

with CAP-MPT, and from 1987 to 1994 served at different times as both Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer of CAP-MPT. Retiring as Executive Vice President, Ms. Stricker is an example of the high quality of CAP-MPT's current leadership team headed by Chief Executive Officer James L. Weidner and their commitment to assisting its physician members in reducing the risks associated with medical practice and to improving the quality of patient care.

It is through CAP-MPT's advocacy and Ms. Stricker's participation in that effort that I become better acquainted, while serving on the House Committee on the Judiciary, with California's 20 year experience with the Medical Injury Compensation Reform Act (MICRA) and its important role in holding down the costs of medical care. The MICRA model as employed by CAP-MPT is of renewed significance as the Congress continues to address the issue of managed care and HMO reforms and how to best insure physician control of the patient care.

We welcome home Audrey Stricker as our own Pennsylvania inspired and ever evolving "21st Century Woman of Medicine". She will continue to inspire us, as she did all her colleagues through her steadfast pursuit of excellence. We look forward to the continued success of CAP-MPT's model of patient choice and physician control in its pursuit for the best medical results.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. BILL J. JAMES

#### HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 1998*

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent and my friend, Dr. Bill J. James, who is retiring this August as Superintendent of the Pleasanton Unified School District.

I applaud Dr. James for his continuous efforts on behalf of the children and their education in Pleasanton over the last 13 years. He is clearly one of the most recognized and revered educational leaders in the Tenth Congressional District and I thank him for the advice and expertise he has so graciously provided me in my first term.

In 1985, Dr. James came to Pleasanton to serve as the Superintendent of the then Amador Valley Joint Union High School District and the Pleasanton Joint School District. Prior to his arrival in Pleasanton, Dr. James was the Superintendent of the Paso Robles Joint Union High School District and the Paso Robles Union Elementary School District.

Some of the accomplishments in Dr. James' 13 years as Superintendent include the passage of a \$85 million school bond in 1988 with 76% of the vote and the passage of a \$70 million school bond in 1997 with 77% of the vote, the initiation of a Chamber of Commerce education subcommittee that later evolved into the PPIE Foundation, his appointment by the Governor to the Educational Council for Technology and Learning in 1997, the construction of a 1300 capacity middle school, the implementation of elementary counseling for grades K-5 in 1989 and the execution of a developer fee agreement to ensure that new growth covers the cost associated with expanding enrollments.

Dr. James, even with his very busy schedule, has truly been an involved and active member of the community. The Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce, the Pleasanton Rotary Club, the Pleasanton Fine Arts Council, the Tri-Valley Business Council and the Pleasanton Partnerships in Education Foundation are just a few of the many organizations Dr. James has contributed his time to over the past 13 years.

Though Dr. James is retiring as Superintendent of the Pleasanton Unified School District, I take great comfort in knowing that he will continue to reside in Pleasanton. He is an incredible resource on educational matters and he can certainly expect me to continue to take advantage of his expertise. Let me again offer my warmest congratulations for his 13 years of exemplary stewardship of Pleasanton's public schools and his 38 year career in education. I wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement.

#### TOBACCO LEGISLATION IN THE 105TH CONGRESS

#### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 1998*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express some thoughts regarding the legislation dealing with the proposed tobacco settlement.

Several weeks ago I sent a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the Honorable TOM BLILEY, asking that as the Committee considers legislation in this area, that it include several elements which I believe are critical to decreasing the rate of tobacco addiction among young people. I would briefly like to outline these points.

First, I strongly believe that any settlement legislation should include language requiring the General Accounting Office or other non-partisan, respected organization to conduct periodic studies on the impact of any tobacco legislation on tobacco usage by young Americans. These studies should examine tobacco usage not only among both teenagers, but also among pre-teenagers.

These follow-up studies are necessary, I believe, for providing policy-makers, including members of Congress, with detailed information on the success or failure of various aspects of a tobacco bill. The findings will also serve as the basis for any future legislative or regulatory changes to our nation's tobacco-reduction efforts. Currently, it is estimated that over 35 percent of high-school seniors smoke—a nineteen-year high—and that since 1991 smoking rates for both eighth and tenth graders have increased dramatically. It is imperative that any policies enacted are successful in reversing these alarming trends.

Second, I also strongly urge that any tobacco legislation include provisions aimed at curtailing the use by young people of all tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco and cigars. These products are very harmful to young persons. I am particularly disturbed by a Centers for Disease Control study which found that 16 percent of boys in grades nine to twelve use smokeless tobacco products in a thirty-day period. Other reports have found that cigar usage has increased at an alarming rate among American boys and girls.

