

It concerns a good friend of the United States, a country that for twenty years has been one of the bedrocks upon which the search of peace in the Middle East has rested, here I speak about the Arab Republican of Egypt. I am loathe to bring to this floor anything that mars the image of the country that produced a leader of the courage and vision of Anwar Sadat.

I am told that the time is never right for such a statement. This is, as the experts always say, a "critical moment in the Middle East," a "turning point," or a "cross-roads." A wrong word here and a misplaced gesture there, I am told, and the pendulum may swing from tension to confrontation. Well, they may be correct. But then the time may never be right to speak out.

The wrong that has been committed in Egypt on a daily basis is one with which we in the West sadly have far too much experience. Indeed, it is a wrong that mars our history at its very roots and is something that we can never work too hard to remove from our thoughts and our consciousness. But because I know how far we have come in ridding this curse from our minds and hearts, and because I have come to learn how much it has become daily fare in the newspapers, airwaves, and pulpits of Egypt, I have put aside my reluctance to speak out on this issue today.

The issue is anti-Semitism.

I am not speaking of critiques of Israeli policy, but a resurgence of acerbic anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial. I am speaking of the coarsest sort of hatred of Jews as Jews, the kind of hatred that pollutes the mind, infects the soul and ensures that peace remains stone cold.

Caricatures of Jews that could have been lifted directly from the pages of Der Sturmer seem to have been transplanted directly into the leading Egyptian newspapers; accusations of far-fetched Jewish conspiracies that are restricted to the radical fringe in our country are daily fare of the elite press in Cairo—cartoons that are grotesque, stories that are lurid, articles that are filled with nothing but hate, loathing and intolerance. I have a long catalogue of vile statements, pictures, cartoons, and articles, but I will not sully the reputation of this chamber in reciting them to you today. I will, however, request inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of selections from several major Egyptian newspapers in recent months. These media outlets are all state-owned, pro-government newspapers.

It is a sad reality that anti-Semitism exists in many parts of the globe, alongside its first cousins of racism, sexism, xenophobia, and other forms of intolerance. And I am the first to admit that we as a nation do not have clean hands here. But what separates our experience from the terrible form of anti-Semitism that we see in Egypt today is that we denounce it from the secular and religious pulpits of our so-

ciety. We give it no sanction and no sanctuary in our public life. And we fight it wherever it rears its ugly head.

Unfortunately, in Egypt the opposite seems to be the rule. Some of the vilest forms of anti-Semitic literature are published not in the sensationalist opposition press but in the major newspapers owned and operated by the Egyptian leaders who either dismiss the numerous examples of anti-Semitism as the stuff of far-left or far-right fringe groups or rush to hide behind the four word safe haven of "freedom of the press." It is disappointing that Egyptian leaders do not take to the airwaves, opinion pages or pulpits of their country to denounce anti-Semitism and condemn those who would traffic in hate.

It is particularly disappointing that Egyptian leaders do not take a stand against this hatred because of its history and its role. Egypt is a leader in the Arab world, which affords her enormous influence. Egypt has been a brave leader in the pursuit of a peace that, on this issue, has sadly lost its moral compass. Two generations after the Holocaust and the founding of Israel, I, for one, can no longer sit idly by as I watch a new generation of Middle Easterners grow up inheriting an ideology of hate. Nor can I sit idly by as we Americans annually funnel close to 2 billion dollars to Egypt, some of which subsidizes a government-owned press which promulgates hatred and corrupts the minds of its readers.

Therefore, I believe that there needs to be a clear, unequivocal and systematic effort by the Government of Egypt to repudiate the purveyors of anti-Semitic hatred, to build a culture of tolerance on which the prospect of real peace can flourish.

As I said at the outset, I rise today with extreme reluctance. I want to be clear that this is not an issue regarding the freedom of the press in Egypt; rather, it is a call to action. I hope my colleagues will join me in sending a message to our friends in Egypt that such ugly and despicable anti-Semitism rhetoric must be repudiated officially and strongly at every level.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, April 3, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,776,367,926,942.46. Five trillion, seven hundred seventy-six billion, three hundred sixty-seven million, nine hundred twenty-six thousand, nine hundred forty-two dollars and forty-six cents.

