

and bonds, and Forward Funds, Inc., which focuses on investing in domestic and foreign equities and bonds with a \$230 million investment portfolio.

Leo McCarthy is also the Vice Chair on the Board of Open Data Systems, a private firm which creates software aimed at facilitating the accurate recording and processing of building permits and other development documents used by local governments. All of these private sector businesses have subsequently benefited from his active and enthusiastic involvement as a board member. In 1995, Leo McCarthy became President of the Daniel Group, a law partnership which focuses on international trade and market investment.

With all these responsibilities, Leo McCarthy has continued his public service. Appointed to the National Gambling Impact Study Commission by the U.S. Senate Democratic Leadership, the Commission has undertaken a two year study of the impact of all forms of legal gambling in the United States at the order of the President and the Congress.

Leo McCarthy and his wife Jacqueline have been married for over 40 years. They have four exceptionally talented children, Sharon, a fifth grade teacher, Conna, an attorney, Adam, an import-export businessman, and Niall, an attorney, and they are the proud grandparents of eight.

Leo McCarthy's life of leadership is instructive to us all. His dedication to the ideals of both democracy and public service stand tall. I am especially blessed to have him as a mentor, a colleague, and a friend. It is fitting that the San Francisco Law School has chosen to induct him into its Hall of Fame and I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in honoring a great and good man. We are indeed a better country and a better people because of him.

DOROTHY'S PLACE HOSPITALITY
CENTER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 8, 1999

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the millionth meal served by Dorothy's Place Hospitality Center. Founded in 1982 by Robert Smith and operated by the Franciscan Workers of Junipero Serra, Dorothy's Place is a local soup kitchen in Salinas that has provided food and support daily to the hungry and the homeless.

Dorothy's Place Hospitality Center has for more than seventeen years provided meals as well as support to the less fortunate members of Salinas County during times of need and hardship. The staff and volunteers have graciously extended themselves through commitment and generosity to our local poor. Dorothy's Place is a great community resource deserving of praise and thanks for the humanitarian spirit and service that it has provided for so many years.

It is with great pleasure that I commend Dorothy's Place Hospitality Center for serving its millionth meal. For its exemplary record of service to the poor and hungry, I would like to extend best wishes for success in the future as this establishment continues to make invaluable contributions to our community.

JAPANESE "COMFORT WOMEN"

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 8, 1999

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about one of the great injustices, one of the most flagrant violations of human rights.

During World War Two, the Japanese military forced hundreds of thousands of women to serve as sexual slaves. Euphemistically known as "comfort women", they were predominantly Korean women and girls abducted from their homes and forced to serve Japanese soldiers. This government-sanctioned program created untold numbers of comfort stations or military brothels throughout Japanese-occupied territories in the Pacific Rim.

For decades after the war, the Japanese government denied the existence of "comfort women" and the comfort stations, but in 1994, their position changed. The Japanese government admitted that "the then Japanese military was directly or indirectly involved in the establishment and management of comfort stations and the transfer of "comfort women [and] that this was an act that severely injured the honour and dignity of many women".

In 1993, international jurists in Geneva, Switzerland ruled that women who were forced to be sexual slaves of the Japanese military deserve at least \$40,000 each from the state treasury as compensation for their extreme pain and suffering.

Mr. Speaker, the Japanese government has a legal as well as moral responsibility to face its history. To continue to indignantly brush away these women's claims adds insult to injury.

Stripped of their dignity, robbed of their honor, most of them were forced to live their lives carrying those horrific experiences with them covered under a veil of shame. I don't think they should do so any longer.

I believe the Japanese government must do whatever can be done to restore some dignity for these women.

The German government has formally apologized to the victims of the Holocaust as well as other war crimes victims and has gone to great lengths to provide for their needs and recovery, but the Japanese government has yet to do so.

That is why, in the strongest possible terms, I call upon Japan to formally issue a clear and unambiguous apology for the atrocious war crimes committed by the Japanese military during World War II and offer reparations no less than \$40,000 for each of the "comfort women". The surviving women are advanced in age, and time is of the essence. They have waited so long. They should wait no longer.

Critics may ask why we should even dredge up something that happened so long ago and halfway across the world?

Let me turn the critics' attention to the U.S. Constitution. It reads: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights . . ."

Mr. Speaker, this nation was an experiment. An experiment to form a new system of government. A government based on the then-radical concept that we all have certain God-given rights that should not be violated—each and every one of us in this world. It matters

not that injustices were committed against women and girls in East Asia over fifty years ago or fifty minutes ago. There is no statute of limitation on crimes against humanity. When human rights are violated, the international community must act because we have a moral responsibility to do so.

Even today, we sometimes turn a blind eye to human rights. We sometimes take them for granted. We sometimes stay silent. But we shouldn't.

Two hundred years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "the laws of humanity make it a duty for nations, as well as individuals, to help those whom accident and distress have thrown upon them."

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe we have a duty. We have a duty to help those who need our help. We have a duty to stand up for those who cannot stand up on their own. We have a duty to speak up for those who have no voices and to do what is just and what is right.

So, let us do what is just and what is right for the "comfort women" and other victims. Let us speak out for them. Let us stand up for them. Let us lend them our strength.

We must act and we must speak out, because in the end, people will remember not the words of their enemies, but the silence of their friends.

We must not remain silent.

MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND SCHIP
BALANCED BUDGET REFINE-
MENT ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my vote against H.R. 3075, the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act. This bill makes several important restorations of cuts that were made to the Medicare program in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. However, this bill also includes a provision that would hurt New York City's teaching hospitals and render meaningless the other positive measures in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, America's hospitals are hurting and they need relief from the mammoth cuts made by the Balanced Act. I was one of the few lawmakers who voted against the Balanced Budget Act because I knew it would have these consequences. We should not be surprised that cutting over \$200 billion from Medicare would cause the quality of care to suffer in many hospitals. In New York State alone, it has been estimated that hospitals have lost over \$550 million so far and could face up to \$3 billion more in cuts over 5 years without new legislation. H.R. 3075 would make a small, but important, down payment toward restoring those cuts.

However, it is shameful that in the name of providing relief, this bill would create even more pain for New York. At the last minute, a provision was added to change the methodology by which Medicare reimburses teaching hospitals for their direct medical education costs from one based on actual cost to one based on national average costs. This would shift over \$45 million a year from New York