

money to the States to let the States spend it on other competing priorities.

This will basically dismantle Medicaid's guarantee of access to healthcare for low-income individuals.

Mr. Speaker, this sort of policymaking does not make sense in the "land of plenty." I can only quote my good friend Jocelyn Elders who stated, "We, in our society believe that every criminal has a right to a lawyer. But yet we are one of only two countries, the United States and South Africa, who does not believe that every sick person should have a right to a doctor."

Mr. Speaker, every American is entitled to access to quality healthcare. That's why I co-sponsored Congressman JOHN CONYERS' bill to provide health insurance to every resident of the United States.

Our bill, the United States National Health Insurance Act, H.R. 676, would provide all individuals residing within the United States with insurance covering primary care, and preventative health services, prescription drug coverage, emergency care, and mental health services.

In essence, it would expand Medicare to cover all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that this is going to be a long hard fight. But I am convinced that the time for a "single-payer" system has come.

If we can spend hundreds of billions of dollars in an effort to protect the American people from foreign attack, we can raise and spend the money that it will take to protect the American people from dying before their time from accident or disease on our soil. If we can give universal health coverage to those on foreign soil, we can also do it for our own citizens.

It's time to make health care a civil right for all Americans, my friends. That is the hard lesson that Americans of color learned from our experience with this Nation's health care system.

And that is the same hard lesson that many, many other Americans are learning today. We speak truth to power, when we declare that discrimination and racial disparities continue to plague our system of health care.

Increasing the number of qualified minority physicians and other health care professionals—and assuring that they are adequately compensated for their work—are core prerequisites to transforming that equation.

That is the truth—but it is not the whole truth. It also is true that: Most poor children in America are not Black; Most sick children in America are not Black; And most Americans who cannot afford health insurance are not Black.

Mr. Speaker, these American children are our children, whatever may be the color of their skin. We must never allow the virus of racial division to infect our vision of what it means to be human beings.

Lastly Mr. Speaker, I implore my Republican colleagues to correct the injustice in the recently passed tax bill that denies millions of poor families, those making between \$10,000 and \$26,000 the Child Tax credit of \$400 they so desperately need.

We should not shift the tax burdens from the wealthy to the working poor. These families need our help—we should give it to them. Restore fairness to the tax bill—tax cuts to the wealthy should not out millions of families.

Lastly, I thank my friend DANNY DAVIS for leading this floor effort.

THE CHILD TAX CREDIT:  
SUPPORTING FAMILIES IN NEED

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 5, 2003*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support of legislation to expand the child tax credit to working families left out of the tax bill that the President recently signed.

Last week, the President signed a \$350 billion tax cut plan, a package of large tax cuts that are weighted heavily toward America's wealthiest families, and that will do little to spur economic growth or reduce the Nation's jobless rates. These additional cuts are likely to further burden the economy's future with growing budget deficits and debt—spending the Social Security Trust Fund surplus and threatening essential programs such as Medicare.

The most disturbing aspect of this legislative effort was the Majority's last-minute exclusion of a provision that would help nearly 12 million children and their families to get the child tax credit. In their persistent efforts to cut taxes for the wealthiest Americans, the Majority stripped this important provision from the final bill in order to make room for a dividend tax cut and other measures benefiting only those wealthiest taxpayers.

For some time now, the Administration has maintained that all Americans deserve a tax break. However, this new law did not honor that promise, and the President should not have signed legislation that denies a promised child tax credit to the millions of families that need it the most and are the most likely to spend it.

These families with children, earning between \$10,500 and \$26,625, are already working hard to make ends meet. Our immediate priority in Congress should now be to pass legislation that will correct this last-minute injustice and provide these moderate-income families with the relief they deserve. Therefore, I support the legislation introduced by House Democratic leaders to accomplish this goal and benefit almost 3 million children in my home State of California. I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us in helping those Americans in most need.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ERIC  
SHINSEKI

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 5, 2003*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MURTHA and I rise today to pay tribute to General Eric Shinseki, an outstanding soldier and American who is retiring as the 34th Chief of Staff of the Army after more than 38 years of distinguished service to his country. He is an exceptional leader with a clear sense of purpose, conviction, and conscience of service to his nation.

General Shinseki has served as Chief of Staff in one of the most dynamic and chal-

lenging periods in the storied 228-year history of the United States Army. Under his leadership, the Army began a "transformation" from a force focused on a defined threat that won the Cold War to a more flexible force that is capable of meeting the new and varied threats of the 21st century. At the same time General Shinseki was managing this historic level of change, he ensured the Army maintained the highest levels of combat readiness that were demonstrated so successfully during operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

General Shinseki received his commission from the United States Military Academy in 1965. He served two combat tours in the Republic of Vietnam with the 9th and 25th Infantry Divisions, first as an artillery forward observer and later as Commander of Troop A, 3rd Squadron, 5th Cavalry. During both he was seriously wounded.

