

when both demand for "lifestyle products" like cosmetic surgery and the variety available are skyrocketing. Should people be protected from liposuction and laser eye surgery? From cosmetic procedures with a remote risk of serious harm but a high risk of moderate harm?

The implant ruling reflects an FDA choice to become, at least for cosmetic surgery, less a goalie and more a disseminator of information. It's a defensible but risky approach that can only work if accompanied by close oversight, especially of the implant manufacturers and plastic surgeons who benefit financially from use of these products. For most consumers, the FDA's stamp of approval still speaks more loudly than any warnings it may tack on.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 15, 2000]

**WOMEN CAN'T COUNT ON THE FDA**  
(By Patricia Lieberman)

The Food and Drug Administration is known worldwide for having the most rigorous safety standards. Unfortunately, it lowered its standard last month when it approved saline-filled silicone breast implants. That decision will have an impact on the lives of as many as 150,000 women and teenage girls who get those implants each year. And if implant makers have their way, the FDA will approve even riskier silicone gel-filled implants next.

To win approval of their saline implants, two Santa Barbara-based corporations presented the FDA with results of their studies of women who get saline implants three to four years ago. They claimed their patients were satisfied, but reported serious problems such as broken implants, breast pain, infection, deformity and additional surgeries to fix those problems.

The manufacturers touted their implants safety, and they were backed up by plastic surgeons, who told the FDA about the wonderful successes in their practices. Like the children of Garrison Keillor's mythical Lake Wobegon, the surgeons all seemed to be "better than average," with complication rates that were much lower than the research found and patients more enthusiastic about the changes implants made.

Yet analysis by FDA scientists showed that the manufacturers and physicians had underestimated the true rates of complications. Using data gathered by the manufacturers, the FDA calculated that for one manufacturer, Mentor Corp., 43% of women who got implants for augmentation had at least one complication within three years. For mastectomy patients, it was even worse: Within three years, 73% of women who got implants had at least one complication, and 27% had their implants removed. The statistics were even more troubling for the implants made by McGhan Medical. For both brands, the FDA explained that the complication rates were still rising when the studies were completed, so the long-term health risks are unknown.

The FDA also heard heart-wrenching testimony from women with health problems due to saline breast implants. They heard from women who got sick but are too poor because of extensive medical bills to have the implants removed. They heard from women who were denied health insurance because they were considered high-risk due to their implants and subsequent complications. They heard from women whose symptoms did not improve until after their implants were removed. The FDA utterly ignored these devastating stories.

The FDA also heard a radiology expert testify that breast implants can interfere with mammography. Failure to detect cancer is twice as likely for women with implants. Of

the 1.5 million to 2 million women with implants, it is likely that the breast cancer diagnosis of 20,000 to 40,000 if them could be delayed because their implants obscured a tumor. Such a delay can be deadly. When breast cancer is detected and treated in its earliest stages, 90% to 95% of those women are healthy 10 years later. Only 40% live 10 years if the cancer is more advanced.

Although the health risks clearly outweigh the cosmetic benefits for most women and teenage girls, the FDA approved saline implants anyway. The FDA will require that manufacturers provide detailed information about the risks to patients, but what does that mean? Will companies that misrepresented their data to the agency realistically portray the risks to their potential customers? It doesn't look likely.

Instead, the manufacturers are looking for more business. After the FDA announced its approval of saline implants, McGhan boasted that it would seek FDA approval for silicone-gel implants. The FDA's own research proves that this would be a tragic mistake. Scientists found that even among women who had not sought medical treatment for implant problems, almost 80% had at least one broken implant after 10 to 15 years. Even more worrisome, the silicone was migrating away from the implants in 21% of those women.

The FDA made no effort to publicize those results. Instead, it issues no warnings and still permits unapproved silicone-gel implants to be sold.

Consumers should have the peace of mind that the term "FDA approved" means that a product has been thoroughly tested and proved safe. Unfortunately, when it comes to breast implants, the FDA has placed the burden on women instead. Women will have to sift through the plastic surgeons' and manufacturers' glossy promotional brochures to seek the information they need because we can no longer rely on the FDA to look out for us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

**PROTECTING AMERICA'S NUCLEAR ENERGY SUPPLIES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak about a subject that is of great importance to those who are Members of this House, but also to every citizen in this country.

Some 2 years ago, a decision was made to privatize the uranium enrichment industry in this country. The individual who oversaw that privatization, Mr. Nick Timbers, as a government employee was compensated around \$350,000 per year. After privatization occurred, Mr. Timbers' salary went to approximately \$2.48 million a year. I think it was a terrible conflict of interest to allow an individual who was in a position to enrich himself to be involved in the decisions which led this industry from being privatized.

The results of privatization have been very, very grave to this country. The American citizen needs to know that approximately 23 percent of all of the electricity generated in this country is generated through nuclear power, and, as a result of decisions being made by this privatized company, we are in danger of losing the capacity to enrich uranium and to create the fuel necessary to produce 23 percent of our Nation's electricity.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is charged with doing an analysis, and they must do an analysis to determine whether or not this private company can be depended upon to continue to produce a reliable domestic supply of nuclear fuel needed to meet our Nation's needs. It has come to my attention that the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has done their analysis and has taken that analysis to members of the commission, but they have been sent back to the drawing board, so-to-speak.

In the interim period, it has also come to my attention that the management of this new privatized corporation, and I have been told that specifically Mr. Timbers himself, is trying to interfere with the conclusions of the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Put simply, this private company is now arguing that "domestic" does not include simply the material that is produced within the United States of America, but they are arguing that we should also include the material that is being imported from Russia as a part of the "domestic supply." They are also arguing that "reliable" does not mean the ability to produce 100 percent of our Nation's needs, but "reliable" could mean 60 percent or 50 percent or 40 percent of our Nation's needs.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that this Congress not allow this external influence to affect the conclusions reached by the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. It is important for us as a Congress and it is important for this administration to say very clearly that "domestic" means the material that is produced within the continental United States. We cannot depend upon Russia to meet our domestic needs.