The inclusion of these two elements will ensure that any tobacco legislation reduce the usage of all types of tobacco products. It will further ensure that Congress is given the data and information necessary to make common sense, effective changes in future tobacco policy with the ultimate goal of significantly decreasing the number of teenagers who smoke.

#### "U.S. POLICY OPTIONS TOWARD INDONESIA: WHAT WE CAN EXPECT; WHAT WE CAN DO"

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 1998*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, this Member urges his colleagues to pay careful attention to the crisis in Indonesia. It is far too large, and far too important a nation to dismiss in a cavalier fashion. This Member would take a moment to address the ongoing crisis in Indonesia and to explore what the United States and the international community can do to help stabilize that nation's economy and to help promote its nascent democratization.

Virtually all of Asia seems to be in turmoil these days, and Indonesia is no exception. Following months of economic turmoil and decline, unsatisfactory elections where the old regime sought an artificial vote of confidence, and weeks of student protest, President Suharto resigned after 32 years of autocratic rule. He leaves behind a nation on the edge of chaos. Although we must give Suharto due credit for leading his country through several decades of strong economic growth and development, this narrow economic success took place in the absence of the development of sound social and political institutions. The media was stifled, as were other forms of political and social expression.

The tragic neglect of these institutions and basic human rights by President Suharto may overshadow his economic achievements; only history will tell. Ironically however, President Suharto's neglect of political reform while promoting economic reform has perhaps done more to debunk the myth of Asian values and expose the Asian miracle than any other single action.

Most importantly, however, Suharto's neglect of political reform has caused much human suffering and tragedy. Indonesia's recent past has been marked with violence and bloodshed. Over 500 people died in the riots that left much of Jakarta's Chinatown in ruins. Some estimates have the death toll much higher. Many elites fled the country along with the large expatriate community, taking their capital with them.

The current situation in Indonesia is at the same time both complex and fragile. The public euphoria that accompanied Suharto's resignation is already being replaced by the sobering reality that Indonesia is entering a dangerous period. Suharto—who led his nation through a period of dynamic growth under an autocratic system—has left behind a political vacuum. The various social and political forces kept impotent under the Suharto regime must now forge a new identity and find a way to reassert themselves without causing a splintering of Indonesian society. Proliferation of ethnic or religious-based parties that would pull

the country apart at precisely the time when unity is most fragile is a risk that Indonesia cannot afford to ignore.

The Indonesian military is widely recognized as one of the linchpins of society. With some glaring and regrettable exceptions, it thus far has exercised restraint. (The same cannot be said of the police, who were more brutal during the demonstrations.) Commander-in-Chief Wiranto seems to have served as a force for change, refusing to take Suharto's side last week when the result could have been widespread bloodshed. This Member would like to believe that this restraint is at least, in part, attributable to the salutary effect of years of military-to-military contacts through IMET, E-IMET and other U.S. programs that attempt to raise the level of professionalism of foreign military elites while simultaneously offering human rights training. Whatever the cause, the military will be under enormous pressure as a new government sorts itself out.

Clearly, the economic situation in Indonesia is dire. And most unfortunately, indications are that the situation will get worse before it gets better. It is difficult for us to imagine how desperate conditions are. Credible economists estimate that Indonesia will suffer negative economic growth of between 20–25 percent in 1998. It is hard to over-emphasize the degree of hardship that Indonesia's people have faced in the past months, since the beginning of the Asian financial crisis last summer. Yet, despite the hopeful signs on the political front, Indonesia's economic crisis seems far from over. The economic challenges faced by Indonesia's new government would be daunting under the best of circumstances. But these are anything but the best of circumstances.

The questions now to be addressed include: What steps must Indonesia take to pull its economy out of its nose-dive and restore investor confidence? What are the prospects for Indonesia's future? What political reforms are necessary, and what are possible in the near term and the long term? What institutional factors must first be addressed? And most importantly, what are the implications of Indonesia's current economic and political crisis on U.S. national interests?

These questions about Indonesia's economic and political future raise serious questions for U.S. policy toward Indonesia. For example, as the largest shareholder in the IMF, World Bank, and one of the largest in the Asian Development Bank, we must decide when these institutions should resume their financial assistance to the country and under what conditions. In making these decisions we will appropriately have to decide how long a Habibie caretaker government should last and when elections can reasonably be held.

As a final note, this Member strongly believes this is the time that the United States should focus on the issue of East Timor. For over two decades, East Timor has been a stumbling bloc to Indonesia's relations with the United States and with the European Union. There is a long and complicated history to this troubled corner of Asia, but suffice it to say that the West has never recognized the legality of the Indonesian incorporation of East Timor. It would seem to me that there is an opportunity to put aside the old inflexible positions that the various sides have taken in the past, and to look for new ways to move toward a mutually acceptable solution. Is there any role the United States might play in fostering such a renewed dialogue?

