

research program to help us better understand and prevent crimes against the disabled. It also directs the Attorney General to include in the annual National Crime Victims Survey statistics regarding crimes against victims with developmental disabilities.

These measures, Mr. President, will help us to heighten awareness of crime against the disabled and help us put a stop to it. It will help us to make our streets and our homes safer for all Americans by protecting the most vulnerable among us.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.●

DR. NILS DAULAIRE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, when most of us think about health we think about it on a personal or local level. Perhaps a child is suffering from an ear infection or an outbreak of chicken pox has emptied the local elementary school. But when Dr. Nils Daulaire thinks about health it is from a global perspective, and I am delighted to report that Nils was recently named the next President and CEO of the National Council for International Health.

I have known Nils for many years. He is a fellow Vermonter and a trusted friend whose advice I have valued enormously. Nils' boundless energy and devotion to helping others is an inspiration to everyone who knows him. He is as comfortable tending to a sick child in a remote village in Nepal as he is representing the United States Government in international health policy negotiations. Over the years, Nils has earned a reputation as a leading authority in the public health field.

During his tenure as Senior Health Adviser at the Agency for International Development, Nils worked to ensure that international health is a major focus of AID's efforts worldwide. He played a central role in convening a conference of health agencies and organizations to develop a multi-year U.S. strategy to strengthen global surveillance and control of infectious disease. Nils' leadership was instrumental in the strategy that emerged from that conference, which should, over time, result in a significant reduction in the number of deaths from infectious disease. As the new head of NCIH whose membership includes over 1,000 medical professionals and organizations, Nils' continued involvement in this initiative will be critical to its success.

The NCIH's mission to improve global health is a monumental task. I cannot think of a person more capable of leading NCIH into the next century than Nils Daulaire. He is a straight talker and he knows what he is talking about. He understands the medical issues and he understands the political issues. Once Nils begins his new job on August 1, NCIH's operations will be split between Nils in Vermont and his other capable staff in Washington. I look forward to continuing our close working relationship on infectious dis-

ease, on maternal health, and other important issues.

Mr. President a June 24, 1998, article in the Washington Post described Nils Daulaire's contribution to the field of international health. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1998]

A MAN TO MAKE HEALTH A GLOBAL ISSUE
(By Judy Mann)

Nils Daulaire, the U.S. government's leading authority on international health, is leaving his post as senior health adviser to the Agency for International Development to become president and CEO of the National Council on International Health.

The NCIH is an organization of more than 1,000 medical professionals and organizations; pharmaceutical companies such as Merck and Becton Dickinson & Co.; government agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; international relief organizations such as CARE, Save the Children and Project Hope; Planned Parenthood; religious relief agencies; and universities such as Harvard and Johns Hopkins. It receives funding from the MacArthur, Kellogg, Ford and Turner foundations, and some government financing.

Based in the United States, its mission is to advance policies and programs that improve health around the world. But a recent blue-ribbon panel headed by former surgeon general C. Everett Koop recommended a major restructuring of the organization. The new NCIH will focus on the need for improving global health and making health one of the cornerstones of globalization, on a par with international trade, currency flows and information and communication. A 32-member board is being replaced by a smaller board where leading medical experts can cross-fertilize ideas with experts in development and leaders in the private sector.

The Koop report also recommended hiring a president and CEO with international stature, which the board has done: Daulaire, 49, is a Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude graduate of Harvard College and received his medical degree from Harvard Medical School. He has a master's in public health from Johns Hopkins. He has spent two decades in fieldwork, including five years in Nepal, and has provided technical assistance in more than 20 countries. He speaks seven languages.

He was the lead U.S. negotiator at the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, the Beijing World Conference on Women in 1995 and the Rome World Food Summit in 1996. He has represented the United States in the last five World Health Organization assemblies and was helpful in the election of Gro Brundtland, former prime minister of Norway, to be director general-elect of WHO with a mission to revitalize it.

New leadership of both of these organizations holds enormous potential for putting health at the center of efforts to improve living conditions around the world. NCIH plans to change its name to the Global Health Council and aims to become, within five years, the preeminent nongovernmental source of information, practical experience, analysis and public advocacy for the most pressing global health issues.

