

The time has come to give parents the option of sending their children to the schools of their choice, and I look forward to working with the President to successfully passing education tax credit legislation in the coming year.

R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, JR.

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 13, 2001*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in this special order honoring our former colleague, R. Lawrence Coughlin. I want to thank Mr. GEKAS for organizing this special order.

Larry Coughlin represented a suburban Philadelphia district in the House of Representatives for 24 years. He was a gracious gentleman who represented his constituents with integrity and wisdom.

Mr. Coughlin had a remarkable background. Raised on a farm in Pennsylvania, he earned a degree in economics from Yale and an MBA from Harvard. He subsequently attended night school at Temple University to get his law degree while working during the day as a foreman in a steel plant. His academic accomplishments speak to his energy and ability.

Mr. Coughlin was also a dedicated public servant. He served in the Marines in Korea during the Korean war as an aide-de-camp to legendary Marine Lt. General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. He served ably in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and Senate before running for—and winning—a seat in Congress in 1968.

During his 12 terms in Congress, Representative Coughlin served on the House Judiciary Committee, the House Appropriations Committee, and the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. He was particularly active in working to increase federal housing and transportation assistance to our nation's cities. Mr. Coughlin understood that even affluent suburbs like the ones he represented depend upon central cities for their continued economic well-being. Our Nation is healthier and more prosperous as a result of his service in Congress.

Larry Coughlin was always a quite, upbeat, courteous man. It was an honor and a pleasure to serve in the House of Representatives with him. I join my colleagues in mourning his passing.

**DIETARY SUPPLEMENT TAX  
FAIRNESS ACT**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 13, 2001*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased yesterday to be joining my colleague from Indiana, Mr. BURTON, in introducing this important legislation that will help shift the focus of our healthcare system to wellness and disease prevention. This legislation is the House companion to the Harkin-Hatch Senate bill, S. 1330.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been supportive of dietary supplements and the potential and

promise they bring to our healthcare. I always participate in actively leading the effort for progressive reforms, like we did with the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA). The prime significance of this simple legislation is that the Internal Revenue Code will be modified in order to allow health insurers to create benefits that would provide some coverage for dietary supplements for insurance beneficiaries. Health insurers will not be required to provide coverage under this legislation. However, they will be now in a position to do it in a way that will provide the tax benefits to both the consumer and the insurer.

Unfortunately, the Internal Revenue Code is not consumer friendly when it comes to health wellness and prevention. And if we are ever going to take meaningful roads to promote good health, wellness, and disease prevention, the Tax Code needs to be examined and reformed. This legislation is enormously popular with consumers who continually ask their insurance companies to offer some coverage for these healthcare products. Without passage of this legislation, they will not be able to obtain this type of insurance and healthcare benefit.

The low up-front cost of this coverage and the potential long-term savings they offer by assisting our country in staying healthy longer will indeed be a meaningful step to lowering and stabilizing our health care costs. This bipartisan legislation is an important part of realizing the requests of millions of Americans who want to enhance their healthcare. I look forward to working with my colleague for prompt and swift passage of this legislation.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO PAUL  
LINDSTROM**

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 13, 2001*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I would like to take this opportunity and pay respect to the life and memory of Paul Lindstrom who recently passed away in Grand Junction, Colorado on November 21, 2001. Paul will always be remembered as a dedicated friend and leader to several Colorado communities. His passing is a great loss for those who knew Paul and relied on him for his strength and good nature in times of hardship and prosperity.

Paul graduated from Centennial High School in Pueblo, CO in 1934. Dreaming of flying his entire life, he moved to the West Coast to become a pilot. With his license and flight experience in hand, Paul returned to Parachute, Colorado and entered into the flying profession. Upon completing his instructor's license, Paul took his first job with Feeney Flying School at Pueblo Airport. This began a long flying career for Paul that eventually led to training aviation cadets for World War II, flying private charters, crop dusting, and even uranium prospecting in Wyoming.

Later in life, Paul went on a different career path becoming a dude rancher in New Castle, Colorado, where he developed a popular campground for the KOA chain. His service in the guest industry gave Paul much gratification in his life. He loved to work and mingle with people, and was always known as a

friend to everyone. To his family, he was known as a kind and caring patriarch who is survived by wife Bertha, three children, five grandchildren, nine step grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Lindstrom passed away in Grand Junction after a long struggle with an illness. Yet despite his battle, Paul was able to live his dream of flying and raised a large and loving family. He will be missed by the many he touched with his sense of humor and positive attitude. I extend my condolences to Paul Lindstrom's family, friends, and the communities he blessed in the State of Colorado.

