

I'm honored to be the lead Democrat on this bill.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for this bill. The General Accounting Office released a report in 1990 that exposed the historical pattern of neglect of women in health research. As a result of this report, there was a significant increase in government initiatives in women's health research and the creation of women's health offices, advisors, and coordinators in many governmental institutions.

But that was just a beginning. We must now work to ensure that these highly beneficial institutions remain funded and operational into the future.

Currently, there are only two agencies which have federally authorized women's health offices: the Office of Research on Women's Health in the National Institutes of Health, and the Office for Women's Services in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Since these two agencies are the only women's health offices established under statute, these are the only two women's health offices that are federally authorized and protected by law. The women's health offices, advisors, and coordinators of other government agencies face the possibility that future administrations will not continue to support them, or that future funding will be insufficient to meet their needs.

H.R. 1784 would provide permanent authorization for women's health offices in the Department of Health and Human Services, the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, the Health Resource and Service Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Food and Drug Administration. It will ensure that these women's health offices will continue under statute and carry on the important work to improve the health of women through ongoing evaluation in the areas of education, prevention, treatment, research, and delivery of services.

I want to note the outstanding leadership on this legislation of my friend and colleague, Representative CAROLYN MALONEY. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important and beneficial piece of legislation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1784, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CANDACE NEWMAKER RESOLUTION OF 2002

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 435) expressing the sense of the Congress that the therapeutic technique known as rebirthing is a dangerous and harmful practice and should be prohibited.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 435

Whereas "rebirthing" is a form of "attachment therapy", which is used to try to forge new bonds between adoptive parents and their adopted children;

Whereas Candace Newmaker, a child from North Carolina, died from the rebirthing technique, and four other children have died from other forms of attachment therapy;

Whereas the American Psychological Association does not recognize rebirthing as proper treatment; and

Whereas many States have enacted or are considering legislation to prohibit this technique: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This concurrent resolution may be cited as the "Candace Newmaker Resolution of 2002".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUE KNOWN AS REBIRTHING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the Congress that the therapeutic technique known as rebirthing is dangerous and harmful, and the Congress encourages each State to enact a law that prohibits such technique.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this resolution, the term "rebirthing" means a therapy to reenact the birthing process in a manner that includes restraint and creates a situation in which a patient may suffer physical injury or death.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation, and to include extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 435, which does express the sense of the Congress that the therapeutic technique known as rebirthing is a dangerous and harmful practice that should be prohibited.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a terrible story: in Colorado, a 10-year-old girl named Candace Newmaker died during a rebirthing session. Rebirthing is supposed to forge new bonds between adoptive parents and their children, and it involves wrapping the child in a sheet and covering him or her with pillows, often for more than an hour, to simulate the birthing process.

During the procedure, Candace, who had been diagnosed with attachment disorder, told her therapist several times that she could not breathe. However, her therapist did not unwrap her, but told her to push harder to get out. Candace was rushed to a local hospital where she died the next day.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Candace is not the only child to die and suffer

from this practice. Four other children have died as a result of rebirthing therapy.

The American Psychological Association does not recognize rebirthing as proper treatment for attachment disorders, and many States, including Colorado, have enacted legislation which makes it illegal to practice rebirthing therapy if restraints are involved or there is a risk of physical injury. Many other States have enacted or are considering legislation to prohibit this technique, as well.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce unanimously approved the resolution before us on September 5; and we are very, very grateful to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for introducing this resolution. It does encourage each State to enact a law that prohibits this potentially very deadly practice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) has introduced legislation inspired by the tragic death of the 10-year-old that the gentleman from Florida (Chairman Bilirakis) referred to as a result of what is commonly known as rebirthing therapy. This resolution expresses congressional opposition to this dangerous and deadly practice.

This radical therapy has been used by some therapists to treat attachment disorder, most commonly seen in adopted children. The American Psychological Association and the National Council for Adoption and other organizations condemn this practice as fraudulent and as dangerous. In addition to the risk of death by asphyxiation, psychologists say it can further damage already-troubled children.

Our committee, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, supported this important resolution. I urge my colleagues to do the same today.

Mr. Speaker, this body brings a variety of resolutions to the floor coming out of the Subcommittee on Health, almost all of which I support, almost all of which are positive.

I wish, however, Mr. Speaker, that we would do a little bit more in terms of trying to rein in prescription drug prices. I look at legislation like this, which is important; but we should be using this time on the floor also to pass legislation like that which the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON), a Republican, and I, a Democrat, have introduced, which is the GAAP bill, H.R. 1862.

