but not forgotten.

HONORING SHARI G. LAMBERT

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 1999*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has dedicated herself to improving the quality of life in my