

Newark, New Jersey. She used her vision, commitment and steadfastness to establish Babyland Nursery, Inc. Babyland Nursery, Inc., now known as Babyland Family Services, Inc. has evolved into a model for urban day care throughout the nation.

In 1968, Dr. Smith started with 26 children in a seven-room basement apartment in central city Newark to establish one of the first day care programs in the United States and the first non-profit interracial day care center in New Jersey to provide day care for children from 2½ months to five years old. If we go back to 1968, we will remember it was a time that women while moving into the workforce had very limited resources for child care. This sometimes meant that these families had to depend on public assistance for survival rather than become self-sufficient. Today, we see the benefit of providing safe, clean, and educatable day care services. The lack of day care was a lemon to Dr. Smith. She took her knowledge, skills and foresight to make some lemonade that has quenched the thirst of day care need for countless families and children.

Babyland Family Services, Inc. has evolved to comprise 11 different facilities offering 20 separate programs that benefit over 1,500 children, women and families each year. It has a staff of over 200, volunteer support of almost 700 and a reputation that extends to the international arena.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me in thanking Dr. Mary Smith and Babyland as they are recognized for their hard work and dedication to the health, well-being and education of children from urban areas. I would also like to encourage all citizens to become interested in helping the future, our children, thus ensuring a brighter future for them and the generations to come.

#### STOP STALLING ON PATIENT PROTECTIONS

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 7, 1998*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the words of A.G. Newmyer III with my colleagues. Mr. Newmyer is the Chairman of the Fair Care Foundation, a consumer advocacy organization working to protect people's access to affordable, quality health care, and a national board member of the Epilepsy Foundation.

This week he participated in an event with Senators KENNEDY, DURBIN and TORRICELLI to urge that the Senate quit stalling on the issue on patients' rights. His words bear repeating and so I have attached his statement from that event.

I agree with Mr. Newmyer. Passage of federal consumer protection standards for managed care is past due. The leadership's tactics to thwart passage meaningful reform this year are unconscionable. This is not an issue that is going away and I look forward to continuing to work with Mr. Newmyer and other consumer advocates to achieve federal patient protections.

#### STATEMENT OF A.G. NEWMYER III

Good morning. My name is Newmyer and I'm here on behalf of the 2.5 million Americans who have seizure disorders, and their

families. Some of these folks are well known to you—former Congressman Tony Coelho, Representative Neil Abercrombie, Congressman Hoyer's late wife. Others are total strangers—like me. And a couple hundred people on the Hill either have epilepsy or someone in their family does, but you don't know about it because stigma and fear keep these folks in the closet.

The Epilepsy Foundation urges passage of strong patients' rights legislation. Today's health insurance system is a mean-spirited, predatory mess. But it's far worse for people with special medical needs.

Those of you who cover this debate may recall that Tracy Bucholz from MN was the first public witness before the President's commission on health care. Tracy has epilepsy and led a rather normal life until her health plan started playing games with her life. She explained to the commission, when she came to Washington to testify, that she had been waiting eight months for permission to see her neurologist, despite the literature and promises of her plan.

I'd like to make three brief points this morning.

First, the member satisfaction statistics are pure nonsense. If I asked each of you how you like your life insurance, you'd think I was nuts. You'd tell me that you think it's fine—you never had to use it. The same thing's true for the 80% of Americans who have no significant medical need in any one year. I urge the press to focus on satisfaction among plan participants who have faced a serious medical need.

Second, to those members who say they don't want to interfere in the insurance market, let's be serious. The user isn't the customer. Most patients get insurance at work and have very little choice. When the person making the purchase decision isn't the user of the service, it's not a market. It's an anomaly. And it needs to be fixed. Now.

Finally, I know of no other segment of our society where some people elect to engaged in predatory behavior knowing that the victims can't go to court. No patients want more lawsuits. Patients want health plans to stop horsing around. Patients want to fix a system where some people prosper by denying care. The key is ERISA reform, which is why its being fought so hard by for-profit managed care plans.

I leave you with this thought. Steve Wiggins, CEO of Oxford, made \$29 million the year before he was fired. Last year, with his company ½ way down the toilet, he left with \$9 million in severance. The CEO of Aetna-United took home \$17,693,000 during the past three years.

Do you really think those plans can't afford for people with seizures to have easy access to decent care?

#### INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOW AND IMF POLICY

#### HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 7, 1998*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a column published today by James K. Glassman of the American Enterprise Institute. As the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank hold their annual meetings this week, his thoughts are especially timely.

As the international financial community continues to struggle to find a solution to the growing Asian contagion, some commentators

are beginning to call for international capital controls. The underlying argument behind this position is that the free flow of capital has contributed to our current problems and that barriers must be erected to prevent this flow in the future.