"You can get more done from the outside than the inside," Daulaire says. "In terms of my work over the last five years, if I had had an outside organization that was highly effective in explaining things to the public, tying people together, involving the private

sector, it would have made my job much more effective. When you look at the whole movement toward a globalized economy, you can't have enormous differentials in health status. You can't have disruption of economies and trade due to the spread of disease.

"A reason disease is uncorrected is people accept it as natural," Daulaire says. "One of the consequences of the global communications revolution is people [elsewhere] will be aware of how good we have it. They will see their poor conditions and have an awareness that this is not a necessary condition."

When he first arrived in Nepal 20 years ago, "I thought I'd landed in the 14th century. Kids had never seen a wheeled vehicle. When I went back five years ago, there were satellite dishes and cellular phones." The use of information technology as a tool for health care workers and educating people in poor, rural areas has led to astounding changes in the last 15 years, he says.

Currently, the council's top health priorities are AIDS, maternal health, family planning and infectious diseases. It plans to increase public and private funding to improve effectiveness in these areas through sharing information about what works best. Using cutting-edge technology and communication is a key component of its plans. It plans to be ready for emerging diseases.

Daulaire believes the damage to foreign assistance programs by congressional budget hackers has to be reversed, but he also recalls a conversation with a staffer who works for a prominent Republican. He bluntly told Daulaire that these programs may be the right things to do but they have no constituency and so they were "going to get hammered."

The new NCIH plans to develop that constituency so that people, governments and the private sector understand that countries can't participate in the global economy when they are dragged down by health care costs that can be avoided. Daulaire sees a major role for the private sector in promoting global health, and already Becton Dickinson & Co., a multinational medical technology company, has indicated a keen interest in developing a major partnership with the new NCIH.

Daulaire's appointment is to be announced officially tomorrow at the NCIH's 25th annual meeting. He takes office Aug. 1, bringing to the post a rare blend of medical expertise, optimism, fieldwork, knowledge of bureaucracies, a network of relationships with health experts and politicians around the world, and an unusual ability to articulate complicated health and development issues to the media.

Global health is not them; it is all of us. Daulaire is the person to move that principle into the center of efforts to raise standards of living around the world.●

HONORING AN IDAHO CIVIC LEADER

● Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to an Idahoan who has distinguished himself in both the public and private sector.

Kirk Sullivan is retiring after 27 years with the Boise Cascade Corporation. But to simply say that Kirk enjoyed a long and productive career with a company is not adequate and doesn't do this outstanding individual justice.

While not a native Idahoan, Kirk has worked most of his adult life to make the state a better place to live. And over the years he's dedicated himself to helping others.

Idaho's children are of particular interest to Kirk. He has used his education and business experience to act as a tremendous resource to our children, from elementary school to the university level.

As an active member of the Business Week Foundation, Kirk served as a mentor to Idaho high school students eager to learn how business operates and how to be successful in the workplace.

As the founder of the Bishop Kelly Foundation, Kirk raised money for Boise's private high school.

Kirk has not just played a supporting role in those ventures, nor in others. When Kirk sets out to do something, he takes charge. He actively raised money for the Children's Home Society of Idaho, he is leading a \$500,000 fund drive for the Boise Master Chorale, and he raises funds for the University of Idaho.

Kirk's boundless energy is contagious. I have seen him take on so many different issues and set lofty goals. He doesn't know the word "no." When he's asked to do something, it is always "yes." I've seen him gather some of the very talented people in the state of Idaho and tackle some of these major projects and come up with major results. It is so invigorating to see how he weaves our magic.

In fact, even though Kirk Sullivan is not an alumnus of the University of Idaho, he has received the school's Presidential Citation for giving to the University and its community.

I must add, Mr. President, that the University of Idaho is not the only beneficiary of Kirk Sullivan's efforts and enthusiasm. He has served as President of the Bronco Athletic Association at Boise State University and is currently a member of the Commission on the Future of Clemson University, his alma mater. He also is on Clemson's College of Engineering and Science Leadership Committee, with a fundraising goal of \$100 million.

