

at putting together a security alliance "to stop the U.S." This meeting was reported in the May 18, 1999 issue of the Indian Express.

Those of us who have been following Indian and South Asian issues are not surprised. The Indian Government has demonstrated many times before how deeply it is infected with corruption. In India, people have come up with a new word for bribery. They call it "fee for service." It has become necessary to pay a fee to get government workers of any kind to deliver the services that they are mandated to provide. In November 1994, the newspaper *Hitavada* reported that the Indian government paid Surendra Nath, the late governor of Punjab, \$1.5 billion to generate terrorist activity in Punjab, Khalistan, and in Kashmir as well. This is in a country where half the population lives below the international poverty line. Forty-two percent of the people live on less than a dollar a day and another forty-two percent live on less than \$2 per day.

In India, corruption is endemic as is tyranny against minorities. Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, and others have been subjected to violence, tyranny, and massive human-rights violations for many years. Christian churches have been burned. Priests have been killed, nuns have been raped, and many other atrocities have been committed with impunity. Muslims have been killed in massive numbers and the ruling party has destroyed mosques. The Indian government has killed Sikhs. Religious pilgrims have been attacked with lathis and tear gas. This is just a recent sample of the atrocities against minorities in India.

Mr. Speaker, India is a significant recipient of American aid. Why should the taxpayers of this country pay taxes to support the corruption and tyranny of the Indian Government? There is, however, something that America, as the world's only superpower, can do about it. America can stop sending aid to India and support self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, and Nagalim. Let us take these steps to free the people of the subcontinent from corruption and brutality.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an article from the current issue of *The Economist* about the latest Indian Government bribery scandal. I commend it to all my congressional colleagues who care about spending our foreign aid dollars wisely.

[From *The Economist*, Mar. 24, 2001]

INDIA'S CORRUPTION BLUES

THOUGH IT MAY WELL SURVIVE THE LATEST CORRUPTION SCANDAL, THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEADING PARTY IN THE GOVERNMENT IS BADLY DENTED

Fatalism is ever present in India, and the government in Delhi seems to be hoping that a popular belief in the inevitability of corruption will help it survive the biggest scandal of recent times. That hope seems well founded. But whether the government will regain the authority it needs to pursue its two main initiatives—economic reform and peace in Kashmir—is much more doubtful.

The uproar over the release of videotapes last week showing top politicians and officials taking bribes from two Internet news reporters posing as arms dealers has reached a noisy impasse. The defence minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he remains "covenor" of the 18-party ruling National Democratic Alliance. The NDA has lost one member, the Trinamul Congress party of West Bengal, but remains sure enough of its majority to dare the opposition to bring a no-confidence vote in Parliament.

The opposition, equally sure of its minority, has declined. Instead, it has blocked parliamentary proceedings for a week, relenting long enough only to allow money to be voted for the state to continue functioning.

Both sides have converted an occasion for shame into one for self-righteousness. Sonia Gandhi, leader of a suddenly alert Congress party, vowed at its plenary meeting in Bangalore to "wage every war" to "ensure that this country is liberated from the shackles of this corrupt, shameful and communal government". But she herself was wounded when her own personal assistant came under investigation in a separate scandal. The prime minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has blended penitence with defensiveness. He has promised a judicial probe into the allegations, and a clean-up. But, in a television address on March 16th, Mr. Vajpayee reserved the word "criminal" to describe the hurling of allegations, not the behaviour alleged.

It is true that *tehelka.com*, the enterprising website that armed its reporters with cash and spy cameras, used surreptitious means to persuade a variety of officials, generals and politicians to accept a total of 1.1m rupees (about \$24,000) in bribes and gifts. It is also true that some of the most serious allegations made against Mr. Fernandes and Brajesh Mishra, the prime minister's top aide, among others, are unsubstantiated gossip. But they have concentrated discussion on how many more heads will roll and when.

The real import of the tapes is the evidence they give that corruption is the norm, not the exception, at every level of public life. This does not surprise Indians, who are expected to bribe everyone, starting with traffic policemen. India is beset by what some call a crisis of governance, which compromises nearly every public service, from defence to the distribution of subsidised food to the generation of electricity. *Tehelka.com* has simply rubbed Indians' faces in it.