However, as Mr. Glassman makes clear, "capital does not flee sound economies." Rather, investors move their resources in response to changes in the market conditions of a given economy—they move money out of investments in economies as risk rises and into investments where the risk level is more acceptable. Thus, capital is efficiently allocated. Efforts to limit this movement, then, are inherently heavy-handed and counterproductive.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I commend the following column by Mr. Glassman to my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, October 6, 1998]

COOL IT

(James K. Glassman)

Judging from the panicky pronouncements of politicians, journalists and financiers, you would think we were on the brink of another Great Depression. On Friday, President Clinton declared that the world was on a "financial precipice." The cover of Newsweek trumpets "The Crash of '99." And the folks whose limousines are now clogging Washington for the 53rd annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank—Super Bowl Week for the global credit set—are rushing to erect a new, complex architecture, backed by new money, to keep the world from crashing down around them.

But not so fast. Before we make the errors of haste, let's recall that never in history have businesses been better run. Never have markets been freer and wealth more abundant. Never has technology for communicating, producing and healing been so widely available. Rarely has inflation been less threatening. Rarely have the raw materials of industrial growth—from copper to wheat to oil—been so cheap. Rarely has the world been so peaceful.

The truth is, the international economy was neither as terrific as practically everyone said it was in the spring, nor is it as terrible as practically everyone says it is in the fall. So, let's cool it before we do something irrevocably stupid.

While countries such as Brazil have undeniable short-term troubles, the solutions are not mysterious. They need sounder currencies, linked to the dollar, less public spending, lower taxes and less regulatory red tape, borders that are more open to trade and capital, and governments that are more candid, less corrupt and less apt to meddle in the private sector.

None of these improvements requires the ministrations of the IMF. Markets enforce a more efficient discipline: A country that complies with conditions hospitable to capital will get that capital, which is continually scouring the globe, seeking the best returns. Talk of "contagion" is nonsense: capital does not flee sound economies, as monetary historian Anna Schwartz shows clearly.

Still, the financial bureaucrats gliding down Washington's streets in their limos this week think differently. They believe that, since the world is on the brink, smart people—i.e., like them—need to do something to save it.

That's the danger. British Prime Minister Tony Blair wants a "new Bretton Woods," birthplace of the IMF and World Bank. The problem with another Bretton Woods is that it assumes that these institutions can actually have a beneficial effect today on economies in trouble. The opposite seems the case.

The IMF bears responsibility for Asia's troubles. With the U.S. Treasury in 1995, it delivered unprecedented sums to bail out banks and investors who made reckless loans to Mexico. That rescue then encouraged investors to make riskier extensions of credit to Asia, Russia and Latin America. That led to overcapacity—too many factories unprofitably producing computer chips, cars and clothes, often under government direction—and to the current crisis.

Instead, incredibly, "the free market and the unfettered flow of capital across borders are being vilified as causes of this disaster," writes economist John Makin of the American Enterprise Institute. The French and the British actually want to give the IMF more power, and plans to restrict capital flows abound.

Still, someone has kept his head. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin has advanced a sensible proposal: Make credit available to sound countries that may be suffering liquidity problems (that is, need cash) but that haven't fallen into deep crisis.

I'd like to expand this idea and obviate the need for an IMF altogether. Set up a streamlined international lending institution that would have constantly available funds, under these four conditions:

(1) Loans would be made only at "penalty rates"—certainly higher than the 4.5 percent that Korea recently paid.

(2) Nations borrowing money must put up their best collateral, such as U.S. Treasury bills or gold.

(3) Borrowers must allow foreign banks to operate within their borders and be able to purchase their domestic banks. The best way to reform a rotten financial system is to admit good, free-market bankers.

(4) Borrowers must subscribe to a new bankruptcy convention that would adopt laws similar to those in the United States and Europe. Lenders have to know that they can seize assets in a default.

At the same time, the world's financial moguls need to: (a) pressure Japan, another villain in the tale of Asia's collapse, to fix its banking sector immediately and reflate the yen; (b) reaffirm the importance of free trade and reject restrictions on the flow of capital; and (c) use the World Bank to alleviate the suffering of innocents in countries such as Indonesia, victims of economic crimes committed by others, including the IMF.

As for the extra money that the IMF wants and Congress has failed to approve: for credit under these new arrangements, as long as Japan reorganizes its banking sector, yes; otherwise, no. Right now, withholding cash is the best leverage for reform that we've got.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL  
DAY

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 7, 1998*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the National Day of Republic of China on Taiwan. This day commemorates the Wuchang Uprising on October 10, 1911, which led to the establishment of the ROC on January 1, 1912.

The United States' relationship with Taiwan dates back to the end of World War II. In the 1950s and 1960s, U.S. forces used Taiwan as a forward base against Sino-Soviet communism in Asia. Over the years, we have developed strong economic, political and social

ties with both the government and people of Taiwan.

