

received the Navy Unit Citation and the Submarine Medal for service in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

After World War II, Sarge accepted a position as assistant editor with Newsweek magazine. He later went into business with Joseph Kennedy, President Kennedy's father, and met Eunice, his wife of more than 48 years.

Sarge then moved his family to Chicago, where he served on the Board of Education. In 1956, he was elected President of the Board, the youngest person to serve in such a position in any major American city.

And in 1960, he joined the Presidential campaign of then-Senator Kennedy. After the election, he was asked by President Kennedy to create the Peace Corps and in March 1961 was appointed its founding Director.

Sarge's vision for the Peace Corps was straight-forward and strong: "to permit Americans to participate directly, personally, and effectively in this struggle for human dignity."

In nearly six years at the Peace Corps, Sarge developed programs in 55 countries with more than 14,500 volunteers. Forty years later, the solid foundation that he created has only strengthened and expanded. Today, 163,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 135 countries.

As CBS television commentator Charles Osgood said just a few weeks ago: "Much has changed since 1960, but two things have not: Americans still pray for peace and they still join the Peace Corps."

However, while Sarge is rightly identified as the founding father of this great American idea, his contributions to the Peace Corps do not tell the whole story.

Sarge also served as the first Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity under President Johnson. Then, between 1964 and 1968, he created VISTA, Head Start, Community Action, Foster Grandparents, Job Corps, Legal Services, Indian and Migrant Opportunities and Neighborhood Health Services.

And, then, from 1968 to 1970, he served as U.S. Ambassador to France, before being nominated in 1972 to serve as the Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic Party's ticket with George McGovern.

I dare say that few Americans have given so much to help so many. Yet, in the twilight of this incredible life, Sarge and Eunice continue to give. For example, Eunice is the Founder and Honorary Chair and Sarge the Past-President and current Chairman of the Board of the Special Olympics.

To call this record of public service exemplary is a vast understatement. Words cannot adequately convey the decency and humanity that has been brought into the lives of millions worldwide through the work of Sargent Shriver—international lawyer, ambassador, humanitarian. His life's work shall live on long after this and succeeding generations have passed the torch of public service to their progeny.

"Serve, serve, serve," Sarge was known to say, "because in the end it is the servants who save us all."

Mr. Speaker, today I honor a great American and wish him only the best as he begins this, his 87th year of public service to the United States and the cause of humanity.

HONORING BRADFORD L. COWGILL
FOR DEDICATED SERVICE TO
THE GREATER LEXINGTON COM-
MUNITY

HON. ERNIE FLETCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Bradford L. Cowgill for his lifelong commitment and dedicated service to his hometown—Lexington, Kentucky. Brad, born to Sue Ann Bradford Cowgill and the late Ben L. Cowgill, attended Fayette County Public Schools, graduating from Henry Clay High School. He received his bachelor's degree in political science and economics from Vanderbilt University and returned to Lexington to receive his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Kentucky School of Law. While at UK, Brad founded and served as editor of the law school newspaper, Dicta, and was a member of the Moot Court Board.

Following graduation, Brad joined the Lexington law firm of Brown, Sledd and McCann, where he became partner in 1982. In 1985, the firm merged with Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs. Currently, Brad's practice is concentrated in corporate matters and commercial litigation, with emphasis on construction-related claims and clients. He is a regular lecturer on construction law topics and is a member of the Forum Committee on the Construction Industry of the American Bar Association. Active in leadership positions in the Kentucky Bar Association, Brad is a former chairman of the Continuing Legal Education Commission and served as chairman of the 1990 Annual Meeting of Kentucky Attorneys.

Brad's commitment to improving the Lexington community is demonstrated by mentioning the current activities in which he is involved. He currently serves as Chairman of the United Way of the Bluegrass, Chairman of the Lexington Community College council and the following boards: Governors Scholar Program, the Lexington YMCA, Bluegrass Tomorrow and the New Century Lexington Partnership. He has served as an executive committee member and general counsel to the Greater Lexington Chamber of Commerce and on the boards of Lexington United and the Better Business Bureau. He has also served for three years as board chairman of Saint Joseph Hospital.

In 1993, Brad served as Council-Member-At-Large of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government by appointment of Mayor Pam Miller. In 1994, he founded TEAM (Toward Efficiency in Administration and Management) Lexington, Inc., a non-profit organization that conducted a nine-month study of the personnel policies and practices of the Urban County Government. In 1995, Brad and others founded the New Century Lexington Partnership, which was a community-wide visioning and planning program undertaken by Lexington's major organizations and institutions. Brad has also served as Chairman of the Lexington-Fayette Historic Commission and of the Lexington Transit Authority.