**TRIBUTE TO NORMANTOWN  
ELEMENTARY**

**HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 13, 2001*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Normantown Elementary in recognition of their achievement as an "exemplary" school.

Normantown Elementary has been selected as one of the top 50 schools of West Virginia. "Exemplary" status is based on Stanford Achievement Test results, attendance, drop out rates, and writing exam scores.

I commend the leadership and faculty on their dedication to the children that walk through their doors each day. They have set an incredible example for the other 817 schools in West Virginia.

I equally commend the students and parents of Normantown Elementary for their commitment to a quality education and a bright future.

Efforts to bring superior education to all of West Virginia and America are among our top priorities. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Normantown Elementary.

**QUENTIN YOUNG: "THE  
CONSCIENCE FOR THE COUNTRY"**

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 13, 2001*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues have had the privilege of getting to know Dr. Quentin Young, a revered Chicago institution known for his unremitting commitment to health care, economic and social justice. Some of us know him because of his dedication to universal health care, under the banner he coined of "Everybody in, nobody out." Some of us know him because of his leadership in protecting public health. Some of us know him because of his dedication to ending discrimination and bigotry. I also know him because he is a trusted friend and my personal physician.

Dr. Young brought his years of activism, dedication, and enthusiasm to the House last spring, when he testified at the inaugural meeting of the House Universal Health Care Task Force. I share his lifelong goal of universal health care for all and agree that he is the "conscience of the country" on this issue.

Dr. Young's remarkable spirit and career are described in a December 9, 2001 article in the Chicago Tribune. It is entitled "The Patient Doctor," and chronicles the story of a remarkable individual who fights every day to improve people's lives and our nation, and I urge my colleagues to read the entire article, but I want to provide a brief sampling of Dr. Young's extraordinary.

Young was barely launched on his medical center in the early 1950s when he became a leading advocate—and one of the few whites—in the fight to end the discriminatory attitudes and practices at Chicago-area hospitals that led to minority physicians' being denied practice privileges at all but Cook County Hospital. In 1964, he co-founded the Medical Committee for Human Rights, a group of progressive physicians who provided medical care at civil rights marches and sit-ins and riots.

That role earned Young a prestigious position in the civil rights movement: He was Martin Luther King Jr.'s doctor when King lived in Chicago in 1966. His committee affiliation also got Young subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in October 1968 to answer questions about his and the medical committee's role during the riots at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago that year—an experience friends say was a high point of Young's career because he believed he got the best of verbal sparring with committee members.

Young and the late Dr. Jorge Prieto, former head of the Chicago Board of Health, were the primary forces behind the movement to establish neighborhood medical clinics in the late '60s. Their work led to the current network of 32 medical clinics throughout Cook County that will support the new \$500 million Cook County Hospital.

Even now, nearing his 80th year, Young cannot keep still. "I am impulsively an advocate," he says.

In addition to running an internal medicine practice in his native Hyde Park—as he has done since 1952—the indefatigable doctor is medical commentator for National Public Radio on WBEZ-FM and helps direct two organizations he founded to advocate for national health care (often referred to by critics as socialized medicine): Physicians for a National Health Program and the Health and Medicine Policy Research Group.

Last summer, he and other health-care activists marched for 15 days across 137 miles of northern Illinois to drum up political support for the Bernardin Amendment to the state constitution. Named for the late Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, who supported universal health care, the proposed amendment would guarantee health insurance for every Illinois resident.

Despite the long odds against any national health-care reform in a closely divided Congress, Young is optimistic about national health insurance being enacted, even after the war on terrorism put many domestic issues on the back burner. "I think very emphatically that the complications of Sept. 11 create a much more urgent need for national health insurance," he says. "Our current system is imploding. Even with our straitened circumstances economically, because of the incredible administrative waste in the present system, there's still enough money there to take care of everybody."

Of course, being at the forefront of divisive social and political issues can be risky, as Young learned in 1954 when as a young doctor he took a stand on an issue that cost him his job.

On Jan. 17, 1954, 15-month-old Laura Lingo was severely scalded when a vaporizer full of

melted menthol oil overturned on top of her in her South Side home. The toddler's mother, Irene, rushed her to nearby Woodlawn Hospital, which no longer exists. Irene Lingo had little money and no hospital insurance.

After initial emergency treatment, officials at Woodlawn decided not to admit the baby because of the mother's inability to pay and sent them to Cook County Hospital. The baby died there the next day.

A coroner's inquest found Woodlawn Hospital negligent in the baby's death. Young, an attending physician at Woodlawn, was among several Chicago doctors who signed a letter published in one of the daily papers condemning the practice of hospitals' sending poor patients to Cook County. Not long after the letter was printed, Woodlawn revoked Young's privileges, putting the young physician and father out of work.

