

Edwards wants to see churches free from government regulations, he should aggressively pursue exemptions for church bodies from government zoning regulations, from government fire regulations, from government health regulations, from government hiring regulations, from government social-service regulations, and from so many other government regulations which have resulted in literally hundreds of lawsuits brought by the government against churches.

Unfortunately, Mr. Edwards' record proves that he does not believe in protecting the faith-community from government regulations—evidenced by his vote against the Religious Freedom Amendment. That Amendment was specifically designed (1) to free the community of faith from government intrusion into their religious expressions and (2) to protect voluntary citizen expressions of faith—including those of students. In opposing that Amendment—an Amendment which would have ended the government regulation of religious expression—Mr. Edwards amazingly declared—and I quote:

In my opinion, th[is] Amendment is the worst and most dangerous piece of legislation I have seen in my 15 years in public office.

Mr. Edwards actually feels that it is “dangerous” to end government regulation of public expressions of faith and to allow students to participate voluntarily in prayer!

Another problem with Mr. Edwards' “fire-wall” quote is that it attaches the phrase “separation of church and state” to the requirements of the First Amendment. He claims that the “separation of church and state” phrase accurately reflects the intent of those who framed the First Amendment. Again, official records prove Mr. Edwards wrong.

The entire debates surrounding the framing of the First Amendment are recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS from June 7 to September 25, 1789. Over those months, ninety Founding Fathers in the first Congress debated and produced the First Amendment. And those records make one fact exceptionally clear: in months of recorded discussions over the First Amendment, not one of the ninety Founding Fathers who framed the Constitution's religion clauses ever mentioned the phrase “separation of church and state”! It does seem that if this had been their intent, that at least one of them would of said something about it! None did.

For this reason, legal scholars committed to historical and constitutional accuracy rather than an activist judicial political agenda have correctly drawn attention to the type of blunder committed by Mr. Edwards. In fact, one judge accurately commented: “[So] much has been written in recent years . . . to ‘a wall of separation between church and State.’ . . . that one would almost think at times that it is to be found somewhere in our Constitution.” And Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart similarly observed: “[T]he metaphor [of] the ‘wall of separation’ is a phrase nowhere to be found in the Constitution.” And Chief-Justice William Rehnquist also noted: “[T]he greatest injury of the ‘wall’ notion is its mischievous diversion . . . from the actual intentions of the drafters of the Bill of Rights. . . . The ‘wall of separation between church and State’ is a metaphor based on bad history. . . . It should be frankly and explicitly abandoned.”

It is indeed striking that in the century-and-a-half following the adoption of the Constitu-

tion, the “separation of church and state” rhetoric so heartily embraced by Mr. Edwards was invoked in federal courts less than a dozen times—and on those occasions, the phrase was interpreted to mean that (1) America would establish no national denomination and (2) the federal government would not limit public religious expressions or activities. However, in the last 50 years, the federal courts have cited the “separation of church and state” principle in over 3,000 cases in order to allow the federal government to regulate public religious bodies and expressions—in direct opposition to the original intent of the First Amendment!

In summary, Mr. Edwards claims that “separation of church and state” was the goal of the First Amendment. It was not. Mr. Edwards also claims that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison would support his view. They would not. However, even if they had, they were only two among the 145 Founders who framed the Constitution and drafted the Bill of Rights. And unless Mr. Edwards can show that a majority of those framing the Constitution and First Amendment support his reading, then the views of two cannot be extrapolated to establish the intent of the entire body, especially when the great majority of those Founders—according to their own writings and legislative acts—opposed what Mr. Edwards proposes.

No Member of this Body should be part of obfuscating the clear, self-evident wording of the Constitution, or misleading the American public by claiming the First Amendment says something it doesn't. We should stick with what the First Amendment actually says rather than what constitutional and historical revisionists like Mr. Edwards wish that it said.

IN COMMENDATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD FOUNDATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the November 7th New York Times entitled “Little Ambassadors with Hearts in Need of Repair.” It tells the story of two infant children from Siberia who were transported to the United States to receive life saving heart surgeries. It also tells the story of a remarkable public private partnership between the United States and Russia involving our Department of Energy, the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy and the Children of the World Foundation. This wonderful organization's Chairman is a great friend of mine: William Denis Fugazy of New York. Mr. Fugazy and the Children of the World Foundation have not only sponsored these two Siberian infants for their emergency medical procedures but five previous children all of whom have received vital heart surgeries.

The heart procedures are being done at the Children's Hospital of the Westchester Medical Center of New York. I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing these two young infants the best of luck in these surgeries and a wonderful life to follow. I also commend the work of the Children of the World Foundation which is part of the Forum Club of New York

which itself brings key business and political leaders together.