Politicians, in honest moments, admit this. Kapil Sibal, a prominent member of Congress, says "the system is thoroughly corrupt." Pramod Mahajan, the minister of information technology and a member of Mr. Vajpayee's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), thinks the voters face a choice "not between good and bad. It is between bad and worse."

With turpitude so common, removing one group of parties from power would not solve the problem. Given a chance to fight political corruption, Parliament usually ducks it. It now wants to shear the Central Vigilance Commission, the main body implementing anti-corruption law, of its role overseeing investigations of politicians.

The problem begins, says N. Vittal, the central vigilance commissioner, with the 40% of the economy that is unaccounted for. Indian democracy runs on this murky money. The total cost of a campaign for a parliamentary election has been estimated at 20 billion rupees (around \$430m), which is often paid for by undeclared donations of the sort proffered by *tehelka.com*. Reformers such as Mr. Vittal want such donations to be declared and made tax deductible. Some also want the Election Commission to give the voters information about candidates' criminal backgrounds, as Delhi's High Court has directed. But that reform may also be stopped: the government has appealed against the decision. No one in power seems to back the promised cleaning.

Mr. Vajpayee's immediate concern is the fate of his closet advisers, widely resented for accumulating power in the prime minister's office at the expense of other ministries. On March 19th, Mr. Mishra and N.K. Singh, his top economic adviser, called a press conference to defend themselves against claims that they had improperly influenced decisions on deals in telecoms,

power and, in Mr. Mishra's case, defence equipment. Pressure for their dismissal, form some of Mr. Vajpayee's best friends, is mounting. A fiercely right-wing ally of the BJP, the Shiv Sena, is calling for their heads. And although the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (Association of National Volunteers), ideological big brother to the BJP, has withdrawn its calls for their removal, it has done so only for fear of destabilising the government.

The departure of Mr. Mishra and Mr. Singh would probably blunt the government's drive for economic reform. Even if they stay, Mr. Vajpayee will have trouble enacting the most controversial but valuable elements of the reforms announced along with the budget last month. These include privatisation and making labour law more flexible. The labour reform requires the approval of Parliament's upper house, where the government lacks a majority. The crisis may also strengthen the home ministry, thought to be more reluctant than the prime minister's advisers to make gestures to separatists in Kashmir. If Mr. Vajpayee survives the *tehelka* scandal, he may begin to ask himself what, exactly, he is in power for.

COMMEMORATING DOCTOR'S DAY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTRY DOCTORS

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate March 30, Doctor's Day, and the essential role that the medical profession plays in our country. Although we all visit doctors regularly, many times we fail to properly recognize their dedication to keeping us healthy.

I grew up in rural northwest Arkansas, where small-town doctors have historically played an especially important role in health care. In fact, the community of Lincoln, Arkansas, is home to one of only two museums in the United States dedicated to the country doctor. The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum educates the public about the heroism of country doctors in Arkansas and preserves the history of medical practice in the Ozarks.

On this day when we remember the importance of the medical profession, I would like to salute the role that these country doctors have played in the well-being of our nation. We often remember these country doctors for their warm bedside manner and their home visits, but we cannot forget that they were involved in the welfare of entire communities and often sought higher medical education to better serve their patients.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honoring the great tradition of country doctors throughout our country. I submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of Dr. Anthony DePalma's article "Y2K: A Legacy of the Country Doctors," which appeared in the December 1999 Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society.

[From the Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society, Dec. 1999]

Y2K: A LEGACY OF THE COUNTRY DOCTORS
(By Anthony T. DePalma, MD)

On Friday, May 14, 1999, a memorable millennium medical moment celebrating the

Y2K legacy of the country doctors occurred in Lincoln. Physician Emeritus of Washington Regional Medical Center of Fayetteville met at the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum. The museum, founded in 1994 by Dr. Harold Boyer, of Las Vegas, is one of two country doctor museums in the United States. Dr. Boyer honored his dad, Dr. Herbert Boyer, who was a country doctor in Lincoln.

