

by fire came on Jan. 9, 1945, when Americans went ashore at Lingayen Gulf, in the Philippines.

Hyde remembers that operation more as hard work than as heroism: "Day and night, loading and off-loading." The hardest part of his job, he added, was finding his mother ship out in the bay at night: "We all had to keep our lights off." Why? "Kamikazes," he answered simply. Indeed about 150 Japanese suicide aircraft hurled themselves at U.S. ships during the Lingayen landing, sinking 17 vessels and damaging 50.

One who also remembers the kamikaze attacks at Lingayen is Bob Stump, now a Republican congressman from Arizona. As a teenager, he was a medic abroad the carrier *Tulagi*, "You'd heard the five (anti-aircraft guns) firing and you'd know they were coming," Stump remembered recently. "Then you'd hear the 40 millimeters firing and you'd know they were close. Then you'd hear the 20 millimeters firing and you'd know they were on top of you." Total U.S. Navy fatalities for the Philippines campaign amounted to 4,336.

Despite spending four years of his young life in the Navy, Hyde graduated from Georgetown University at 23; he was eager, like the rest of the GI generation, to get on with his life. Yet he gets a reminder of the war every time he flies home and lands at O'Hare International Airport, which lies within his suburban Chicago district. It is named for Edward "Butch" O'Hare, a Navy pilot in the Pacific who earned the Medal of Honor in 1942 and was killed the next year. He was 29. "Most people have no idea what he did," Hyde observed, "which is a shame."

A half-century later, some are furious that Hyde is investigating Bill Clinton, who is also a Georgetown alumnus—although one who never let military service interrupt his academic career, *Salon* the online publication, first revealed Hyde's long-ago affair. Mustering up the sort of faux courage appropriate for a faux magazine, the editors declared that they were, in pushing the story, "fighting fire with fire."

Fire? Hyde, Stump and 12 million more were touched by fire during World War II. After surviving the Big One, Hyde regards the word-warriors of Washington as unpleasant, perhaps even stressful, but not particularly intimidating.

Hyde's enemies will no doubt continue to attack, while friends such as Stump, who did not meet his fellow Pacific theater vet until the 1970s, will continue to admire. "Henry is probably the most respected and brightest person here," Stump said.

But Hyde's reputation will surely survive because it is rooted in service to the nation that began before the incumbent president was even born. Asked to sum up his current mission, Hyde said, "We have an obligation to make America the kind of country those guys died for." From most politicians, such talk is cheap. But from Hyde, it is precious, because it was paid for in for in the oft-forgotten currencies of duty, honor and sacrifice.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ALL-PAYER GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the All-Payer Graduate Medical Education Act, legislation that I have authored to

improve the funding of America's teaching hospitals and to ease the burden on the Medicare Trust Fund. In introducing this legislation, I do not seek to preempt the important work of the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare, but rather, to present a concrete proposal for consideration by Congress.

We have recently learned that medical care costs will double in the next 10 years. Health care budgets, including Medicare, will be caught in the vise of increasing costs and limited resources. We must try to restrain the growth of Medicare spending, while protecting our teaching hospitals that rely on Medicare and Medicaid as major sources of funding for graduate medical education.

America's 125 academic medical centers and their affiliated hospitals are vital to the Nation's health. These centers train each new generation of physicians, nurses and allied health professionals, conduct the research and clinical trials that lead to advances in medicine, including new treatments and cures for disease, and care for the most medically complex patients. To place their contributions in perspective, academic medical centers constitute only 2 percent of our Nation's non-Federal hospital beds, yet they conduct 42% of all of the health research and development in the United States, provide 33% of all trauma units and 31% of all AIDS units. Academic medical centers also treat a disproportionate share of the Nation's indigent patients.

To pay for training the Nation's health professionals, our academic medical centers must rely on the Medicare program. But Medicare's contribution does not fully cover the costs of residents' salaries, and more importantly, this funding system fails to recognize that graduate medical education benefits all segments of society, not just Medicare beneficiaries. At a time when Congress is constantly reviewing and revising the Medicare program to ensure that the Trust Fund can remain solvent for future generations, GME costs are threatening to break the bank.

The All-Payer Graduate Medical Education Act will distribute the expense of graduate medical education more fairly by establishing a Trust funded by a 1% fee on the health care premiums. Teaching hospitals will receive approximately two-thirds of the revenue from the Trust, while the remaining third, approximately \$1 billion yearly, will be used to reduce Medicare's contribution. The current formula for direct graduate medical education payments is based on cost reports generated more than 15 years ago, and it unfairly rewards some hospitals and penalizes others. This bill replaces the current formula with a fair, national system for direct graduate medical education payments based on actual resident wages.