Since Vietnam, General Shinseki has served in a variety of command and staff assignments in the Continental United States and overseas. He served in Hawaii at Schofield Barracks with Headquarters, United States Army Hawaii, and at Ft. Shafter with Headquarters, United States Army Pacific. He also taught at the United States Military Academy's Department of English. During duty with the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, he served as Regimental Adjutant and Executive Officer with the 1st Squadron.

Ric spent over ten years in Europe, which included assignments as Commander, 3rd Squadron, 7th Cavalry; Commander, 2nd Brigade; Assistant Chief of Staff G3; and Assistant Division Commander, all with the 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized).

From 1994 to July 1995, he commanded the 1st Cavalry Division at Ft. Hood, Texas and in July 1996, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and became the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans at the Department of the Army.

He was selected for the rank of General in June 1997 and assumed duties as Commanding General, United States Army Europe and Commander, NATO Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In November 1998 he assumed duties as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

In addition to receiving a Bachelor of Science Degree from the United States Military Academy, he also holds a Master of Arts Degree in English Literature from Duke University. General Shinseki's military education includes the Armor Officer Advanced Course, the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the National War College.

His awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Clusters), the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), as well the Purple Heart (with Oak Leaf Cluster). He has also been awarded the Parachutist Badge, the Ranger Tab, the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge, Joint Chief of Staff Identification Badge, and Army Staff Identification Badge.

History will look very favorably on the accomplishments of General Shinseki. It is easy to talk about concepts such as "transformation", but it takes a visionary leader to implement them. There are countless decisions that he has had to make that might very

well mean the difference between success and failure on current and future battlefields. General Shinseki successfully met every challenge during his tenure as Chief of Staff with professionalism, commitment, and perseverance.

To Ric and his wife Patti, God speed and enjoy a well-deserved retirement.

The United States Army will miss you and so will we.

#### HEALTH CARE BENEFITS FOR FILIPINO VETERANS

**HON. ROB SIMMONS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 5, 2003*

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would provide the Filipino veterans of World War II who now live in the United States health care benefits on the same basis as if they were veterans of the U.S. armed services.

This legislation would require the Secretary of Veteran Affairs, within the limits of the Department's facilities, to provide hospital, nursing home and medical care services to certain Filipino World War II veterans of the Philippines Commonwealth Army and former Philippines New Scouts who legally reside in the United States, in the same manner as their American veteran peers.

The substance of this bill was included in the Veterans Health Care and Procurement Improvement Act of 2002 that passed the House last year, but failed to clear the other Body. I thank the President for his leadership and acknowledgement of the importance of addressing the health care issues of the Filipino veterans by recently requesting the introduction and prompt consideration of similar legislation this Congress. I also acknowledge the advocacy of my colleague from California, Mr. FILNER, who for years has kept this issue before the House as a matter of equity and recognition for an important allied force during a time of great peril for this Nation.

Currently, Commonwealth Army veterans residing in the U.S. are only eligible for VA health care services for treatment of service-connected disabilities and for non service-connected disabilities if they are in receipt of certain compensation. My bill would remove these barriers to treatment of veterans of World War II who are of Filipino descent by eliminating the receipt-of-compensation requirement for Commonwealth Army veterans and extending to new Philippine Scouts the same eligibility for medical care and services as Commonwealth Army veterans. Commonwealth Army veterans and new Philippine Scouts would be subject to the same eligibility and means test requirements as their American counterparts.

The military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines were called into the United States Armed Forces during World War II by President Roosevelt's Executive Order. Under the Command of General MacArthur, the Filipino soldiers served side-by-side with forces from the United States and exhibited great courage at the battles of Bataan and Corregidor. The participation of the Filipino forces delayed and disrupted the initial Japanese effort to control the Western Pacific and was

vital to giving the U.S. time to prepare the forces necessary to defeat Japan.

When the United States granted independence to the Philippines, Congress passed the Rescission Act of 1946, reducing or eliminating many of the veterans' benefits for which Filipino veterans had been eligible, based on service in the Commonwealth Army. The reclassification of their service to the United States during World War II by the Rescissions Act unfortunately left many Filipino veterans residing in the United States without eligibility for VA health care.