The museum's mission is eloquently stated: "The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum is committed to honoring, preserving and educating the public about the history and heroism of the country doctor in Arkansas, the unique history and culture of the Ozark area and the history of medical theory and practice." It is in this spirit that Dr. Joe B. Hall "organized a special event for his colleagues in the Physician Emeritus group." The outcome, a symposium, "Lessons from the New Millennium From the Legacy of the Country Doctors," was presented by Physician Emeritus, Washington Regional Medical Foundation and the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum at the Lincoln Community Building.

Drs. Herbert Boyer, Edward Forrest Ellis, William Hugh Mock and P.L. Hathcock practiced in Washington County, and were honored at this historic event. Dr. Jack Wood spoke of recollections of his honored dad, Dr. Jesse Wood of Ashley County. The honored country doctors reflect a common concern of a noble, medical profession: commitment, care, conviction and compassion in alleviating mankind's ills and sufferings. Their dedication to patients and profession has been told in years of community service.

Dr. Herbert Boyer (Nov. 13, 1886–June 12, 1978) practiced for more than 60 years.

Dr. Edward Forrest Ellis (Aug. 18, 1863–Aug. 7, 1957) first practiced in Hindsville. He practiced there for 10 years and in 1896 moved to Springdale where he practiced until 1904 when he moved to Fayetteville. He practiced there until the time of his death.

Dr. William Hugh Mock (July 24, 1874–July 18, 1971) practiced a life-time in Prairie Grove.

Dr. P.L. Hathcock (Dec. 31, 1878–Aug. 27, 1969) practiced in Harrison in 1901 and moved to Lincoln April 10, 1902. He moved to Fayetteville in 1921 and practiced until he was 83 years old.

Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood (Dec. 25, 1878–Sept. 8, 1969) practiced in his hometown of Fountain Hill about 10 years and in Crossett for about 10 years before returning to Fountain Hill in 1943 to resume practice until three years before his death.

Additional "Lessons from the New Millennium From the Legacy of Country Doctors" are related in the following biographical excerpts:

The Lincoln Clinic started by Dr. Lacy Bean in 1936 evolved first as a maternity clinic and later an emergency center. Dr. Bean practiced here 10 years. Dr. Herbert Boyer, who practiced there until the early 1970s, followed him. Through the generosity of Dr. Boyer's son, Dr. Harold Boyer, a dermatologist, his Las Vegas colleagues and others, the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum came to fruition. Thus, the museum establishes continuity with the past, which is so important to the future of medical practice.

Dr. P.L. Hathcock followed the advice of his physician father, Dr. Alfred Monroe Hathcock, to settle in a small town and "work up." He practiced a short time with him in Harrison (U.S. Census 1900 population 1,517) after graduating from Vanderbilt University Medical School in 1901. As previously noted, he opened an office to practice in Lincoln (U.S. Census Star township [sic] population 728).

Long before continuing medical education became mandatory, the country doctor attended postgraduate sessions at metropolitan medical meccas. They knew the value of education for themselves, family and community. Apropos of medical education for men and women, "Women finally were accepted as full fledged medical practitioners in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but not without a struggle."

Dr. Ellis faced this discriminatory medical dilemma when a daughter declared an interest in becoming a doctor.

"Despite his love of medicine he did not see it as a proper occupation for women and absolutely forbid an older daughter, Martha, to enter medical school. However, by the time Dr. Ruth was ready to decide on a career, the world had changed and he encouraged her." She graduated in 1933 from The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, formerly The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. Legally organized in 1850, the medical school was the first one approved for women in the world.

PARALLEL LIVES

Two of the honored country doctors, P.L. Hathcock and Jesse Thomas Wood, have significantly parallel lives reflecting the important legacy of family and education. Both were born the same year, 1878, six days apart and were raised in small towns. Both became country doctors and each had two sons who became physicians. Dr. P.L. Hathcock's sons, Preston Loyce and Alfred Hiram, became general practitioners with their father in Fayetteville. A son-in-law, Dr. Ralph E. Weddington, also practiced with them at the Hathcock Clinic. In 1957, Dr. Alfred H. Hathcock moved to Batesville, his wife Mary Louise Barnett Hathcock's hometown, to practice medicine. His son, Alfred Barnett, was an orthopedic surgeon specializing in hand surgery at the Holt-Krock Clinic in Fort Smith. Dr. Alfred Barnett Hathcock's son, Stephen, "Sixth Generation M.D. Blends Conventional Medicine with Alternative Remedies," practices in Little Rock.

Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood's sons, Julian Deal and Jack Augustus, became general practitioners in Seminole, Okla. Jack left for a general surgery residency. Upon completion of his training, he joined Dr. J. Warren Murry in Fayetteville. Currently, Dr. Jack Wood's son, Stephen Thomas, a third-generation M.D., is following his father's footsteps as a general surgeon in Fayetteville. Dr. P.L. Hathcock and Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood died 12 days apart in the same year, 1969.

EDUCATORS AMONG US

Educational and leadership threads were woven in the country doctor's legacy to us. Among those contributing to their profession and community were Drs. Ellis, Mock and P.L. Hathcock. Drs. Ellis and Mock were both members of the Arkansas Board of Medical Examiners and presidents of the Arkansas Medical Society. Drs. Ellis, Mock and P.L. Hathcock were active on school boards. Dr. Ellis served 15 years on Fayetteville's school board and four years as chairman. Dr. Mock was president of the school board that built the first important school structure in the Prairie Grove district. Dr. P.L. Hathcock, at 18, was superintendent and taught at the Silver Rock school he attended as a child. When Dr. P.L. Hathcock practiced in Lincoln, he was a member of the county school board.

The venerable country doctor is remembered as having a one-on-one relationship with patients. However, he was also interested in community health and welfare. Dr. Harvey Doak Wood (Jan. 8, 1847–May 13, 1938) organized the Washington County Health Office in 1913 and was public health officer in 1913–1917. The importance of public health can be appreciated in a statement he made.

"May I mention but one instance of the progress in medical practice in the 62 years that has given more comfort and a higher appreciation of the greatest of all professions is the perfection of a diphtheria antitoxin that has saved the lives of millions of human beings."

Incidentally, Dr. Wood was the 50th president of the Arkansas Medical Society; his patents included the Wood splint, a modification of the Hodgen splint with myodermic traction; and he coined more medical words than anyone else in his time. Dr. P.L. Hathcock also served as Washington County health officer for several years. With respect and deference to Dr. P.L. Hathcock, who did not like his initials spelled out, this author has refrained from doing so.

Fayetteville Ordinance 181 established a city board of health in 1906. Dr. Andrew S. Gregg (1857–1938), a country doctor and two term city alderman, was a two-term city health officer at the time of his death. He also served on the Arkansas State Board of Health. Because of a national emergency in 1944 and being without a health officer, Ordinance 877 was passed and approved April 3, 1944, designating the mayor as health officer. Ordinance 881, recreating the separate office of city health officer and repealing Ordinance 877, was passed Aug. 21, 1944. The importance of a public health officer at the city and/or county jurisdictional level cannot be underestimated. "Continued economic and population growth in Northwest Arkansas is related to the pattern and standards of existing public health practice."

"Lessons from the New Millennium From the Legacy of Country Doctors" fortunately have been recorded in literature, painting, poetry, radio and TV. Examples are: "Horse and Buggy Doctor," a historical account of the times, author Arthur E. Hertzler, M.D. (1870–1946), is the embodiment of a country doctor's life. The story was written in 1938. Milburn Stone, an actor who portrayed Doc Adams in the TV show "Gunsmoke," was asked to write the preface to the edition commemorating the author's 100th birthday: ". . . For I feel certain that Dr. Hertzler was invited into heaven, where he can spend his time watching baseball games and sharpening his championship skill with a target pistol. Yet, he may have been offered an option. Perhaps, having conquered Kansas winters, he may have challenged hell. Possibly he is riding around that region in a battered old buggy drawn by an unpredictable horse, soothing the fevered inhabitants and calling the attention of Satan and his staff to the stupidity of attempting to standardize everything."

Sir Samuel Luke Fildes' (1844–1927) painting, "The Doctor," exhibited in 1891 depicts a doctor seated near a sick child lying across two chairs at home. He is attentively observing her while the parents look on. "The Doctor" also captures a "house call" scene, which ultimately blossomed as a "home health care" perennial.

"The Healer," a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–1892) to a young physician, with Dore's picture of Christ healing the sick, elicits a comment from Sir William Osler (1849–1919): "A well-trained sensible family doctor is one of the most valuable assets of a community, worth to-day, as in Homer's time, many another man. . . ." "Few men, live lives of more devoted self-sacrifice than the family physician."