We should also make it clear that when we talk about reliable, we mean 100 percent of our Nation's needs should be met, not 60 percent nor 40 percent.

These are esoteric matters, but they are important matters, because if this Congress does not take responsible action, and if this administration does not take responsible action, we could find ourselves in a relatively short period of time being dependent upon foreign sources, especially Russian sources, for the fuel that it takes to generate 23 percent of our Nation's electricity.

Mr. Speaker, we know what happens when we rely too heavily upon foreign sources for oil. Gasoline prices skyrocket. But this Congress now has an

□ 1800

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) switch places in the queue, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) has an important dinner this evening, if we might do that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

## GETTING ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL OFF OF FOOD STAMPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I come back to the floor after several weeks of not being on the floor to talk about our men and women in uniform that are on food stamps.

This photograph is of a Marine that is getting ready to deploy for the Balkans. In his arms he has his daughter, Bridgett, and on his feet is a little 2-year-old girl named Megan.

Mr. Speaker, we have done a great deal to help our men and women in uniform in the 6 years I have been here in office as we have tried to increase their pay, to improve their quality of life, and we have made some great strides. But, Mr. Speaker, the problem is, we still have men and women in uniform that are on food stamps.

Mr. Speaker, I feel, as do most Members of this House, that anybody that is willing to die for this country when called upon to protect our freedoms, they should not be under any circumstances on food stamps.

I felt somewhat compelled after July 4th, being home, and, like most Members here, I went to several parades, and at a couple of these parades the Marine Band was there and the Honor Guard, and I saw those Marines in their dress blues, and it just reminded me, not just of Marines, but any man or woman in uniform, whether it be the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force or the Coast Guard, that we would have those in uniform that are on food stamps.

Here we are this week, again we will be debating another foreign operations bill, yet we find millions of dollars to send overseas. I know there is a need to have foreign aid, I am not saying that we should not be, but I think we do have an obligation to protect those in uniform first, those that are on food stamps. Quite frankly, I am quoting Daniel Webster who said, "God grants liberty to those who love it and are willing and prepared to defend it."

Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate to have the men and women in uniform

that we have in the Armed Services of America, but, yet, again, I came to the floor because we have a bill that I introduced a year ago, H.R. 1055, that would help our men and women in uniform. I have over 100 signatures, Mr. Speaker, and that is both Republican and Democrat, and I continue to encourage my leadership, as I hope that Democrats who have signed this bill are encouraging their leadership, to say that we will not leave this year in October without helping those on food stamps, to do the very best to make sure that we have no one in uniform on food stamps. That might be somewhat idealistic, but I think it is worthy of our efforts to do that, to make sure that they are not on food stamps.

I want to share with you, because I have military bases, Camp Lejeune in Jacksonville, Cherry Point Marine Air Station in Havelock, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, and also a Coast Guard base in Elizabeth City.

Recently the Jacksonville paper, which is the home of Camp Lejeune, they did a feature on men and women in uniform that are at the bottom of the ladder, so-to-speak, as it speaks to their income, and this article said that there are 145 Marine families in Camp Lejeune, which again is in Jacksonville, that receive a total of \$25,000 a month in food stamps.

I ask this, Mr. Speaker, that if we have 145 that are identified that go to the social services for food stamps, how many do we have in that area that are not going because of pride or because of some other reason?

So, again, I am encouraging our leadership this year, Mr. Speaker, before we leave in October, to please, let us work together in a bipartisan way to make sure that when we leave, that no one is dependent on food stamps in the military.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close with a poem that I think is very appropriate for all of us in the Congress, as well as anyone in this country that maybe has not served in the military, to remember that the freedoms that we enjoy are guaranteed by those in uniform.

The poem was written by Father Dennis O'Brien, United States Marine Corps.

"Who has given us freedom of the press?  
It is the soldier, not the poet.  
Who has given us freedom of speech?  
It is the soldier, not the campus organizer.  
Who has given us the freedom to demonstrate?  
It is the soldier,  
Who salutes the flag,  
Who serves beneath the flag,  
Whose coffin is draped by the flag,  
Who allows the protester to burn the flag."

Mr. Speaker, I close with that, because, again, I want to remind the Members of the United States House of Representatives that we do have over 6,000 men and women in uniform which are on food stamps, and I would hope we would do everything possible to make sure when we leave again in October that we have very few in the military on food stamps.

## TRIBUTE TO RONALD LASCH, FAITHFUL SERVANT TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for arranging the switching of the order. It is very gracious of him.

The Congressional Record of course will duly note whatever I say on the floor tonight, although perhaps few others will. But I feel compelled to come to the floor and share with my colleagues a deep sense of loss that I feel and that I think most every Member of this body will feel that our friend and our very faithful colleague or servant, Ronald Lasch, has chosen to enter retirement.

Ron was a great friend of all of us in this body, a great helpmate to all of us in this body. There are few that I have served with or worked with as a Member of the Congress who have been more effective in allowing me to do my job better than I would otherwise have been able to do it than Ron Lasch.

I remember Ron Lasch also as someone who was an ad hoc, but very, very effective and important, staff person or advisor to the members of the North Atlantic Parliamentary Group who represent this country in the meetings of the North Atlantic Assembly of NATO. His advice, his wisdom, his breadth of knowledge on the issues that we were debating and discussing was always something that we could look to and learn from. He was, indeed, a remarkable part of how this institution works and works better; and he will be very definitely and sincerely missed by so many of us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BATEMAN) for yielding to me. I came