

families. I urge my colleagues to join me on these measures.

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL R. ENSLEY

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of North Carolina's leading citizens and to bring to the attention of my colleagues of the 107th Congress his many contributions.

Daniel R. Ensley, director of the mass communications program at Campbell University and a 1993-94 "Professor of the Year" at the institution, is retiring from Campbell due to health concerns. He will be greatly missed by fellow professors, by students in the mass communications school, and by the hundreds of alumni who remember the courses they took there.

Ensley, a native of Dover, Delaware, grew up in a military family and lived in New Jersey, Illinois, Florida, Georgia, and Oklahoma as a youngster. He is a 1979 magna cum laude graduate of Campbell. He worked for the college radio station throughout his college years and became station manager during his senior year. After graduation, he managed the station until 1984 and also taught courses at the University.

In 1984, Ensley entered graduate school at the University of South Carolina College of Journalism. He earned his Master of Arts degree from that institution in 1986 and was accepted for a Ph.D. program at the University of Wisconsin. Just before leaving for Madison, Wisconsin, Ensley was contacted by the administrators at Campbell and offered a position as an instructor in the Department of Communications. He accepted and joined the Campbell family.

Ensley was promoted to assistant professor in 1990 and twice—1989 and 1999—has won the Dean's Award for Teaching Excellence. The Student Government Association honored him with the first "Professor of the Year" award in 1993-94, and he was also honored as "Teacher of the Year" by the Omicron Delta Kappa society in June of 1994. That same year, the college yearbook was dedicated to him. In 1987, the college of Journalism at the University of South Carolina awarded him its Excellence in Research Award for his masters thesis.

Ensley's most dramatic contribution to the University came in 1991 when he created the Department of Mass Communications at the university. As director of the new department, he designed curriculum, taught courses, and established and monitored an internship program.

Hundreds of former students owe Ensley a debt of gratitude for the work he did with them while they were at Campbell. One former student, Dallas Woodhouse, a political reporter for NBC-17 in Raleigh, says he owes his career to the retiring educator.

"Ensley gave his life to his students," Woodhouse says. "Nights. Weekends. Overnights. He gave it all and never complained. I have never seen someone work so much and so hard. I have never seen someone like Dan Ensley. I only hope I can teach my children his work ethic and his selflessness."

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EIU
PANTHERS

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize and congratulate one of my district's college basketball teams. The Eastern Illinois University Panthers of Charleston, IL recently won the OVC tournament championship. The Panthers defeated Austin Peay 107-100 in the championship game at Eastern Illinois University's Lantz Gym. The Panthers finished the season with a 17-12 record.

Led by coaches Rick Samuels, Troy Collier, and Steve Weemer, members of the 2001 EIU Panthers include Rod Henry, Jan Thompson, Craig Lewis, Chris Herrera, Kyle Hill, Matt Britton, Eric Sandholm, Nate Schroeder, Merve Joseph, Andy Gobczynski, John Thorsen, Todd Bergmann, Henry Domercant, Ryan Kelly, and Jesse Mackinson.

The members of the EIU Panthers should be proud of their achievement. I congratulate them and wish them good luck in future basketball seasons.

RETIREMENT OF JAMES I. SMITH,
III

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the retirement of a man who has been a fixture in Allegheny County's public life for a number of decades.

On June 1, 2001, James I. Smith III will retire as the executive director of the Allegheny County Bar Association. Mr. Smith has served as the executive director of this organization for the last 38 years.

In the course of his tenure, Mr. Smith has made a number of innovative changes in the organization's operations. In addition to supervising the ACBA's many departments, Mr. Smith instituted the ACBA's first Bench-Bar Conference, developed a daily in-house legal newspaper, and developed the first video deposition service in the nation. He has carried out his duties with great dedication and professionalism.

I commend Mr. Smith for his many contributions to the community, and I wish him a long and happy retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HCFA FOR
SAVING MEDICARE MONEY; CON-
GRESS SHOULD GIVE HCFA
MORE COMPETITIVE PUR-
CHASING TOOLS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a lot of Members of Congress have been criticizing HCFA lately, largely because they are trying to carry out impossible complex laws passed by Members of Congress.

We also complain that HCFA isn't competitive enough. In the BBA of 1997, we gave authority to HCFA to carry out competitive bidding demonstrations on the purchase of durable medical equipment. Those demonstrations are indeed showing substantial savings. I would like to enter in the RECORD a press release of March 1st describing the progress of these demonstrations.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should immediately allow those demonstrations to become permanent and to be extended nationwide. Congress should stop calling HCFA inefficient when we aren't willing to give it the power to be efficient.

[From the HCFA Press Office, Mar. 1, 2001]

SECOND ROUND OF MEDICARE COMPETITIVE
BIDDING PROJECT FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN
POLK COUNTY, FLA.