Brad's service not only includes a multitude of civic and government activities, he is committed to improving public education in Fayette County. He recently served on the Superintendent's Advisory and Key Communicators

Committees for the Fayette County Public Schools. In 1992–93, Brad co-authored COMPEL IV, a Chamber of Commerce study of the Fayette County Public School administration. He has served on the Task Force on Excellence in the Fayette County Schools and is a 1980 and 1990 graduate of Leadership Lexington.

Brad's accomplishments are shared with his wife, Margaret, and his three children: Bo, 20; Ben, 17; and Ann, 14.

Central Kentucky is a better place because of Brad's active involvement in the Lexington community. His commitment to improving the lives of others around him is commendable. Today, Mr. Speaker, I salute and thank Mr. Bradford L. Cowgill for dedication to the Lexington community.

H.R. 3150 "AVIATION SECURITY
ACT"

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the time to maintain the status quo is over. The attacks of September 11th along with the recent Anthrax scare have left the public frightened and confused over who will ultimately take responsibility. Repeatedly the President has called on the American public to return to business as usual; that can only happen once the House follows the Senate's lead by passing a comprehensive Aviation Security Bill. The eyes of the American public are focused squarely on this chamber. Just recently the American Federation of Government Employees commented "Airport security, is a national defense concern. It should not be the responsibility of profit-driven companies to protect travelers, given the war-like dangers of today's world. Forprofit contractors are notorious for "cutting corners" on essential services."

The key to solving our nation's aviation crisis will not simply go away by deputizing airline screeners. The American people demand a common sense approach that will restore consumer confidence by improving airline security. However, the window of opportunity is now beginning to close; now is the time to act responsibly before millions of people choose another form of transportation during the holiday season. To ensure the attacks of September 11th never occur again this House must follow the Senate's lead and pass a comprehensive bill that strengthens employee training and security background checks. We must act now to prevent future tragedies from occurring within our Nation's borders!

Since the September 11th tragedy consumer confidence in the airline industry has virtually disappeared. Nearly every major carrier has announced that thousands of employees will be laid off over the next year. The American people continue to look to us for leadership and guidance during such troubling times. Unfortunately, the Republican leadership has squandered an opportunity to restore consumer confidence and continue the bipartisan effort to stabilize the aviation industry. Mr. Speaker, quite simply H.R. 3150 is a farce, a scam, a way to trick the American people into believing that the Republican leadership truly cares about workers and citizens

who depend on the airline industry. Anyone who closely examines the bill will find that the Republican House leadership has chosen to protect airline industry "fat cats" and ignore the voice of the American people.

Rewarding the same private screening companies that have continuously failed to protect the American public is outrageous. The Republican leadership can not pretend to have the interests of the American people in mind when airport baggage companies are poised to make millions of dollars through new contracts. The GOP bill does not mirror the language in the Oberstar amendment which federalizes airport screeners and transfers their day to day oversight from the Transportation Department to the Justice Department. The Democratic alternative takes a stand the Republican leadership refuses to take; we provide strong oversight and place the responsibility for the safety of the American people firmly in the hands of the federal government.

MEDICARE OUTPATIENT COPAYMENT REDUCTION ACT OF 2001

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to reduce the coinsurance amounts that Medicare beneficiaries are required to pay for hospital outpatient services. For most Medicare services, beneficiaries are required to pay 20 percent of the allowed payment amount, and Medicare pays 80 percent. However, for hospital outpatient services, Medicare beneficiaries are required to pay much higher copayments—up to 90 percent for some services.

These higher coinsurance levels are based on an historical artifact of the Medicare method of paying for hospital outpatient services. Prior to implementation of the hospital outpatient prospective payment system (HO-PPS) just last year, Medicare paid for hospital outpatient services based on a hospital's "costs" for those services. However, coinsurance amounts were based on 20 percent of the hospital's "charges" for those services, which were much higher than its "costs". Therefore, over time, coinsurance levels for hospital outpatient services grew until they now average almost 50 percent, and are more than 90 percent for some services.

The Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, which mandated the implementation of the hospital outpatient prospective payment system, would have reduced coinsurance levels to 20 percent over time; however, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) estimated that this reduction would have occurred over 30 to 40 years for most services, and up to 60 years for some services. The Balanced Budget Refinement Act (BBRA) limited the highest coinsurance levels to the dollar amount of the hospital inpatient deductible in any year (\$792 in 2001); this limit affected coinsurance amounts for about 20 services.

The Beneficiary Improvement and Protection Act (BIPA) of 2000 accelerated the reduction in beneficiary coinsurance levels by reducing coinsurance in increments of 5 percent each year until it reaches 40 percent in 2006.

