

long and well-documented worldwide slave trade, including Muslim and black slave traders, is not mentioned. It doesn't fit the agenda.

History textbooks, curricula and museum displays are becoming the carriers of the broad assault against American and Western culture. The same kind of gratuitous touches that turned up in the Enola Gay exhibit text (e.g., Japanese brave and noble, Americans racist and destructive) show up in many other Smithsonian exhibits now, and, to nobody's surprise, in the proposed history standards, too.

Don't be fooled by the argument that these standards are voluntary and nonbinding, so not much is at stake. Over 10,000 copies have already been distributed, and textbook publishers are poised to make them the basis of new texts. Any approval of these standards by a public body would give them more momentum. They are beyond salvage and need to be junked.

SO YOU WANT TO BE A DOCTOR

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, almost everyone today agrees that our health care system requires some reform and that encouraging more young people to choose a career in medicine, particularly primary care medicine, is a critical element of that reform.

One family physician in my district, Dr. Fred Hurst, is proving that we can pursue this goal without relying on the heavy hand of the Federal Government to set quotas for various medical specialties.

Last year, Dr. Hurst started a program called FutrDOCS, which enables talented high school students interested in medicine to get first-hand experience working with patients at St. Mary's Medical Center in Knoxville.

These students have the opportunity to observe and participate in various different types of treatments, from prenatal care to helping heart attack victims recover to complicated surgeries. This unique experience not only provides them with valuable insight into a potential future career, but also benefits the patients at St. Mary's, who clearly enjoy having them around.

FutrDOCS has been such an unqualified success that numerous other hospitals, both in Tennessee and across the country, are designing similar programs of their own. In my view, FutrDOCS is a perfect example of what enterprising individuals who care enough to make a difference can do without turning to the Federal Government to solve all of our problems for us.

I commend to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article describing the FutrDOCS program, which appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel's Sunday magazine on Christmas Day.

SO YOU WANT TO BE A DOCTOR
(By Michael Ryan)

When I was in high school, I wanted to be a doctor," Fred Hurst told me. "But nobody in my family had ever been a physician, and I lived in a small town about 40 miles from Knoxville." Hurst wanted to learn more about what a doctor does, but he was stymied. "To gain entry to the local hospital, I had to join the Future Nurses' Club," he recalled. "I decided then that, if I ever had the

chance, I would start a program to interest young people in primary care."

Encouraged by his parents, Hurst went to college, then medical school. Last year, at age 46, Dr. Hurst fulfilled the commitment he'd made as a youth. The need, as he saw it, was obvious: Only about one-third of the doctors in America today are primary-care physicians; almost two-thirds are specialists. The federal government and the American Medical Association agree that at least half of our physicians should be primary-care doctors. But four-fifths of today's medical students are planning to specialize, which will make the imbalance even worse.

"We had to show young people that they can have a gratifying future in service to their fellow humans—and handle 95 percent of the ailments of their patients—as primary-care physicians," said Hurst.

His solution was FutrDOCS, a program that brings talented high school juniors and seniors into St. Mary's Medical Center in Knoxville, where he is chief of staff. They see what doctors actually do and later serve in summer internships, where they "shadow" primary-care physicians in all of the many tasks doctors perform.

Last year, Trang Nguyen, 18, helped administer a sonogram at St. Mary's after Annette Neubert, a pregnant patient who is also a nurse, encouraged her to try her hand at the painless, risk-free procedure. Nguyen handled the sophisticated equipment as if she had performed the procedure before. "Can you find the baby's head?" asked Dr. Paula Peeden, 36, an obstetrician/gynecologist. The student expertly located the tiny head moving back and forth deep within Neubert's womb.

"Have you chosen a name yet?" Nguyen asked with an easy bedside manner. "Courtney," Neubert said with a smile.

Since FutrDOCS began last year, 125 students have completed the program. This year, about 70 Knoxville-area students took part. Each participating high school nominates four outstanding students, based on their academic record, their interest in pursuing a career in medicine and their desire to help people. FutrDOCS is funded solely by St. Mary's Medical Center.

I went to St. Mary's on a day when eight FutrDOCS were visiting. I was surprised to learn that these young people saw all sides of the medical practice—its failures and limits as well as its successes. They accompanied Dr. Hurst on his rounds, meeting a heart-attack victim headed for full recovery but also seeing a man who had been left semi-comatose and incoherent by a stroke, beyond the help of modern medicine. In an operating room, they watched surgeons struggle to repair the body of a drunk driver with a damaged kidney, pelvis, bladder and spleen. "Medicine isn't always glamorous," FutrDOC Emily Herbert, 17, a senior at Karns High School in Knoxville, told me after that experience. "But ultimately it's about helping people."