Medicare has launched the second round of its successful pilot project in Polk County, Fla., that uses competition to provide quality medical equipment and supplies to beneficiaries at better prices. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 authorizes the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to demonstrate how competitive bidding can help Medicare beneficiaries and the program pay more reasonable prices for quality medical equipment and supplies. Several studies by the U.S. General Accounting (GAO) and the HHS Inspector General have shown that the Medicare program and its beneficiaries often pay more for medical equipment and supplies than the prices paid by other insurers and individual patients. Requiring suppliers interested in serving Medicare beneficiaries to submit bids including quality and price information assures access to high-quality medical equipment at a fairer price. The changes also can reduce Medicare waste and abuse.

During the first round of the Polk County demonstration, HCFA, the agency that administers Medicare, invited companies to compete to sell medical equipment and supplies to 92,000 Medicare beneficiaries in Polk County. Bids were evaluated on the basis of quality and price. The new rates set by this competitive process are saving individual beneficiaries and Medicare an average of 17 percent on the cost of certain medical supplies, while protecting quality and access for Polk County beneficiaries. The competitive bidding process took place in the spring of 1999. The new rates took effect on Oct. 1, 1999, and will remain in effect until Sept. 30, 2001.

HCFA implemented a similar demonstration in three Texas counties in the San Antonio area—Bexar, Comal and Guadalupe counties. Suppliers who wished to sell products in five categories to Medicare beneficiaries in the region were required to compete on the basis of quality and price in the spring of 2000. As in the Polk County process, the new prices are saving individual beneficiaries and Medicare an average of 20 percent on the cost of certain medical supplies while protecting quality and access for San Antonio beneficiaries. The new rates took effect on Feb. 1, 2001, and will remain in effect until Dec. 31, 2002.

In the second round of the Polk County demonstration, suppliers will again compete this spring on the basis of quality and price for four of categories of medical equipment and supplies categories included in the first round of the pilot. The categories are: oxygen supplies; hospital beds; urological supplies and surgical dressings. The fifth product category, enteral nutrition, is not being included in the second round because the focus of the demonstration is on medical equipment and supplies delivered to the

home, and enteral nutrition is primarily provided to nursing home residents. The rates determined for the second round are to take effect on Oct. 1, 2001, and will remain in effect until Sept. 30, 2002.

GUEST CHAPLAIN, DR. CALVIN
TURPIN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit background material on Dr. Calvin Turpin. Dr. Turpin, from my district, offered the prayer to open the House today.

Dr. Calvin C. Turpin of Hallister, CA, is a native of Illinois. He is a retired professor of religion and an administrator from Hardin Simmons University, Abilene, TX.

Dr. Turpin earned a B.A., and M.A. from Baylor University, Waco, TX; An M.A. from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN; Bachelor of Divinity; M.R.E. (Master of Religious Education) and a Master of Divinity from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, KY, and a Doctor of Science in Theology from Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Mill Valley, CA.

Dr. Turpin served as Deputy Chief of Chaplains for the Civil Air Patrol. He and his wife Eudell are the parents of a son and daughter.

Dr. Turpin served in the Army during World War II and has served as a minister in Southern Baptist Churches in Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and California.

Presently he serves as National Chaplain of the American Legion (2000–2001).

REVIVING STEEL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I submit into the RECORD the following editorial from the March 11th edition of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. I believe this piece speaks to the urgent need for action to aid the American steel industry, and I encourage my colleagues to read it.

[From the Plain Dealer, Mar. 11, 2001]

REVIVING STEEL

Why is America's steel industry in such a sorry state?

Poor management, inefficient work rules, runaway imports, outrageous energy costs, low prices, expensive obligations to retirees, skeptical landers and rapidly changing technology have all played a role. But the collective impact is undeniable: In little more than three years, 16 firms, including Cleveland LTV Corp., have sought bankruptcy protection. Since last spring, profits at even the best-run firms have largely melted into pools of red ink; LTV lost \$351 million in the last quarter alone. The mini-mills that once seemed to be steel's new wave now look almost as vulnerable as the dinosaurs in this historically cyclical industry.

Since steel is an economic and military necessity, America needs a healthy industry. And in our system, that's largely the responsibility of individual steelmakers. They have

to be intelligently managed, flexible, able to see technological change before it overwhelms them. Companies that can't or won't change will fail. And yet, it's not unreasonable for government to help such a vital enterprise negotiate a market shaped by forces that bear little resemblance to economic theory.