I believe that in the New York Times article Bill Fugazy summed up the importance of the work of the Children of the World Foundation when he said that the medical procedures being performed on these children and the ones done previously “have opened avenues not there before and created new friendships.”

[From the New York Times, Nov. 7, 1999]

LITTLE AMBASSADORS WITH HEARTS IN NEED OF REPAIR

(By Elsa Brenner)

Two Siberian toddlers have arrived in the United States on an adult-size mission: to serve as emissaries of Russia and symbols of an effort to improve relations between the two countries.

Because they were born with potentially fatal heart defects and faced limited prospects for reaching adulthood in Russia, Sophia Ovchinnikova and Sergei Yurinski are at the Westchester Medical Center here to undergo surgery not available in Russia.

Some political and business leaders are want the two babies, handpicked from among thousands of others suffering from congenital heart defects in Russia, will serve as symbols of healing between nations—particularly in the area of nuclear disarmament.

“The children show the real human side of the work we're doing in Russia's nuclear cities,” Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said last week. “Everyone—Russians and Americans—want what's best for kids.”

The United States Department of Energy has been working in the remote Siberian regions of Tomsk, where Sophia lives, and Krasnoyarsk, Sergei's home on a non-proliferation program aimed at reducing the availability of nuclear material for weapons.

Sophia, 13 months old, and Sergei, 22 months old, arrived at Kennedy International Airport on Oct. 6 to a red-carpet welcome and were taken with their mothers to the Children's Hospital of the 1,100-bed Westchester Medical Center. A motorcade including the New York City Police and Fire Departments, the Westchester County police and dignitaries and businessmen, accompanied them. Those present included Kirill Speransky, senior counselor of the Russian Mission to the United Nations, Edward Mastal, director of the Highly Enriched Uranium Transparency Program of the United States Department of Energy, and Edward A. Stolzenberg, president and chief executive officer of the Westchester Medical Center.

The children's visit is sponsored by the Forum Club's Children of the World Foundation, a New York-based organization established by William Denis Fugazy, a limousine magnate and lobbyist, to give ailing youngsters in different parts of the world access to the most advanced medical techniques. The Forum Club, an organization of business and civic leaders, counts among its members Lee A. Iaccoca, the former chairman of the Chrysler Corporation.

The Siberian babies are the sixth and seventh to receive heart surgery in the United States under the sponsorship of Mr. Fugazy's foundation, which was formed last year.

Both Mr. Fugazy and Secretary Richardson said that because of the mutual humanitarian, economic and political benefits to both sides, American offers of medical assistance have been well received. The United States selected the two Russian children through the medical department of the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy.

In many cases, care at American hospitals specializing in pediatric heart surgery is the only opportunity for sick children like Sophia and Sergei to live normal lives, said Dr.

Lester C. Permut, the surgeon in charge of Sophia and Sergei's cases. The Westchester Medical Center is providing its services without charge to the children's families.

Dr. Permut said that Sophia and Sergei suffer from two of the most common heart disorders in children and that in the United States, the prognosis for such cases is excellent; a 95 percent survival rate after surgery.

"In this country, we consider these kinds of pediatric heart surgeries very routine operations," he said.

But in Russia, children having surgery to correct congenital heart defects have only a 5 percent chance of survival because advanced pediatric heart care is not available there. As Olga Victorovna Ovchionikova, Sophia's mother, explained through an interpreter: "I was told my child could have surgery in Novosibirsk, but that it was highly experimental and there were no guarantees. Then we heard about this. It was like a miracle."

It is the first time that the Children's Hospital at the Westchester Medical Center—one of only about 10 hospitals in the state licensed for pediatric heart surgery—is taking part in the Children's Foundation program. More than 100 children each day are cared for at the center here, which has the region's only pediatric intensive care and neonatal intensive care centers. Next year, the Medical Center plans to complete construction of its new 257,500-square-foot, four-story Children's Hospital.

At the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York earlier this year, Anton Kozhedub, 3, of Ukraine and Maria Lucia Miller and Merolyn Roario, infants from the Dominican Republic, underwent heart surgery. Mr. Fugazy said those medical procedures, like the others that have been performed, "have opened avenues not there before and created new friendships."

In particular, Police Commissioner Howard Safir of New York City and law enforcement officials from the Dominican Republic have since exchanged information that has aided in arresting criminals. And pharmaceutical companies are exploring new business venues in the Dominican Republic. Also, George Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the Yankees, helped finance a hospital in the Dominican Republic, a country that is a rich source for American baseball teams.

In the latest partnership with Siberia, the most immediate and palpable gain is Sergei's speedy recovery. A hole in his heart has been repaired and he is making satisfactory progress, Carin Grossman, a hospital spokeswoman, said.