Critics of indirect graduate medical education payments have complained that hospitals are not required to account for their use of these funds. The All-Payer Graduate Medical Education Act requires hospitals to report annually on their contributions to improve patient care, education, clinical research, and community services. The formula for indirect graduate medical education payments will be changed to more accurately reflect MedPAC's estimates of true indirect costs.

My bill also addresses the supply of physicians in this country. Nearly every commission studying the physician workforce has recommended reducing the number of first-year

residencies to 110% of American medical school graduates. This bill directs the Secretary of HHS, working with the medical community, to develop and implement a plan to accomplish this goal within five years. An adequate supply of medical providers is vital to maintaining America's health and containing our health care costs.

Medicare disproportionate share payments are particularly important to our safety-net hospitals. Many of these hospitals, which treat the indigent, are in dire financial straits. This bill reallocates disproportionate share payments, at no cost to the federal budget, to hospitals that carry the greatest burden of poor patients. Hospitals that treat Medicaid-eligible and indigent patients, will be able to count these patients when they apply for disproportionate share payments. In addition, these payments will be distributed uniformly nationwide, without regard to hospital size or location. Rural public hospitals, in particular, will benefit from this provision.

Finally, because graduate medical education encompasses the training of other health professionals, this bill provides for \$300 million yearly of the Medicare savings to support graduate training programs for nurses and other allied health professionals. These funds are in addition to the current support Medicare provides for the nation's diploma nursing schools.

The All-Payer Graduate Medical Education Act creates a fair system for the support of graduate medical education—fair in the distribution of costs to all payers of medical care, fair in the allocation of payments to hospitals. Everyone benefits from advances in medical research and well-trained health professionals. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 68 years in 1950 to 76 years today. Medical advances have dramatically improved the quality of life for millions of Americans. Because of our academic medical centers, we are in the midst of new era of biotechnology that will extend the advances of medicine beyond imagination, advances that will prevent disease and disability, extend life, and ultimately lower health care costs.

Although few days remain in the 105th Congress, the valuable services performed by America's academic medical centers are never-ending. I am introducing this bill today for consideration by Congress, the Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare, and the numerous provider and patient communities who will be affected by its provisions. When the 106th Congress convenes early next year, I will reintroduce the bill.

I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting America's academic medical centers and the future of our physician workforce, the wellsprings of these advances, by cosponsoring the All-Payer Graduate Medical Education Act.

HONORING DR. JUAN ANDRADE, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate one of Northwest Indiana's most distinguished citizens. Dr. Juan Andrade, Jr., of Griffith, Indiana, was recently selected to receive the 1998

Hispanic Magazine's Lifetime Achievement Award. The award was presented to Dr. Andrade in San Francisco on August 25, 1998. Presented by Bank One, this award is in recognition of Dr. Andrade's career as a community organizer, national leader, television commentator, motivational speaker, and co-founder of the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute (USHLI).

Born in Brownwood, Texas, Dr. Andrade began his lifelong quest to empower Hispanic Americans while still a youth. He credits his mother, Julia Andrade, for instilling in him a sense of humor and a strong work ethic. Dr. Andrade utilized both while working through twelve years of public school and five years of college. Since beginning his distinguished career over thirty years ago, Dr. Andrade has made headlines as the first Latino in the nation to be arrested for using his Spanish-language skills to teach high school civics, the first Latino State Director for nonpartisan voter registration in Texas, the youngest Chairperson of a Community Action Agency in Texas, and the only Latino political commentator on an English-language television station (WLS-TV, ABC's Chicago affiliate) in the nation for six years. In addition, Dr. Andrade was an influential organizer of the United States Hispanic Leadership Conference (USHLC), now in its sixteenth year.

Indeed, through his outreach, political expertise, and motivational speaking, Dr. Andrade has influenced a whole generation of young Hispanic American leaders. To further their education and opportunities, the "Juan Andrade Scholarship for Young Hispanic Leaders" was established in recognition of his tireless efforts to motivate and train young Hispanic leaders. Since 1994, this fund has awarded over one hundred thousand dollars in scholarships to young Hispanic leaders. Moreover, Dr. Andrade has not only influenced many of our nation's future leaders, he has influenced and helped mold many of today's business, civic, and national leaders. His exemplary efforts have been acknowledged by many; he has been named the "Chicagoan of the Year" by the Chicago Sun-Times, one of the "100 Most Influential Hispanics in America" three times by the Hispanic Business Magazine, and a "Distinguished Alumni" by Howard Payne University. Though Dr. Andrade has been honored for his lifetime achievement, he intends to continue his endeavors. In addition, he plans to spend time with his wife, Maria Elenia, and their four children and two grandchildren.