One year ago, April 3, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,750,620,000,000. Five trillion, seven hundred fifty billion, six hundred twenty million.

Five years ago, April 3, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,135,691,000,000. Five trillion, one hundred thirty-five billion, six hundred ninety-one million.

Ten years ago, April 3, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,470,646,000,000. Three trillion, four hundred seventy billion, six hundred forty-six million.

Fifteen years ago, April 3, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,021,705,000,000. Two trillion, twenty-one billion, seven hundred five million, which reflects a debt increase of almost \$4 trillion, \$3,754,662,926,942.46. Three trillion, seven hundred fifty-four billion, six hundred sixty-two million, nine hundred twenty-six thousand, nine hundred forty-two dollars and forty-six cents during the past 15 years.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

APRIL 26, 2001, IS NATIONAL D.O. DAY

• Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, April 26 is National D.O. Day, a day when we recognize the more than 47,000 osteopathic physicians (D.O.s) across the country for their contributions to the American healthcare system. On National D.O. Day, more than 500 members of the osteopathic medical profession, including osteopathic physicians and medical students, will descend upon Capitol Hill to share their views with Congress.

I am pleased that nearly 40 osteopathic representatives will be visiting our Capitol from Illinois. These representatives are practicing osteopathic physicians, staff from the American Osteopathic Association's headquarters in Chicago, and osteopathic medical students from the Midwestern University-Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine.

For more than a century, D.O.s have made a difference in the lives and health of Americans everywhere. They have treated presidents and Olympic athletes. They have contributed to the fight against AIDS and the fight for civil rights. And D.O.s have been represented at the highest levels of the medical profession. Recently, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the chief medical officer for the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army were all osteopathic physicians.

As fully licensed physicians able to prescribe medication and perform surgery, D.O.s are committed to serving the health needs of rural and underserved communities. That is why D.O.s make up 15 percent of the total physician population in towns of 10,000 or less.

In addition, 64 percent of D.O.s practice in the primary care areas of medicine, fulfilling a need for more primary care physicians in an era marked by the growth of managed care. Overall, more than 100 million patient visits are made each year to D.O.s.

In recognition of National D.O. Day, I would like to congratulate the over 1,900 osteopathic physicians in Illinois, the approximately 630 students at Midwestern University-Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine, and the 47,000 D.O.s represented by the American Osteopathic Association for their contributions to the good health of the American people. •

## RETIREMENT OF CHIEF DOMBECK

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and thank Forest Service Chief Michael Dombeck. He served as Chief for four years, beginning in 1997 until his retirement from Federal service last week.

During his tenure, Chief Dombeck was a good friend to New Mexico. His assistance was critical in crafting the Community Forest Restoration Act. Enacted into law last year, this program provides grants to New Mexico communities to team up with the Forest Service to reduce hazardous fuels in and near national forests. I believe this program will set a good precedent for communities and Federal land management agencies to work in a collaborative manner to take care of our forests.

Chief Dombeck also quadrupled the budget for the Youth Conservation Corps, "YCC". YCC programs provide extraordinary benefits to both our youth and our natural resources. Through YCC, desperately needed restoration work is completed on our public lands. At the same time, young people, particularly those living in rural communities in New Mexico and throughout the West, engage in meaningful summer employment and gain new skills. This program also promotes collaboration between communities and Federal land managers.

Thanks in large part to his efforts and support, YCC is now one of the programs eligible for funding set aside by Title VIII of last year's Interior Appropriations Act, referred to as the "Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement" account.

Last year, Chief Dombeck provided invaluable expertise as Senator DOMENICI and I worked to provide relief to communities at high risk from wildfire that are located in the vicinity of Federal lands. Specifically, he assisted us in targeting additional hazardous fuel reduction funds near these communities to reduce the threat of fire. In addition, he supported our plans to create employment opportunities in these communities. To accomplish this objective, we provided new authority for the land management agencies to give a preference to local people and YCC work crews when awarding contracts and agreements to complete the projects and conduct monitoring.

I commend Chief Dombeck for his efforts to both sustain community well-being and enhance the ecological integrity of the national forest system. I wish him well as he embarks on a new chapter in his life.●

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF DR.  
THOMAS E. STARZL

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, it is my privilege to rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a living legend. Transplant pioneer Thomas E. Starzl performed the world's first liver transplant in 1963 and the first success-

ful series of kidney transplants between nonidentical twins between 1963 and 1964, and he has for four decades continued to make equally extraordinary advancements in the field of organ transplantation.