MedPAC estimates that without further legislation, it would take an additional 23 years after 2006 to reduce beneficiary coinsurance levels to 20 percent for all hospital outpatient services. In its March 2001 report to Congress, MedPAC recommended that the Congress continue to reduce beneficiary coinsurance in increments of 5 percent each year to achieve a coinsurance level of 20 percent in 2010.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would implement the MedPAC recommendation. It would reduce beneficiary coinsurance rates in increments of 5 percent each year beginning in 2007 until the coinsurance rate for all hospital outpatient services is 20 percent in 2010.

Mr. Speaker, high coinsurance rates are particularly devastating for Medicare beneficiaries who have no supplemental insurance. MedPAC estimates that in 1998, 14.4 percent of Medicare beneficiaries had no supplemental insurance. Most of those individuals were "near poor"—with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid or the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) program, but with incomes too low to be able to afford supplemental insurance. Thus, almost 6 million Medicare beneficiaries have no supplemental insurance and must pay cost sharing amounts out-of-pocket. MedPAC reports that the number and percentage of Medicare beneficiaries without supplemental insurance grows each year as premiums for such insurance increases, and a recent report by the American Academy of Actuaries estimated that one-fourth of recent increases in Medigap premiums are due to the costs of outpatient coinsurance.

MedPAC also reports that coinsurance amounts are much higher for certain services than others. Those with the highest coinsurance are the "high tech" services, such as radiology services and cancer chemotherapy services. Thus, high coinsurance greatly limits access to these services for "near poor" Medicare beneficiaries, and MedPAC analyses confirm that use of these services is much lower for "near poor" beneficiaries than for beneficiaries with supplemental insurance.

Mr. Speaker, it is wrong to limit Medicare services to the "near poor" simply because they are not poor enough to qualify for Medicaid, nor wealthy enough to be able to purchase supplemental insurance. I urge the Congress to accept the MedPAC recommendation and enact legislation to reduce coinsurance for hospital outpatient services to 20 percent by 2010.

MILWAUKEE KIWANIS CELEBRATE 85 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 14, 2001, the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee will commemorate 85 years of dedicated and altruistic service provided to the people of our community.

Chartered in November, 1916 as the 73rd club under Kiwanis International, the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee began as a service organization of 158 businessmen. Since its humble beginnings, the Milwaukee branch has established itself firmly within Southeastern Wisconsin while providing untethered leadership and generosity for those in need.

Committed to eliminating the devastating effects of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), Kiwanis International launched its first Worldwide Service Project in 1994 pledging to raise \$75 million in partnership with UNICEF to eradicate this very debilitating but preventable condition. The Milwaukee Club's commitment to raise over \$60,000 for the Worldwide Service Project insured that 1.5 million individuals will not suffer from disorders including stillbirths and cretinism. This gift will also allow future generations to grow up healthy and confident that their children will reach their full physical and mental potential free of IDD.

The Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee also actively reaches out a hand to help its fellow neighbors. By working with Milwaukee Public Schools and YMCA Holton Youth Center, the Milwaukee Club has made an commitment to improve the lives of numerous youth by volunteering their time to tutor in an inner city Milwaukee school and by providing mentors, organizing book drives, and donating computers to Holton Youth Center's library to help the young participants to continually achieve success in their own lives.

Dedicated to expanding the horizons of all citizens, the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee, along with Curative Care Network of Milwaukee, worked to form the fifth Aktion Club in the world. This innovative program gives developmentally handicapped adults the opportunity to actively provide community service throughout their neighborhood. This year the Milwaukee Kiwanis Club and Aktion Club are joining together in the annual Milwaukee River Cleanup and the holiday season's bell-ringing campaign.

Through their contributions and service projects, the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee has established itself as an important resource for thousands of individuals. It is with great pleasure that I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee as they commemorate this milestone, and extend best wishes for continued success in their next 85 years.

A TRIBUTE TO LETITIA HOADLEY WHITE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 13, 2001

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to Letitia Hoadley White, a congressional staff member who has spent two decades representing the highest values we in Congress want to provide to our constituents: courtesy, commitment and a dedication to public service.

Letitia Hoadley joined my staff on November 9, 1981, as a receptionist. She quickly showed a sensitivity toward constituents, and an eagerness to help them solve their problems. It wasn't long before people began calling our office looking specifically for "that young lady who was so nice on the phone."

Her intelligence and willingness to go the extra mile led to her promotion to executive secretary after just a month, and to legislative correspondent in less than a year. Letitia wasn't sure she wanted the second promotion—it paid more and had more responsibility, but she worried she would miss the