The patients seem to enjoy having the teenagers around. "Without a doubt," said Dr. Hurst, "the patients are thrilled to be visited by and see the concern of these students." Diane Holloway, the surgical nursing supervisor at St. Mary's, also thinks highly of FutrDOCS—even though it obliges her to shoehorn visitors into her crowded operating rooms. "It's good for them to get this kind of experience early," she said.

Students in the program also learn what doctors think. The group sat down for a meeting with Dr. Douglas Leahy, 46, an internist who began his medical career the hard way—as an orderly at St. Mary's 30 years ago. Doctors make a decent income, but there are a lot of things you can make a lot of more money in," he told the students. "Medicine is an opportunity to be a part of

people's lives. You can make their lives better. I think that's what drives most doctors."

FutrDOCS offers students a chance to see what they, as tomorrow's physicians, might want to do with their own careers. "It helped me to focus," said Mark Buckingham, 18, now a freshman at Notre Dame. For Trang Nguyen, FutrDOCS provided insight into a long-cherished dream. "I came to this country when I was 5, from Vietnam," she said. "It was my parents' dream that I become a doctor, and that was a challenge to me. This has helped me discover that I really want to be a pediatrician. I just love kids," Nguyen, now 19, is a freshman at the University of Tennessee.

Fred Hurst has received at least 100 inquiries about the program from more than 35 states. Next year, 15 additional schools in suburban and rural areas of Tennessee will join FutrDOCS. Institutions in New York and Pennsylvania, as well as several Tennessee medical centers, may start their own programs. "My goal is to expand this program throughout the nation," said Dr. Hurst.

Early in my visit, Bryce Bowling, a FutrDOC, approached me to say how terrific he thought the program was. Bowling, 18, is now a freshman at the University of Tennessee. "My dad has had two surgeries on his heart," he told me. "I owe a debt to medicine. Doctors saved his life." That, I realized, was the greatest thing FutrDOCS has to offer young people: It shows them a way to give something back.

VICTIM RESTITUTION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 7, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 665) to control crime by mandatory victim restitution:

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, from 1973 to 1991, over 36 million Americans were injured as a result of violent crime. In 1991, crime against people and households resulted in an estimated \$19.1 billion in losses. Crime-related injuries typically account for more than 700,000 days of hospitalization annually.

Although current law requires restitution in Federal crimes of domestic violence, for most other Federal crimes, judges have the discretion to order restitution. However, H.R. 665, the Victim Restitution Act, makes such restitution mandatory. If H.R. 665 is enacted, those convicted of Federal crimes will have to pay full restitution to their victims for damages caused as a result of their crimes. Federal courts will also be able to order restitution for any person—not just the direct victim of the crime—who demonstrates, through a preponderance of evidence, that he or she was harmed physically, emotionally, or financially by the offense. If the defendant fails to comply with the restitution order, the court could revoke probation or parole, modify the conditions of probation or parole, hold the defendant in contempt of court, enter a restraining order or injunction against the defendant, order the sale of the defendant's property, or take any other action necessary to ensure compliance with the restitution order.

Whatever our views are on crime and how to deal with it, we are in agreement that the crime victim deserves respect and support from society. This is an issue that unites this country—support for victims of crime. I believe that H.R. 665 will provide crime victims and their families with this necessary protection and I therefore support its passage.

IN HONOR OF JOHN T. BRENNAN
WHO WAS RECOGNIZED BY IRELAND 32

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John T. Brennan who was being honored by Ireland 32 at a dinner. He has been and continues to be an outstanding citizen. As fire chief of the Bayonne Fire Department he has served his community with much bravery and determination.

Mr. Brennan is the son of two Irish immigrants, Michael and Mary Brennan. He is married to the former Meg Connolly with whom he raised six children. They are also the proud grandparents of 13 grandchildren. Mr. Brennan joined the Bayonne Fire Department on December 18, 1943 and has served proudly and courageously for 45 years.

Mr. Brennan always put the lives of the people ahead of his own. His heroic deeds are hallmarks of his career. When I think of heroism I am reminded of the time that Mr. Brennan risked his life when he ran through an inferno of flames after a propane storage plant had exploded. He managed to reach the propane gas valve that was feeding the fire while his firefighters were using high powered hoses to water him down.

Mr. Brennan was the youngest firefighter, at the age of 38, to be named fire chief in Bayonne and in the State of New Jersey. In February 1974 he was named Irishman of the Year for the 12th annual Hudson County St. Patrick's Day Parade in Jersey City. Also he received a service award for making it possible to speedily apprehend criminals by the Bayonne Police Department.