It is due time that these Filipino veterans are given the health care benefits they have been waiting more than 50 years to receive. I urge all my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this bill, one that recognizes our Nation's moral obligation to extend VA health care services to the approximately 14,000 Filipino veterans who are in their senior years here in the United States.

#### THE BINGE ISN'T OVER FOR DILLER

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 5, 2003*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article for the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, June 5, 2003]

THE BINGE ISN'T OVER FOR DILLER

(By Leslie Walker)

Barry Diller may prove Woody Allen was right when he said 80 percent of success is showing up.

The onetime Hollywood mogul first got into electronic commerce more than a decade ago, never left and may end up being one of its biggest successes. It was 1993, soon after he entered the television home-shopping business, that he started extolling the convenience of "buying underwear in your underwear."

When the real electronic commerce wave arrived on personal computers instead of television, Diller regrouped and started buying Internet ventures. Yet except for his failed \$18 billion bid to buy the Lycos Web portal in 1999, Diller has remained largely known as an entertainment and media executive, and his online escapades have attracted little attention.

Until now. The digerati are finally taking notice of Diller's online empire since his conglomerate, USA Interactive (USAI), announced a recent string of takeovers that are transforming it into one of the Internet's superpowers. Diller's moves are part of a consolidation wave gaining speed in the high-tech sector, where start-ups are still struggling to overcome depressed stock prices and an oversupply of goods and services.

"We want to be the largest and most profitable e-commerce company utilizing multiple brands," Diller, chief executive of USAI, declared in an interview this week. (Diller is a director of The Washington Post Co.)

Diller's recent acquisitions appear to reflect a shift toward more direct forms of commerce online, where new commercial matchmakers that could bypass traditional forms of advertising are catching on.

First, a look at Diller's march across the Web: Since early last year, USA Interactive has announced it will acquire LendingTree Inc., which pairs home buyers with lenders

and real estate agents online; travel agent Expedia Inc., which lets consumers make travel reservations online; British UDate.com, an online personals site; the outstanding shares of Hotels.com, an online provider of discount lodging bookings; and the remaining shares of Ticketmaster, the electronic ticketing agency in which USAI first took a 50 percent stake back in 1997.

Also in the past year, Diller's company snapped up a string of offline travel-related companies, including the Entertainment discount-coupon book, the vacation exchange network Interval International and Britain's TV Travel Group. USAI already owned various "back office" services, thanks to acquisitions made a few years ago. In 1999, for example, it bought one of the world's biggest customer call-center operations, Precision Response Corp., which also conducts e-mail marketing campaigns and database services. And, of course, USAI still owns the Home Shopping Network.

As a result of its takeovers, USA Interactive appears poised to take in more than \$6 billion in revenue this year—more than Amazon.com, eBay, Yahoo or any other Internet firm except America Online.

Diller said that his Internet binge is not over. He intends to buy more Net gems and hinted that LendingTree points in the direction he is headed. (Think financial services.) Some analysts worry that the LendingTree deal, a stock swap valued at roughly \$700 million, may be inflated because the home refinancing wave caused a temporary spurt in its business. But Diller discounts such talk. "We couldn't care less what happens in the very, very, very near term," he told analysts when he announced the deal last month. "What we care about is that we've bought the right business in the right category."

Still, his company seems to garner more dollars than respect, perhaps because it resembles a giant Internet puzzle with the pieces not yet snapped into place. That may explain why Diller said this week he is flirting with changing the name of his company again. USAI has gone by at least five names in the past, none too memorable. The latest moniker makeover came last year when it sold off its cable TV channels and replaced "Networks" in "USA Networks" with "Interactive" to focus more on electronic commerce.

Diller said the company's current mission is to act as a "middleman" between supply and demand in interactive commerce, making it more like eBay than retailer Amazon.com. Like eBay, USAI's companies typically take commissions for matching buyers and sellers. They hold little or no inventory, which lowers their costs and potentially boosts profit margins.

Ebay mostly auctions used goods but is aggressively courting sellers of new merchandise as part of its avowed bid to become "the world's marketplace." While analysts think this could make it a head-to-head competitor with USAI, Diller doesn't see it that way. He said he doubts eBay will succeed in becoming the world's marketplace: "They are not going to make the transition in every category to a fixed-price model," he predicted, "and will be predominantly based in peer-to-peer auctions."

Time will tell how much advantage can be gained from lumping together different Internet entities or "multiple brands" online. But for starters, there should be savings from no longer having to run five separate public accounting operations for LendingTree, Expedia, Hotels.com, Ticketmaster and USA Interactive, all of which have been trading under separate stock symbols. After buying a controlling stake in Expedia from Microsoft Corp. last