

have been no indictments. The families who lost their loved ones in this terrible crime deserve to have justice and see those responsible prosecuted. We know where some of the responsible parties are, and we have the ability to detain and to prosecute and go after them. Why have the victims' families not received justice?

While we have been informed that the Saudi Government is being extremely cooperative, they are still not producing results, while they have strong indications of who the perpetrators of this terrible crime were and are. Let us move away from international politics and bring these terrible criminals to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the names of the service members killed in the bombing of Khobar Towers, in addition to Brian McVeigh.

The list referred to is as follows:

Following is the list of names of service members killed in the bombing of Khobar Towers near King Abdul Aziz Air Base, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in June 1996:

Capt. Christopher J. Adams, Massapequa Park, N.Y.

Capt. Leland T. Haun, Clovis, Calif.

Master Sgt. Michael G. Heiser, Palm Coast, Fla.

Master Sgt. Kendall K. Kitson Jr., Yukon, Okla.

Tech. Sgt. Patrick P. Fennig, Greendale, Wis.

Tech. Sgt. Thanh V. Nguyen, Panama City, Fla.

Staff Sgt. Daniel B. Cafourek, Watertown, S.D.

Staff Sgt. Kevin J. Johnson, Shreveport, La.

Staff Sgt. Ronald L. King, Battle Creek, Mich.

Sgt. Millard D. Campbell, Angelton, Texas  
Senior Airman Earl F. Cartrette Jr., Sellersburg, Ind.

Senior Airman Jeremy A. Taylor, Rosehill, Kan.

Airman First Class Christopher B. Lester, Pineville W. Va.

Airman First Class Brent E. Marthaler, Cambridge, Minn.

Airman First Class Brian W. McVeigh, Debary, Fla.

Airman First Class Peter J. Morgera, Stratham, N.H.

Airman First Class Joseph E. Rimkus, Edwardsville, Ill.

Airman First Class Justin R. Wood, Modesto, Calif.

Airman First Class Joshua E. Woody, Corning, Calif.

This information was confirmed by the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, that list, as I said, includes 19 American servicemen who lost their lives in service to this country 3 years ago tomorrow. All the relatives of those servicemen deserve justice, Jim and Sandy Wetmore, the parents of Brian McVeigh, deserve justice, the American people demand justice, and Congress must demand justice.

On the eve of this tragic anniversary, I urge the Congress to continue its effort, I urge this administration to continue their efforts, I urge each and every agency responsible, including the Department of Justice, including the Department of State, and all of our Federal agencies, to see that justice

does prevail, again, not only for Brian McVeigh, our hero, but for the parents and the families of the 18 other servicemen who lost their lives on June 25, 1996, in a terrorist attack in Saudi Arabia.

TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN HERO,  
CAPTAIN CURTIS J. ZANE,  
UNITED STATES NAVY RETIRED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of his 80th birthday, I rise tonight to pay tribute to an American hero, Captain Curtis J. Zane, United States Navy Retired.

Captain Zane, or Casey, as he is known among his friends, is not a hero in the popular sense of media. He is really one of those many silent and unsung American heroes who, when their Nation called, put everything on the line to protect our freedom. He is one of those heroes who strives every day to find the right balance between devoting time to work and financial success and just taking time to experience the sheer joy of living.

Born on July 4, our Independence Day, in 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio, Casey Zane has seen and lived the greatest part of this century, the American century. His parents came from Poland at the turn of the century, and like so many millions of immigrants, came to this country to begin a new life.

They married here and had five children. Casey is the youngest. While his father worked long and hard hours in the Cleveland steel mills, Casey attended school in Cleveland, selling newspapers before and after school with his brothers, Hank and Al.

After taking a year off to work following the tragic death of his father at the hands of a drunk driver, Casey graduated from John Hay High School in 1938. He was elected president of his graduating class. Casey's mom and brothers and sisters pulled together and were determined that he, Casey, would be the first of the family to attend college.

In 1939, he started at Ohio State University. After 3 years there, with war clouds looming, Casey signed up for and took Navy flight training from November of 1941 through September, 1942, in Kansas City and Corpus Christi.

From November, 1942, through June, 1943, Casey flew PBY's and B-24s in combat patrol missions in the South Pacific with Patrol Squadron 14, and beginning in March of 1943, with the famed Black Cat Patrol Squadron 101, under the command of Lord Louie Mountbatten.