"Dr. Christian," airing 1937–1953, was the first radio medical soap later adapted to TV. Actor Jean Hersholt (1886–1956) played Dr. Christian, a humanitarian. "The good doctor was aided by his loyal nurse, Judy Price (Rosemary De Camp), who opened each show by picking up her phone with a perky, 'Dr. Christian's Office!'"

SUMMARY

Succinctly, lessons for the new millennium from the country doctors are embodied in their spirit.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 28, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011:

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 83, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2002. I urge my colleagues to join in its adoption.

Our Nation now stands at a historic crossroads. After two decades of growing deficits and rising debt, the Congressional Budget Office has now projected rapidly growing surpluses for at least the next decade. The fiscal discipline enforced by the Republican Congresses since 1995 has now borne fruit.

The primary challenge now facing Congress is preventing a return to the days of deficit spending and rising debt. The FY 02 budget resolution accomplishes this and sets high but reachable goals in the areas of debt repayment and tax reduction.

In terms of debt reduction, this resolution provides for the unprecedented amount of \$2.3 trillion over the next ten years, representing the maximum amount that can be retired without incurring penalties. The retire-

ment of this substantial amount of debt will result in lower interest payment each year over the coming decade. The interest savings can then be redirected towards pressing needs or unforeseen emergencies. Moreover, the retirement of public debt will also lead to lower interest rates as it becomes "cheaper" for the Government to borrow money.

The resolution also provides for some much needed tax relief for American families. It allows taxpayers to keep roughly one-fourth of projected budget surpluses over the next ten years (28.9 percent of \$5.61 trillion) through lower tax bills for all taxpayers.

Overall, taxpayers will keep at least \$1.62 trillion of their earnings over the next ten years. This will be achieved primarily through four separate pieces of legislation, each accomplishing the following: retroactive marginal rate reductions, doubling the child tax credit, providing relief from the marriage penalty, and eliminating the death tax.

In terms of funding requirements, the resolution provides for many Government programs that have critical underfunded needs. Education, Medicare, Social Security, defense, and veterans. For example, it provides a 4 percent (over \$5.7 billion) increase in defense spending to increase military pay, improve troop housing and extend additional health benefits to military retirees.

The budget provides a historic 12 percent increase in veterans spending for FY 2002 to address the underfunded needs, especially in the field of veterans health care, of those who served our Nation. This is a refreshing change from the veterans budgets of years past, which were often flatlined or contained only minimal increases.

The budget contains new spending authority of \$153 billion for Medicare modernization, including the addition of a prescription drug benefit, and provides a reserve fund if additional Medicare modernization funds are needed. The Medicare program is in need of a major overhaul, both to reign in overall costs, and bring its benefits package more in line with

21st century health care. This budget resolution starts that process.

I am encouraged to see that this budget includes significant increases for the Department of Education, specifically, an increase for program spending of 11.5 percent for FY 2002. The budget calls for a number of increases to programs including an increase of \$1 billion for Pell grants, a "reading first" initiative to strengthen early reading education, annual math and reading testing for grades 3 through 8 and a tax deduction to help teachers defray the costs associated with out of pocket classroom expenses. Although I support the majority of the budget's proposals, I am concerned with the school choice option, that will funnel Federal funds from public schools to private and religious schools and the streamlining and consolidation of a number of Federal education programs that may be lost in the shuffle.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the budget is consistent with the provisions of H.R. 2, the Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act of 2001, which passed the House earlier this year. This act creates a point of order against legislation that reduces the total unified surplus below the combined total of the Social Security Trust Fund surplus and the Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund surplus. Consequently, the measure creates a procedural "lock-box" protecting the Social Security and Medicare surpluses from being used for any purpose other than debt reduction until the enactment of Social Security and Medicare reform legislation.

This is a responsible budget resolution. It preserves the integrity of the Social Security and Medicare systems, makes necessary investments in Medicare, education, national security and veterans health care, provides for appropriate tax relief, pays down an unprecedented level of public debt, and sets aside a prudent reserve fund for unforeseen emergencies. For these reasons, I intend to support it, and urge my colleagues to do the same.