

the Division of Tropical Diseases of the NIH. In 1955, Congress renamed the Institute as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recognizing the need for a coordinated scientific research program on infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases.

Research supported by the Institute has resulted in numerous important advances, including the development of vaccines that have prevented the death of millions of Americans, new treatments to fight the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and novel interventions that have reduced the burden of childhood asthma.

Much remains to be done, however. Infectious diseases remain the world's leading cause of death, and the third leading cause of death in the United States, and immune-mediated diseases such as asthma are a leading cause of disability and lost productivity. NIAID continues to lead the way in developing new ways to reduce the toll of these diseases.

I am introducing this resolution today to demonstrate the support of the United States House of Representatives for the NIAID, the NIH, and all of the dedicated professionals who have devoted their lives to improving the quality of the Nation's health.

REMARKS ON THE ATLANTA BRAVES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I gladly accept the challenge of my distinguished colleague, DUKE CUNNINGHAM.

While I respect his personal faith about the San Diego Padres, I also know that sometimes faith is not enough. And this year that saying will have to comfort the gentleman from California as he watches the Atlanta Braves win the National League Championship.

My dear Colleague from San Diego offered three reasons for his faith in the San Diego Padres.

I would like to offer my reasons for knowing the Atlanta Braves will win:

- (1) Cy Young award winner John Smoltz is 17 and 3 with a 2.90 era
- (2) Cy Young award winner Tom Glavine is 20 and 6 with a 4.47 era
- (3) Four time Cy Young award winner Greg Maddux is 18 and 9 with a 2.22 era
- (4) Danny Neagle is 16 and 11 with a 3.55 era, and
- (5) Rookie Kevin Millwood is 17 and 8 with a 4.08 era

The Padres may have Greg Vaughn, but the Atlanta Braves have Andres Galarraga with 44 home runs, Javier Lopez and Chipper Jones with 34, and Andruw Jones with 31—not to forget three other players with over 100 home runs.

The Braves' team batting average against the Padres was .259 vs. .209 for the Padres. The Braves outscored San Diego 34 to 29, had 17 more hits, five more home runs, 3 more stolen bases, and 8 more strikeouts.

And while Tony Gwynn is indeed impressive, he only batted .321 this year, while the Braves starters include Chipper Jones (.313), Andres Galarraga (.305), and Gerald Williams (.305). The Braves also out hit the Padres at almost every position, including pitcher.

Atlanta, the beautiful "capital" of the South, is blessed with many benefits, but having the Braves as their home team is one of the best. It is hard to beat Southern culture and great baseball.

In light of this, I not only accept the distinguished gentleman's challenge, I raise him: If the San Diego Padres win, I will give 100 pounds of fabulous southern BBQ to a homeless shelter in the gentleman's district.

And of course, if the Braves win, I will ensure that the gentleman from California's seat on the Appropriations Committee is secure despite this direct challenge. Now if the Padres win. . . .

U.S. NEEDS FAST TRACK AUTHORITY TO REMAIN GLOBAL LEADER

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, two weeks ago I spoke before this House in favor of renewing fast track trade authority for the President. I called for my colleagues to choose statesmanship over politics and vote for this important legislation simply because it is the right thing to do and they know it.

I was deeply saddened that we did not have the support of the White House and many key Democrats in that fight—Democrats who typically understand the importance of fast track for opening new markets for U.S. farmers and exporters. I was saddened they were too concerned about the timing of passing the legislation and not the fact that their constituents need it, America's farmers need it, small businesses need it and consumers need it.

Mr. Speaker, I am more than saddened today. I am completely perplexed and frustrated. Yesterday, President Clinton spoke before International Monetary Fund and World Bank officials and called for expanded trade for next year and strategies to spur economic growth. I am very glad to hear him say these things, but his speech is a bit hypocritical.

It moves me to ask why the President will promote fast track authority renewal in January and wouldn't just two weeks ago? How is it the President can say it is "inexcusable and reckless to hold up [IMF] money based on other issues at a time when the world needs U.S. leadership?

President Clinton's failure to be engaged in the recent fast track debate directly contributed to its demise at a time when U.S. exporters needed his leadership—and the international economy needs U.S. leadership. I want my constituents to know that I have concerns about IMF funding because of, in the words of my colleague from Florida, Rep. STEARNS, "the countless evidence of the malfeasance and mismanagement of IMF."

Mr. Speaker, my concerns have nothing to do with what time of the year it is or because certain advocacy groups have threatened political ramifications. My concerns have to do with pure policy issues and a true desire to see U.S. taxpayer dollars used appropriately.

And on the issue of taxes, I don't think I could say it better than Senator ROTH: "Why should we expect Japan to push through a KEMP-ROTH style tax reduction . . . when the White House opposes any domestic tax rate cut that would spur growth?"

Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that politics have replaced real leadership at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. America needs to be a strong leader out in the global market place. We need to set the parameters of debates and make sure we are included in market access agreements that would benefit our farmers and businessmen and women. America needs fast track trade authority and a President who truly wants it.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD K. BOYD, JR.

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and distinguished former Kentuckian, Mr. Richard K. Boyd, Jr., who is retiring this month after 32 years of dedicated service with Westvaco Corporation.

As Manager of Government Relations and various executive capacities during his career at Westvaco, Mr. Boyd diligently exercised his professional stake in civic affairs. As a private citizen of Kentucky for 24 years, he faithfully demonstrated his deep sense of personal responsibility for civic involvement.

For much of his career, Dick Boyd lived and worked in Wickliffe, Kentucky, where he and his wife Malinda raised their three daughters—Anne, Gretchen and Rebecca. His arrival in Wickliffe pre-dates the Westvaco Fine Papers mill, a major employer and contributor to the economic development of western Kentucky. The growth of the mill and the company's good relationship with the community and the Commonwealth of Kentucky are a part of the legacy of Dick Boyd's career and his life in our state.

In 1988, Dick served in Kentucky State Government as Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet for Economic Development. His dedication to family, friends and neighbors is worthy of recognition.

Dick Boyd has performed his duties representing Westvaco and its operations in the First Congressional District of Kentucky with honesty and integrity. He is a valued friend and a good citizen whose national corporate responsibilities have never diminished his concern for and dedication to the economic and civic progress of the people of western Kentucky. On their behalf, I take this opportunity to congratulate Richard K. Boyd, Jr. on his successful and distinguished career and extend best wishes for his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARY P. SMITH, AN ARDENT LEMONADE MAKER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, if we are lucky we have come in contact with a person who instinctively makes lemonade out of the lemons of life. There is such a woman in my district who is being honored on Thursday, October 8. She is Dr. Mary Smith. Thirty years ago Dr. Smith saw a need for day care programs in

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.