Casey flew combat patrol missions that covered areas in Australia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, the Coral Sea, the Solomon Islands, Indonesia, and the Java Sea. During those per-

ilous years of combat and sacrifice, some of Casey's closest friends lost their lives or were wounded at the hands of the imperial Japanese forces. Fortunately for us and for myself, Casey is one of the survivors.

After combat duty from July, 1944, through May, 1946, Casey was instructing B-24 pilots at Hutchinson, Kansas. He was married on March 10, 1945, to a wonderful lady, Dorothy Dix Kavanagh, Dickey, as we call her, Kavanagh, whom Casey had met while in Ohio State, one of seven children born to Ohio farmers Fred and Mabel Kavanagh. All seven of the Kavanagh children have lived to see their 50th wedding anniversaries.

Casey and Dickey have been married for 54 years and have two daughters, two sons-in-law, one son, a daughter-in-law, four grandchildren, and two great grandchildren. They have the kind of mutual respect and supportive relationship that lasts forever. Both Casey and Dickey have a deep and abiding faith in God and continue to live honest and moral lives.

Throughout the remainder of Casey's Navy career, he continued to put it on the line for this country. After the war, Casey and Dickey served in Saipan. In fact, after transiting aboard the vessel Breckenridge from Norfolk to Saipan, Dickey and new daughter Susan had more sea time than Casey did at that time.

Further assignments included Fleet Air Wing Staff, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, then aboard the aircraft carrier the USS Leyte as communications officer. Later the Zanes were transferred back to Jacksonville, Florida, where Casey served as executive, then commanding officer, Patrol Squadron 18, performing anti-submarine warfare missions off Florida and in the Caribbean.

During the Cuban missile crisis, Casey served at the Command Post of the CINCLANT Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia. In the early sixties he was stationed at the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, and in 1965 took command of vital Cold War U.S. Navy communications bases at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, and Thurso, Scotland.

After duty in Ireland and Scotland, Casey returned to his last hitch at the Pentagon and retired as a Navy Captain in November of 1968, having served our Nation defending our freedom for a little over 27 years.

During his Navy years, Casey completed Navy flight and aviation pilot training, U.S. Command and General Staff College, Aviation Ordnance School, General Line School, post-graduate Naval Command Communications School, and U.S. Naval War College.

His medals and decorations include the American Defense Service Medal; the American Campaign Medal; the Air Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, for three stars; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense Service Medal, one star.

After the Navy, Casey was not finished by a long shot. He and his wife decided it was time to work, to hunker down and make a little money. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s and early nineties Casey and Dickey both became hard working real estate agents and brokers in the greater Northern Virginia area. Casey had a very successful second career in land development and commercial and industrial real estate.

My personal relationship with Casey goes back for more than 25 years. During that time he visited my home State of Alaska many times. In fact, as a great campaign supporter and worker he rightfully credits himself with more than one of my narrow campaign victories.

As a young man Casey was a scratch golfer and later carried a single digit handicap for years. Over 30 years a member of the Army-Navy Country Club, Casey can still break 90 on a regular basis.

Even as he approaches his 80 years young this Fourth of July, Casey is as active as ever. He works out three times a week, stays in excellent shape, maintains a delightful sense of humor, and still drinks his vodka on the rocks, sports a license plate that declares life is too short to smoke cheap cigars. God willing, my wife Lu and I will have many more years of close friendship to look forward to with this very special man and his very special family.

As I recollect on the meaning of July 4, I will, along with many other friends and family, celebrate on that day the birth of a particularly good friend, an American hero who was willing to give his all to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, please join my colleagues and me in wishing a very happy 80th birthday to Captain Curtis J. Zane, United States Navy Retired. Happy birthday, Casey. You are my sweetheart.

#### HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GANSKE) is recognized for the balance of the majority leader's hour.

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I plan to talk about three things concerning health care, the status of managed care reform legislation, the problem of the uninsured and access to health care, and briefly, some problems with the Medicare Reform Act of 1997.

Mr. Speaker, another week has gone by without health care reform reaching the floor of the House of Representatives. As Yogi Berra would say, it is *deja vu* all over again. Why do I say that? Last year we debated an HMO reform bill on this floor that was drafted in the middle of the night by the HMO lobbyists and should have been labeled "the HMO Protection Act of 1998."