Mr. Brennan has been a faithful member of St. Vincent's Parish and a member of the 3d and 4th Degree of the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of several associations such as the New Jersey Paid Fire Chiefs Association, the National Fire Protection Association, the Hudson County Fire Chief's Association and the New Jersey State Exempt Fireman's Association just to name a few.

Mr. Brennan has served his community with much courage and bravery. His valor and dedication is appreciated by the citizens of Bayonne. I am proud to have him as a constituent. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this great and brave man.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRE-FIGHTERS PAY FAIRNESS ACT OF 1995

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a dedicated member and former chairman of the fire services caucus, I am proud to introduce the Firefighters Pay Fairness Act of 1995.

Mr. Speaker, every day over 10,000 Federal firefighters around the country put their lives on the line to protect our lives and property. They work exhausting shifts and take on the greatest of physical and mental challenges. We have an obligation to properly compensate them for their work.

For far too long, our Federal firefighters have received significantly inadequate pay for their hard work. Under the present system, Federal firefighters work over 25 percent more hours a week, yet earn nearly 44 percent less per hour than the average municipal firefighter. Furthermore, the average Federal firefighter is also paid significantly less per hour than their Federal employee counterparts.

Mr. Speaker, Federal firefighters currently work an average of 72 hours, while their municipal counterparts work an average of 50 hours. Meanwhile, Federal firefighters are paid an average hourly rate of \$7.34, while the municipal firefighters earn an average of \$12.88.

I introduced this legislation to correct the inequities that exist under the present system. This is not an issue about rewarding firefighters for their hard work. Moreover, this should not be viewed as a complimentary pay raise. Rather, this is an issue surrounding fairness comparability. These firefighters work endless work days, put their lives on the line for our constituents, and deserve to have a fair and equitable pay system.

This bill does nothing more than seek fair and equal pay rates for Federal firefighters. It will employ the existing statutory provisions of the Federal general schedule pay system to compute their hourly pay. Thus, Federal firefighters will earn equal pay as compared to their Federal employee counterparts. It also seeks to pay all firefighters, including those who are not defined solely as Federal firefighters, including forestry technicians. These forestry firefighters have braved the brushfires in California and throughout the West over the past several years and thus, deserve adequate compensation.

Mr. Speaker, far too many Federal firefighters have had to work under the inequitable pay system that we presently have. Moreover, upon completion of their required training, many Federal firefighters leave for the private sector where they can earn a larger salary. Thus, this lengthy, expensive training process goes for naught when a firefighter leaves the Federal fire system. It is our duty and responsibility to both those firefighters and the people they protect and serve, to reverse the ills of this system. We should not let another day go by where our Federal firefighters are put in an unfair position as compared to other municipal firefighters and Federal employees.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join with me in support of this legislation to replace the present inequities of this pay system

with a fair, comparable pay structure for our Federal firefighters.

DEATH OF DR. RAYMOND C. BUSHLAND

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, it was with the most profound regret that I learned recently of the death of my long-time colleague and dear friend, Dr. Raymond Bushland. For decades, I have had both the pleasure and privilege of working with Dr. Bushland in his capacity as a senior research scientist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During his long and distinguished career, Dr. Bushland's prodigious research armed the battle against insect-borne diseases of humans, animals, and plants, thereby making a significant contribution to human health and nutrition worldwide.

The internationally acclaimed screwworm eradication program will be a lasting tribute both to him and his friend and colleague Dr. E.F. Knipling. The most successful research program in USDA's history, it was a pioneering effort among Federal and State officials, producers, and the private sector to eliminate a serious scourge.

During his 38-year career with USDA, he was the author of over 70 scientific papers on the biology and control of insects, and pioneered numerous insect research methods. Dr. Bushland was a member of several scientific societies and received many honors and awards including: the USA Typhus Commission Medal, the gold medal of the National Hide Association, the Distinguished Service Award of the Texas, and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and Progressive Farmer magazine honored him as Man of the Year in service of southern agriculture. He was jointly recognized, with Dr. Knipling, with the Hoblitzelle National Award in 1960 and the John F. Scott Medal in 1961. Also in 1992, Dr. Knipling and Dr. Bushland were awarded the World Food Prize. The USDA Agricultural Research Service's U.S. Livestock Insects Research Laboratory in Kerrville, TX bears his name.

Our prayers and those of all who knew or worked with him are with his family and many friends during this period of mourning.

FEDS SHOULD LET STATES
HANDLE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, more and more people across this Nation are voicing their vehement opposition to the Federal Government's continued intrusion upon their individual rights. Leading this authoritarian onslaught upon the public are the cumbersome and often frivolous regulatory actions that have become part of our environmental policy. These regulations have become so pernicious that they actually prevent any sensible or rational