Dr. Permut, who performs about 150 open-heart procedures a year, explained that the wall that should have formed between the lower left and right chambers of Sergei's heart did not completely close when Sergei was in the womb—resulting in an abnormal blood flow and increased pressure in the artery that goes through his lungs.

Before the operation, the blood pressure in the artery to Sergei's lungs was the same as that in his aorta, when it should have been one-fourth of the pressure. It has, however, finally begun to drop, but not to the level it should be.

Under ideal circumstances, the surgery should have been performed before Sergei reached 6 months. "It is already late to start fixing the problem," Dr. Permut said.

Sergei's lungs have suffered, although the damage is probably reversible, Dr. Permut said. Without the surgery, or a heart-lung transplant later on, Sergei would have lived only into his teenage years or perhaps until he was 20.

In contrast, Sophia is undergoing a correction of a hole between the two upper chambers of her heart at precisely the correct time in her life, Dr. Permut said. Her medical problem is less complex than Sergei's, although the mitral valve in her heart needs to be repaired as well. Without surgery, she might not have lived past her 20's, he said.

In interviews last week, Sophia's mother, Mrs. Ovchinnikova, and Sergei's mother, Yulia Sergeevna Yurinskaya, said they had been overwhelmed by the kindness New Yorkers have shown to them and their children.

"They've treated us like family," Mrs. Yurinskaya, a housekeeper at a Siberian factory said, speaking through Dr. Gregory Rozenblit, a director of the department that performs angioplasties at the Medical Center. Sergei's bed is littered with toy trucks and other presents from well-wishers.

Mrs. Yurinskaya is able to talk by phone every day to her husband Mikhail, who also works in a factory in Siberia, and to her parents and in-laws. "They were very worried about the baby, and at first they were crying because everything was so bad. But now they are crying because they're so happy."

Sophia lives with her mother, aunts and grandmother in a small town in Siberia. Ms. Ovchinnikova, a single mother who works as a housekeeper in a gym, said she talks to her relatives only about once a week at a pre-arranged time and place from the United States, because there is no phone in their apartment in Siberia.

When they do talk (the news from Siberia is that the snow has already begun to fall) the women discuss their new hopes for Sophia and changing relations between the two countries.

"We can't believe what is happening," Ms. Ovchinnikova said, "that after all these years of cold war tensions, there is now so much friendliness."

Sophia is awaiting surgery, and since their arrival in the United States, Sophia and her mother have lived in a small apartment here provided by the hospital, so that Sophia can recuperate from a cold and ear infection.

REMARKS IN SUPPORT OF H.R.
3075

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3075, the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure.

With a wide majority of my colleagues, I voted for the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) after it emerged from the conference committee two years ago while I opposed earlier versions of the bill. The final draft of the BBA accomplished many positive things for our seniors and our country. It expanded preventative benefits, such as increased access to mammographies and other cancer screenings, greatly increased health care access to children through the SCHIP program and enacted several strong anti-fraud and abuse provisions within the Medicare program.

Since the enactment of this broad and comprehensive legislation, I have been working

hard to smooth out some of the provisions which have caused concern for the many health care providers and Medicare beneficiaries in my state. During consideration of the budget resolution for last year, I offered an amendment which called on Congress to restore some of the inequitable reductions to home health care agencies as a result of the Balanced Budget Act. My amendment to the Congressional Budget Resolution was approved and represented the first legislative action on the road to the eventual restoration of some of the reimbursement rate reductions for home health care agencies in last year's omnibus budget bill.

A great number of us recognized last year that much more needed to be done for health care providers and seniors, which is why I am pleased that we are finally debating this bill on the floor. I am disappointed, however, that the majority has chosen to consider this measure by suspending the rules, barring members from offering amendments. Although this legislation will pass by a wide margin today, we cannot rest on this accomplishment. We need to continue working to bridge the differences between what is included in this piece of legislation and what has been included in a separate measure in the other body. As with any comprehensive piece of legislation, there are provisions about which I have concerns within this bill and would prefer certain provisions of the bill awaiting action by the other body. While the Senate and we both intend to provide much needed resources to health care providers in our states, we have understandably taken different approaches and offered different solutions.

I look forward to continuing working with my colleagues in both chambers and the administration to ensure we enact positive relief before the end of this session of Congress.

TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNANCE
AMENDMENTS OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this important legislation. Last year, the House passed similar legislation.

Since 1992, the Indian Health Service has transferred more than \$400 million to 211 tribes in Alaska and 38 tribes in the lower 48 States under the self-governance demonstration project.

The transfer of programming and budgeting authority to tribal governments has proven to be successful. Tribes have made significant progress in meeting the needs of their people and promoting the growth of their communities.

It is our responsibility to support the tribes' efforts improving their health care systems. The demonstration project has allowed tribes to expand their range of health care services to their membership.

I strongly urge each of my colleagues to support this bill.