Last week in the Committee on Education and the Workforce components of last year's sadly deficient HMO bill

were debated again. Members would think that since we passed decent HMO legislation for Medicare in 1997 dealing with HMO gag rules that prevent doctors from telling patients all their treatment options, that it would not be too difficult to duplicate that for everyone.

No, on the Committee on Education and Workforce, the subcommittee bill's rules of construction suggested that a plan's own guidelines can still be enforced, even if they have the effect of preventing full and open communication between patients and their health care providers.

Members would think that the subcommittee bill's provisions on emergency care could simply mirror what we passed for Medicare in 1997. After all, if it is good enough for seniors, it should be good enough for the rest of us, right? Well, not according to the K Street lobbyists who wrote this provision, too.

The subcommittee bill, as passed last week, narrows the prudent layperson definition so that patients would only be covered for an initial but undefined appropriate screening examination. For all other services, including potentially lifesaving treatments, emergency physicians would have to certify in writing that the patient needed immediate emergency medical care.

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Now, think of that for a moment. In the middle of saving a patient's life, an ER doc is supposed to write a letter to an HMO. Just how long would it take for the HMO to get that letter? I would not recommend holding one's breath.

This new HMO protection bill would then make the plan cover such care only if retrospectively the plan itself agreed to. Furthermore, patients in severe pain would not be fully protected under the Committee on Education and the Workforce subcommittee bills.

What about a man or a woman whose only symptom of a heart attack is crushing chest pain? This type of patient protection is a joke. This is just another example, and on a simple issue at that, of trying to look like one is for patient protection when one is really only looking for a fig leaf.

But the bills that passed the subcommittee last week are not just bad bills, they would actually make it harder for patients to fight HMO abuses under ERISA, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. For instance, one of the Committee on Education and the Workforce bills, the Group Health Plan Review Standards Act of 1999, requires that group health plan's arbitrary definitions and guidelines be followed throughout the review process when determining medical necessity.

Thus, the bills fail to address what we would call the smart bomb of HMOs, and that is their ability under ERISA to justify any decision they want in denying care, even if that care is well within prevailing standards of medical care.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have spoken many times on this floor about how important it is for patients to have care that fits prevailing standards of medical care. Let me give my colleagues an example. One particularly aggressive HMO defines medically necessary as the cheapest, least expensive care, quote-unquote. So what is wrong with that, my colleagues say?

Well, take a look at this child. Prior to coming to Congress, I cared for children with this defect, cleft lip and palate. The prevailing standard of care for this defect, this birth defect is surgery. But according to that HMO's definition to give the cheapest, least expensive care, he could use his own definition under current Federal law to justify using a piece of plastic to fill in the roof of this child's mouth. After all, that would be the cheapest, least expensive treatment.

Of course, the child would not speak as well. If the plastic obturator fell out, he would get food and his drink coming out of his nose. But of what difference is that to the HMO since they are providing the cheapest, least expensive care?

This Committee on Education and the Workforce bill would, not only fail to correct that travesty, but it would move in the opposite direction by permanently stopping the development of ERISA case law that has slowly been forcing plans to account for negligent decisions.

This bill violates the dictum that all who treat patients learn early in their training, "*primum non nocere*", first do not harm. I urge my colleagues on the Committee on Education and the Workforce to remember that dictum. I urge the Committee on Education and the Workforce chairman to work with the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) to adopt real patient protections.

Fortunately, enough of my Republican colleagues on the Committee on Education and the Workforce have joined their Democratic committee members and have forced the chairman to delay the full committee markup of those HMO industry bills. Maybe if the Members of that committee hear from enough of their concerned consumers back home, they may yet come up with some legislation worthy of the name "patient protection."

Mr. Speaker, common sense proposals to regulate managed care plans do not constitute a rejection of the market model for health care. In fact, they are just as likely to have the opposite effect, to preserve the market model by saving it from its most destructive tendencies.

Surveys show that there is a significant public concern about the quality of HMO care. If these concerns are not addressed, I think that it is likely that the public will ultimately reject the market model. However, if we can enact true managed care reform such as that embodied in my own Managed