Neither that nor any other setback has slowed Young down. He has been doing his advocacy work, seeing patients in his Hyde Park office and getting his various messages out through press conferences, newspaper op-ed pieces and, until recently, his weekly radio show "Public Affairs" on WBEZ. The war on terrorism has given him new spins on his causes, such as the recent anthrax-by-mail cases, which he says underscored the need to correct serious shortcomings in the public-health system.

"We can end huge threats to human existence," says Young, a former president of the American Public Health Association, noting that public-health campaigns were able to defeat smallpox, polio and flu. "And we can help with our current problem if we make our public health infrastructure really muscular, by training more epidemiologists and computerizing our 3,000 county, city and state public health organizations."

Right or not, he will always be doing something, friends say. Dr. Ida Hellander, executive director of Physicians for a National Health Program who has worked with Young for 10 years, took a sabbatical last summer to rest and study photography in Montana. Just before leaving, she turned to her boss and mentor and asked him, partly out of frustration: "Quentin, don't you ever think about what it'd be like to live like regular people—not be so aware of all the social injustice, all the suffering, all the great struggles?"

Young didn't miss a beat: "Yes, Ida," he responded. "I call it death."

#### LETTER TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 13, 2001*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit the following correspondence for the RECORD.

DEAR SECRETARY RUMSFELD: We must consider the likelihood China is preparing a sneak attack upon the United States. The flashpoint will be Taiwan. Holding immense strategic value for the United States and Japan, as well as China, the stakes will involve more than Taiwan's 23 million people who have achieved a democratic form of government and freedom. They will involve the leadership and security of the United States.

Contrary to the belief of many analysts who think in terms of a Cold War balance of power and who would view China as a threat only as it increases its military power to a level equal to the United States, China's strategic military planning distinctly calls

for seizing the initiative when facing a superior opponent such as the United States, taking advantage of special circumstances.

China plans to take full advantage of a surprise attack like the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. Its strategy is to conduct lightning warfare, or blitzkrieg, using ballistic missiles and information warfare to seize the initiative, letting the momentum of its attacks overwhelm its opponent. Surprise imparts immense tactical advantages, and its value should not be discounted. For six months after Pearl Harbor the Japanese ruled the Pacific.

China's ballistic missiles, which have achieved an accuracy within 50 meters, give it, contrary to a number of views, the ability to launch a surgical strike deep behind lines, attacking radar, communications, intelligence, and air and naval bases with a high degree of precision and confidence. U.S. ballistic missile defenses are non-existent except for the short-range Patriot.

China's information warfare capabilities, including capabilities against satellites or ASAT, will enable it to conduct strikes against U.S. satellites, communications, and computer networks. Its attacks on satellites may use a variety of weapons, ranging from high explosive and nuclear-generated electromagnetic pulse, to parasitic satellites, high-energy lasers and jamming and cyberwarfare against ground communication links.

China's strategy calls for dismantling the U.S. Revolution in Military Affairs, which relies heavily on satellites for intelligence, communications, navigation, and weather forecasting. China's ASAT could disable the effectiveness of U.S. forces in a sudden blow. This blow would go beyond immediate repair as satellites take years to build and launch into space.

In January 2001 the Rumsfeld Space Commission noted that, "U.S. Satellites are vulnerable to attacks in space and the government must step up efforts to protect them and the critical services they provide." In February 2001 CIA Director George Tenet noted, "Our adversaries well understand U.S. strategic dependence on access to space. Operations to disrupt, degrade, or defeat U.S. space assets will be attractive options for those seeking to counter U.S. strategic military superiority."

The CIA Director added, "China is developing ground-based laser weapons and electronic pulse weapons that can blind or destroy U.S. satellites." In July 2000 the Chinese news agency Xinhua noted, "For countries that could never win a war by using the methods of tanks and planes, attacking the U.S. space system may be an irresistible and most tempting choice." This irresistible and tempting choice would prove highly effective against U.S. forces, as verified in the U.S. Space War Games held in Colorado Springs in January 2001.

In March 2001 Air Force General Ralph Eberhart, then head of the U.S. Space Command and promoted to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, noted China is developing cyber-warfare capabilities that could put at risk the computer networks U.S. military forces increasingly rely on. His observation as Space Commander, in charge of the U.S. information warfare program, is especially pertinent.

China's strategy of nuclear deterrence plans to seize the initiative with inferior forces, believing that the threat of nuclear retaliation upon just a small number of U.S. cities will be sufficient to ensure deterrence, and prevent the United States from deep involvement with Taiwan. As recorded by Bill Gertz in his book *Betrayal*, in 1995 PLA General Xiong Guangkai told Charles Freeman, a former Assistant Secretary of Defense,