Today, Taiwan is one of our most significant trading partners. With one of the largest economies in the world, the nation has done remarkably well during the current economic turmoil that has been engulfing other Asian countries. Taiwan's sound fiscal policies have enabled it to remain strong and provide economic assistance to its neighbors during this difficult time.

Over the past decade, the Republic of China has moved rapidly toward becoming a democratic society. Free and fair elections are routinely held at the local and national levels, and approximately 70 percent of engine voters participate in ROC elections. Taiwan is a shining example of freedom and democracy in a part of the world in need to role models.

America must stand by its long-standing commitment to the people and government of Taiwan. I hope that we will be able to continue our partnership and friendship with the ROC well into the next millennia.

I want to extend my best wishes to the people of Taiwan on the occasion of the Republic of China's National Day.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MOUSTAPHA  
ABOU-SAMRA

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 7, 1998*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Moustapha Abou-Samra, this year's recipient of the Physician of the Year Award from the Ventura County Medical Resource Foundation.

Dr. Abou-Samra, a neurosurgeon who practices at Community Memorial Hospital, Ventura County Medical Center and St. John's Hospital, has made valuable contributions to Ventura's medical community for nearly 20 years.

He is president of the Community Memorial Hospital Foundation, serves on its Board of Trustees and is a member of the Benefactor's Committee. At Ventura County Medical Center, Dr. Abou-Samra served as president of the medical staff, was Chief of Surgery, and served as Chairman of the Quality Assurance Committee and of the Ethics Committee.

Dr. Abou-Samra also taught classes on "Understanding Cancer." He served as the president of the board for the American Cancer Society and was presented the prestigious Golden Sword Award by the organization. Dr. Abou-Samra introduced and coordinated the "Think First Program," a head and spinal prevention program that has become recognized nationwide.

Dr. Abou-Samra also has served on numerous other boards, including the Easter Seals Board of Medical Directors, the Ventura County Symphony and St. Paul's Parish Day School. He is currently on the board of the Ojai Festival.

Dr. Abou-Samra is obviously deserving of this award.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in recognizing Dr. Abou-Samra for his many years of promoting a healthy America and wish him many more years of service to the medical community.

COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF  
THE MARINE SECURITY GUARD

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 7, 1998*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House the bravery and heroics of the members of the Marine Security Guard at our embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania following the horrific and tragic bombing there on August 8. I have the honor of submitting for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a report filed by Lt. Colonel Dennis Sabal which details the devotion to duty and courage under fire exhibited by the Marines who were charged with the responsibility of guarding those two embassies. It is a credit to our Nation that our Marines have and will continue to guard, in the words of Lt. Col. Sabal, "Americans and America's interests abroad, as marines have done for over 222 years."

COLONEL BURGESS: It has been almost 96 hours since the devastating blasts ripped through the American Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. With the situation at both embassies now somewhat stabilized, I want to take a few moments and attempt to paint a picture of the events leading up to the blasts as well as provide you with a commander's perspective of the actions of our Marines subsequent to the explosions.

On Friday morning, 8 August 1998 at 10:30 am local Kenyan time (03:30 EST), Corporal Samuel Gonite was standing Post One in the American Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. At approximately 10:35, Marine Sergeant Jesse "Nathan" Aliganga walked into the embassy to cash a check. Corporal Gonite watched Sergeant Aliganga walk past Post One, get onto the elevator, and ascend to the bank.

At the same time and unbeknownst to anyone in the embassy, two men pulled up to the rear guard shack of the embassy, which was manned by the local Kenyan security force. This parking lot, which was sandwiched in between a 60 story bank building and a smaller bank building, was also the entrance into the underground garage for the embassy. Reportedly, a man approached the local guard and demanded he open the gate (leading into the embassy's underground garage) to which the local guard refused. At this time, the man hurled what was believed to be a grenade in the direction of the guard.

Inside the embassy, people heard the explosion and reportedly got up to look out of their windows when at 10:40 am, a truck filled with explosives crashed into the rear wall of the embassy adjacent to the underground garage, and exploded. Corporal Gonite was immediately knocked to the ground by the concussion of the blast. The glass surrounding Post One was shattered but remained in tact. The detachment commander, Gunnery Sergeant Cross, upon hearing the first blast, immediately went for the ladder well and was shielded from the main blast. The Chancery was in shambles.

When the truck exploded, the small bank building behind the embassy collapsed onto the chancery's emergency generator, spilling thousands of gallons of diesel fuel into the basement of the embassy. The diesel fuel ignited and smoke and fire were billowing throughout the embassy. As injured and confused people were running out of the chancery screaming and choking, the Marines were running into the building looking for survivors.