The Bush administration is said to be studying how best to assist steel. And a bipartisan group in the House of Representatives has offered a set of proposals, many of them rooted in ideas put forward by industry leaders and the United Steel Workers of America. While specifics of the legislation, whose co-sponsors include Cleveland-area Democrats Dennis J. Kucinich, Stephanie Tubbs Jones and Sherrod Brown, may be a bit dubious, they do pinpoint areas that need attention: foreign competition, "legacy costs," consolidation and capital.

Ask most steelmakers and their allies to identify the industry's No. 1 problem and chances are they'll finger the glut of low-priced foreign steel that flooded this country last year. But the import crush is not some foreign plot. A strong U.S. dollar, while good for the overall economy, makes imports relatively cheaper and more desirable to cost-conscious steel users. Even in the best of times, American steel makers cannot meet domestic demand. Industry officials concede that about a quarter of the steel used in this country will always come from abroad, much of it slab that's then finished by American steel firms.

Still, American steel firms need some respite from bargain-basement competition. The question is how to give it to them, especially since the world Trade Organization has rejected America's anti-dumping laws. Perhaps the administration at least could give American producers the "anti-surge" warnings that NAFTA partners Mexico and Canada provide their steelmakers by constantly monitoring imports.

U.S. steelmakers proudly point to billions invested in modernization since the late 1970s. America today makes as much steel with a third as many workers. But shrinking the work force meant early retirement for thousands of employees; LTV's integrated steel operations, for example, support 12,000 active workers and 72,000 retirees. Many established steel firms thus face enormous "legacy costs," mostly for retiree health care, that add an estimated \$15 to \$20 to the price of each ton. It's a burden not shared by domestic upstarts or by foreign competitors whose governments pay for health care.

The House bill proposes a surcharge on every ton of steel sold in the United States to help cover retiree health costs. A similar program operates in the coal industry. Spreading the burden of legacy costs might speed the consolidation that many think the steel industry desperately needs. Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill, who led a troubled aluminum industry back to profitability while at Alcoa, has signaled that any long-range fix for steel probably will require some global reduction in capacity that pushes up prices. Retrenchment may cost some American firms, but their workers and retirees should not be punished in the process.

Finally, steel may be on the verge of technological quantum leaps. But they won't be cheap, and already many banks are understandably leery of investing in such a dicey industry. Even a federal program that currently guarantees 85 percent of a loan has attracted so few takers that the Bush budget suggests cancelling it. Some suggest that governments or pension funds could step in as financiers. But before heading down that risky road, let's see whether help on import competition and legacy costs encourages private lenders to take another look at steel.

DR. THOMAS STARZL

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to an important anniversary—the 20th anniversary of Dr. Thomas Starzl's first liver transplant in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Starzl has been a pioneer in the field of organ transplants for the last 40 years. Dr. Starzl performed the world's first liver transplant in 1963 and the world's first successful liver transplant in 1967. His successful use of azathioprine and corticosteroids in kidney transplants in 1962 and 1963 produced a surge of transplant research around the world. Dr. Starzl's successful experiments with antilymphocyte globulin and cyclosporine in 1980 enabled transplantation to move from the experimental stage to an accepted medical procedure. And in 1989, Dr. Starzl's experimentation with another anti-rejection agent, FK506, led to additional advances in transplantation.

These are only a few of the highlights of Dr. Starzl's long and productive career. One measure of his contribution to modern medicine is the sheer volume of research that he has produced. He has authored or co-authored more than 2,000 articles, as well as four books and 292 chapters. I would point out that Dr. Starzl has been identified by the Institute for Scientific Information as the most cited scientist in the field of clinical medicine. Truly, he is a remarkable man.

Dr. Starzl was born in 1926 in Iowa. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in biology from Westminster College in Missouri. He studied medicine at the Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, and he did graduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He subsequently worked and studied at Johns Hopkins, the University of Miami, and the Veterans Administration Research Hospital in Chicago. Dr. Starzl served on the faculty of Northwestern University from 1958 until 1961 and held several positions, including chairman of the department of surgery, at the University of Colorado School of Medicine from 1962 until 1980.

Since 1981, Dr. Starzl has been associated with the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. Under his leadership, Pittsburgh became one of the largest and most successful centers for transplant surgery in the world. More than 5,700 liver transplants, 3,500 kidney transplants, 1,000 heart transplants, and 500 lung transplants have been performed at the University of Pittsburgh Medical center. In 1991, Dr. Starzl became director of the University of Pittsburgh Transplantation Institute, and in 1996, the Institute was renamed in his honor. Dr. Starzl now holds the title of director emeritus, and continues to conduct cutting-edge research on transplantation. Dr. Starzl has also been active as a leader—and often as a founding member—of a number of professional and scientific organizations, and he received nearly 200 awards and honors for his work.

I salute Dr. Starzl for his many contributions to the field of medicine on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his first liver transplant in Pittsburgh.