I have introduced similar legislation with the gentleman from California, H.R. 5272, to deal with the problem of drug pricing. It is a bill the other body has passed. It would stop the gaming of the patent system by the drug companies whereby they have been able to extend their patents by cutting deals

with generics, by in some cases using private lawsuits, using the court system.

Our legislation would save \$60 million to consumers over the next 10 years. It is something that our committee should do and that this body should do.

While the chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), has always been so helpful in bipartisanly working on a lot of these issues, the Republican leadership has not been so helpful. I would hope that as we work on these resolutions, as on the resolution of the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), which I support, House Concurrent Resolution 435, that we would also work on legislation like H.R. 5272, which has bipartisan sponsors, but on which, because of the opposition of the drug industry, Republican leadership, who are much too close to the drug industry, much too aligned to the drug industry with drug industry contributions and political support, has failed to step forward.

I would hope as we pass this bill today that perhaps tomorrow we can work on such legislation, on which we are going to do a discharge petition, I would add parenthetically, this week, Mr. Speaker, and pass legislation to stop the gaming of the patent system, as we pass legislation like we are today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, to stay on the point of the legislation before us now, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), the author of the legislation.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for bringing this bill forward today.

I do come in support of H. Con. Res. 435, the Candace Newmaker Resolution of 2002. I introduced this resolution in July to honor a little girl from North Carolina who lost her life tragically because of voodoo science called rebirthing. She was a beautiful 10-year-old girl, her whole life ahead of her; and she died tragically in April of 2000 because she was forced to take part in a rebirthing therapy session. Candace had been adopted out of the foster care system by a single woman; and like any child would, she missed her parents and her siblings, and her adoptive mother claimed that she and Candace were not "bonding" properly.

While searching the Internet for help, Candace's adoptive mother discovered "reactive attachment therapy." It is a disorder treatment, a clinical term for what folks see as a child's ability to bond with new adoptive parents.

A therapist, who never even met Candace, diagnosed her with this disorder; and her mother took her to Colorado for treatment. A radical attachment-disorder therapist was paid \$7,000 for a 2-week course of treatment for Candace. This was not a licensed psy-

chiatrist or a licensed psychologist. The supposed therapist's highest degree was a master's in social work.

After a few days of other attachment therapy, the therapist thought that Candace was ready for the rebirthing therapy. This was supposed to simulate Candace's trip through the birth canal and would symbolically deliver her to her adoptive mother and erase her natural birth 10 years ago.

The therapist and her assistant, along with two other helpers, wrapped Candace tightly in a flannel blanket and covered her with eight cushions. Then the four adults put their combined weight of 673 pounds on Candace's 70-pound body, bounced on her and squeezed her to simulate contractions. During the 70-minute procedure, the adults taunted Candace to try to fight her way out of the cocoon. Ten minutes into the procedure, Candace begged to be let out because she could not breathe. Her sobs and her pleas were ignored, and she was even told to go ahead and die by the therapist. Candace continued to cry for her life for 30 more minutes.

Forty minutes into the procedure, she spoke her last word, "no." The adults continued to sit on her and taunt her for 30 more minutes. When they finally unwrapped Candace, she was dead. Her adoptive mother had witnessed the entire episode, and the therapist had even videotaped the procedure which was used against her in a court of law. She and her assistant were convicted of reckless child abuse resulting in death and were sentenced to 16 years each.

Colorado has since passed a law to outlaw this horrendous practice; and other States, including my State of North Carolina, will hopefully do so soon. The resolution I introduced, H. Con. Res. 435, would express the sense of Congress that this "rebirthing" therapy is dangerous and should be prohibited. This therapeutic technique is not recognized by any professional psychological groups, and many have specifically denounced the practice, including the American Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the Judge David Bazelon Center for Mental Health, and the National Council for Adoption. I encourage all States to outlaw this voodoo science and prevent another tragedy from happening.

Candace's grandparents, David and Mary Davis, who are my constituents and who are here today, have been tireless advocates for outlawing this procedure. They do not want their granddaughter to have died in vain.

I ask my colleagues to join me in passing this resolution to ensure States to outlaw this procedure.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 435.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ROLLAN D. MELTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4102) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 North Maine Street in Fallon, Nevada, as the "Rollan D. Melton Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4102

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ROLLAN D. MELTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 North Maine Street in Fallon, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Rollan D. Melton Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Rollan D. Melton Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON).

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GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration, H.R. 4102.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4102, introduced by our distinguished colleague from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) designates the facility of the United States Postal Service in Fallon, Nevada, as the Rollan D. Melton Post Office Building. All Members of the House delegation from the State of Nevada are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Rollan Melton was a credit to the field of journalism and a