As President John F. Kennedy said, "It is time for a new generation of leadership, to cope with new problems and new opportunities. For there is a new world to be won." His words are as poignant now as they were on that Fourth of July in 1960. As our country heads into the twenty-first century, we must address many new problems and issues. Dr. Andrade is preparing tomorrow's leaders to deal with these multi-faceted problems and issues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Dr. Juan Andrade, Jr. for his selection as the 1998 recipient of Hispanic Magazine's Lifetime Achievement Award. Dr. Andrade's efforts to train a new generation of leaders to solve our future problems and create new op-

portunities for our nation is the work of a true visionary. His vision and self-sacrificing labors to accomplish his goals have positively changed our country for the better. From Indiana's First Congressional District to Washington, D.C., we have seen the Hispanization of America. I am confident that with dedicated, upstanding citizens like Dr. Andrade helping our young people mature into adult leaders, the future of the United States is safe and in good hands as we enter the twenty-first century.

RECOGNIZING THE WORLD WAR II VETERANS OF "IVORY SOAP"

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize some 5,000 World War II veterans of "Ivory Soap," a most unusual team of Army Air Forces, Navy Armed Guards, and civilian Merchant Marines who have gone unrecognized for 53 years for their contributions in bringing peace to the Pacific war. During 1944 and 1945, they served aboard 24 specially modified Liberty and auxiliary ships that operated as floating aircraft depot repair and maintenance shops. These supported our bomber and fighter forces on the front line of battle during the Pacific island hopping campaigns.

Hundreds of B-29 bombers and P-51 fighters returned to battle to fight again because of these depot and maintenance ships. This is another one of the never-told stories out of the dust vaults of declassified secret records. This story was uncovered by one of the ship's crew seeking his comrades for a reunion. Only in the last few years have these documents been released to the public.

The project's code word was "Ivory Soap," appropriately selected, because "it floats." This effort was so important to our air war in the Pacific that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were directly involved in its development. Because of the secret classification and the dispersal among the islands of these ships, few of the veterans ever knew of the extent and effectiveness of their tasks.

Now that the word is out, a group of veterans from the ships have begun a search to find their shipmates so they may hold combined reunions to share their pride in being part of this special project.

A combined reunion began today in Washington, D.C., and will run until October 11, 1998. The surviving veterans' ages run from their 70s to their 90s. I extend my best wishes and salute our heroes for their contributions and service to this great country. May the reunion brighten their spirits and bring together their comrades to renew old friendships.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. ELPIDIO "PETE" RAMIREZ ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AFTER 26 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE LOS ANGELES CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lieutenant Elpidio "Pete" Ramirez on the occasion of his retirement from Los Angeles City Housing Authority Police Department, after 26 years of dedicated service.

In 1957, Pete graduated from Cathedral High School. After graduation, he joined the United States Navy where he served on the USS Fortified, the USS Wabash and the USS Esteem. In the Navy, he reached the rank of Fireman First Class. Pete received an Associate of Arts Degree from Rio Hondo Community College, and in March 1980, he graduated from the Golden West Police Academy.

Pete began his law enforcement career with the Baldwin Park Police Department as a Reserve Police Officer in 1960. In 1964, he transferred to the Montebello Police Department where he served as a Reserve Police Sergeant. After his five years with the Montebello Police Department, in 1969 Pete transferred to the United States Marshals Service.

In 1971, Pete joined the Los Angeles City Housing Authority Police Department. As a police officer with the Housing Authority, he served in several assignments including patrol and footbeat. On one occasion, while Pete was handling a routine call, he was ambushed and sustained severe gun shot wounds which caused life-long injuries to his back. After recovering from his injuries, Pete continued working for the Housing Authority Police Department. In 1983, Pete was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and in March of 1994 he was promoted to Lieutenant.

Pete's career as a public servant is highlighted by over 20 years of service as an elected official. He served on the El Rancho Unified School District Board of Education from 1976 to 1993. In 1997, he was elected to the Pico Rivera City Council. He is also a member of the American Legion and the Optimist Club.

In his retirement, Pete will spend his time with his wife Socorro, his children and grandchildren, including his 2 year old granddaughter, Whisper, who currently lives with him in Pico Rivera, California.

Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1998, Pete retired from the Los Angeles City Housing Authority Police Department. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Elpidio "Pete" Ramirez for his loyal and dedicated service to the Los Angeles City Housing Authority and the residents of the City of Los Angeles and for his continued commitment to outstanding public service.