This coming April 27, Dr. Starzl's former students and colleagues, representing the span of those 40 years, will pay tribute to Dr. Starzl as he enters emeritus status at the University of Pittsburgh. It will be a celebration much to Dr. Starzl's liking—an academic gathering in order to share important scientific information.

Dr. Starzl is a pioneer. His work has had lasting influence and utility in the field of transplantation and on other fields of medicine as well. His legacy has and will continue to make an impact on us all.

In 1980 he developed a combination of drugs that transformed transplantation of the liver and heart from an experimental procedure to a standard treatment for patients with end-stage organ failure. In 1989, his development of another drug markedly improved survival rates for all kinds of transplants and made possible for the first time successful transplantation of the small intestine.

When Pittsburgh welcomed him 20 years ago, we had no idea the incredible contributions this man would make to medicine and mankind. Indeed, the city has enjoyed an enhanced reputation because he chose to make the University of Pittsburgh his academic home. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the first liver transplant he performed in Pittsburgh. Since then, surgeons at the University of Pittsburgh and the UPMC Health System have performed nearly 6,000 liver transplants and more than 11,300 transplants of all organs. These numbers set the world standard, by far.

But Dr. Starzl's work goes far beyond Pittsburgh—he is truly a national treasure. He is one of history's greatest surgeons, someone who made saving a life routine. Even patients who have not been under his direct care have benefitted from his work. In fact, most of the world's transplant surgeons and physicians have been trained by Dr. Starzl or by those trained by him. By this standard alone his impact is immeasurable and permanent. He has forever changed and improved health care delivery as we know it.

Dr. Starzl, please know that every American is indebted to you for your hard work, your refusal to take no for an answer, and most of all, for your genius and skill as a surgeon and a researcher. The world is a better place because you chose to make Pittsburgh your home.●

## HONORING BILL RADIGAN

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I am saddened to report the passing of one of South Dakota's most exceptional public leaders, and a life-long friend in my home town of Vermillion, SD. Bill

Radigan led a full life, committed to his family, his nation and his community.

Bill answered America's call to the military during World War II as a member of the Army Air Corps. He served the Vermillion region during his 35 years with the U.S. Postal Service, while simultaneously coordinating Vermillion's school bus system. He served as secretary of the South Dakota teener baseball program for over 30 years and provided needed leadership through the American Legion and VFW. Bill was secretary-treasurer of the Vermillion Volunteer Fire Department for 55 years, and served as city councilman and mayor of Vermillion, where he oversaw the development of progressive new projects in our home town.

I had the privilege of working with Bill on issues ranging from veterans' benefits to the Vermillion-Newcastle Bridge, which will span the Missouri River by the end of this summer. But for all of Bill Radigan's commitment to public service, nothing was more important in his life than his family. He and his wife Susie made a dynamic pair in our community, and their 11 children and many grandchildren were of utmost importance to them. Bill's national, State, and community leadership achievements were extraordinary, but the strong family values he and Susie lived out every day of their marriage serves as well as an inspiration for all.

I had the privilege of attending Bill's funeral this past week, and the outpouring of love and respect from the entire community was extraordinary. Our Nation and South Dakota are far better places because of Bill's life, and while we miss him very much, the best way to honor his life is to emulate his commitment to public service and family.●

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MARY SAMSON  
LEFEVRE

• Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today is a special day in our office. We are joining our science fellow, Russ Lefevre, in celebrating the 99th birthday of his mother, Mary Samson Lefevre. She was born on April 4, 1902 and lived on a farm in North Dakota for her early years. Her parents were second generation French-Canadian immigrants, and she was one of eight children. She went to grade school at a Catholic elementary school in a small farming community but dropped out of school after the 8th grade to help on her parents' farm.

She married Ernest Lefevre in 1934. They lived in a small town in North Dakota. She worked most of her life in a bakery, retiring at age 74. Mrs. Lefevre lives in a care center in Maplewood, MN near her daughter. She is in good health and good spirits, as she participates in the many activities in the center. She continues her interest in national affairs.