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Indonesia needs America's help and that of the international community. Our actions must be bold, but not rash. We must be thoughtful, but not timid. Certainly, we must take care to preserve and strengthen the delicate unity which has managed to hold Indonesia together, but we must not allow a new government to fall back into the bad practices that doomed the Suharto regime.

#### IN HONOR OF JONETTE ENGAN

#### HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Jonette Engan, a truly remarkable person with a distinguished record in her church, community and Minnesota politics. With great sadness, but best wishes, I announce Jonette's resignation from her leadership position as Chairperson of the Minnesota Second District Democratic Farmer Labor party.

Jonette's commitment to the DFL has been remarkable. Born into a family with strong DFL political roots, she has a keen sense of fairness and how the political process can work to improve our society. After years of volunteering for candidates at every level of government, Jonette took over the reigns of Minnesota's Second Congressional District DFL party. District Chairperson is a herculean task anywhere, but the logistics of coordinating 28 counties is incredibly daunting. Jonette thrived in a position most would not even consider taking.

The advice of Jonette Engan is sought by candidates for public office at all levels. Jonette has helped numerous candidates understand the political system and landscape. Minnesota's state capital is populated by those who aptly learned under Jonette's tutelage. When I was a first time candidate, Jonette walked this greenhorn through the nomination and electoral process with great patience, excellent advice, and wonderful counsel.

Despite the long hours, the DFL has not been Jonette's only interest. Jonette has balanced an incredible time commitment to politics as well as remaining active in her church, the Lutheran Women's League and numerous civic functions.

With so many exciting experiences in her life, Jonette will still tell you that her greatest achievement has been her family. Her husband, Dale, has been supportive and helpful in accommodating Jonette's demanding schedule. The love of her children, Natasha and Nick, is obvious in her proud stories of their latest achievements and adventures. I have had the great pleasure of working with Natasha when she interned in my Washington office.

Although I know Jonette will remain a phone call away for advice and support, her absence from the Second District DFL leadership will be sorely missed. My hat is off to Jonette in thanks for all of her assistance to me, her community, and Minnesota. I wish her the best in the new challenges she undertakes.

#### PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM TOBACCO

#### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most unsettling recent public health trends has been rising tobacco use among teenagers. In 1991, 14 percent of eighth graders, 21 percent of tenth graders, and 28 percent of 12th graders smoked. By 1996, those percentages had risen to 21 percent of eighth graders, 30 percent of tenth graders, and 34 percent of twelfth graders.

What is most infuriating is that tobacco companies have geared their marketing toward children. Our nation was shocked several months ago to read about tobacco companies' documents detailing their plans to market their products to children. In January, *Times* magazine reported that R.J. Reynolds official J.W. Hind, in a 1975 memo, urged the company, maker of Camel, Winston and Salem cigarettes, to "increase its share penetration among the 14–24 age group." In 1976, a ten-year plan written for the board of directors of R.J. Reynolds and stamped "RJR SECRET" said that teenagers ages 14 to 18 were "an increasing segment of the smoking population" and suggested a brand targeted to them. After a subpoena from House Commerce Committee Chairman TOM BLILEY (R–VA), documents were released showing that the tobacco industry misled people with its health claims and covered up potentially damaging research. Other documents showed that when industry officials marketed tobacco products to "young adults," they were referring to children as young as 13.

Their strategy worked. In the first four years that Camel ads featured the cartoon character Joe Camel, smokers under 18 who preferred Camels rose from less than 1 percent to as much as 30 percent of the market. Some studies even show that six-year-olds are as familiar with Joe Camel as they are with Mickey Mouse.

Big Tobacco did not care that people who start smoking at a young age are more likely to become severely addicted than those who start at a later age. Big Tobacco shrugged at the fact that approximately one-third of these children who become smokers will eventually die of smoking-related diseases. Big Tobacco showed no concern that their product acts as a "gateway drug" for children who enter a sequence of drug use that can include alcohol, marijuana, and harder drugs. Big Tobacco's only concern was its bottom line.

It is imperative that Congress passes a bill to curb teen smoking. In an effort to move that process along, I recently joined a group of House members in introducing the Bipartisan No Tobacco for Kids Act, a tough measure which would dramatically reduce teenage smoking.

The Bipartisan No Tobacco for Kids Act would increase the price of a pack of cigarettes by \$1.50 over three years. Health experts say that one of the most effective ways to reduce youth smoking is to raise the price of tobacco products. Except for a small amount of money dedicated to federal tobacco enforcement efforts and payments to settle state lawsuits against the tobacco industry, all