So you can see, Mr. President, that Kirk and his wife, Betty, are valuable assets and cherished members of our community.

While Kirk is retiring, I'm confident in the knowledge that his good works and commitment to his state will never wane. Idaho is a much better place because of the dedication and tireless efforts of Kirk Sullivan.

I take pride in congratulating him today, and I know all Idahoans salute him.●

IOWA'S BILL FITCH

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, our former colleague, Senator John Culver of Iowa, brought to my attention an article, which recently appeared in the Cedar Rapids Gazette, about Bill Fitch. Mr. Fitch was an outstanding athlete when he attended Cedar Rapids' Wilson High School and, also, during his college years at Coe College in Cedar Rapids. Later on, Mr. Fitch coached at Coe

College, Creighton University (where he coached Bob Gibson, the famous baseball pitcher), and North Dakota (where he coached Phil Jackson, now coach of the Chicago Bulls). He won the 1981 NBA title as the Boston Celtics' coach with Larry Bird. He coached in the NBA for 25 years and was the only person to coach 2,000 regular-season games and his 944 wins ranked second only to NBA coach Lenny Wilkens. I am grateful to Mike Hlas of the Cedar Rapids Gazette for writing this column about one of Iowa's great athletes, and I am thankful to my friend, Senator John Culver, for bringing it to my attention.

At this point, I ask that Mr. Hlas' article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From The Gazette, Apr. 22, 1998]

C.R.'S FITCH A BIG WINNER

(By Mike Hlas)

No one will ever put a sign at Cedar Rapids' city limits proclaiming it the hometown of the NBA's all-time losingest coach.

That's good. Bill Fitch, who attended Wilson back when it was a high school and coached at Coe, deserves respect.

You don't last long enough to lose 1,106 times unless you were good. You don't become the only coach in NBA history to coach 2,050 times in the regular season unless you were good.

Fitch, fired by the Los Angeles Clippers Monday at age 63, was good.

But as Casey Stengel once said, I managed good, they just played bad.

Perhaps none of Fitch's 25 NBA squads was as bad as the 1997-98 Clippers, who won 17 and lost 65, and did so without a hint of style.

It didn't even feel this rotten for Fitch in 1970, when he and the Cleveland Cavaliers spent their first years in the NBA together. The original Cavs were so bad they were unaffectionately nicknamed the Cadavers. Somehow, Fitch kept a sense of humor and his sanity.

By the time Fitch's nine-year engagement closed in Cleveland, the Cavs had made the playoffs three times.

As the years passed, Cedar Rapids could take more and more pride in calling Fitch a homeboy. Especially when NBA coaching legend Red Auerbach, then a general manager—brought him to Boston to coach the then-stale Celtics.

When surrounded by people who could play the game better than anyone, Fitch turned out to be quite a coach. He had three consecutive 60-game winners in Boston, and won the NBA title in 1981 with young Larry Bird.

Houston was Fitch's next stop. The Rockets had four winning seasons in five years under Fitch, and once reached the NBA finals, only to lose to Bird's Celtics.

The NBA's heights were great, but Fitch was one of the few coaches who could survive in its depths. His last seven teams were in New Jersey and Los Angeles, where talent was inadequate. Last year, though, he did lead a very young Clipper club to the playoffs.

The promise gave way to a nightmare season. A very good player (Bo Outlaw) left as a free agent, and another star (Loy Vaught) missed most of the year with a bad back.

So the coach got fired because he's 63 years old, because his players supposedly began to tune him out, and because the Clippers are about to move into a big new arena in downtown Los Angeles and want a sharper image.

Fitch, who had worked with Bird and Kevin McHale and Moses Malone, was sur-

rounded in his final season with youngsters who had never won a thing in the NBA. They were tuning him out? He should have turned them out.

For anyone to endure four years with the Clipper's and 25 seasons in the NBA as a coach is semi-amazing. If meddling management isn't giving you a headache, some underachieving knucklehead player is giving you heartache.

You need a cast-iron stomach to coach in the NBA for 25 years. To be the only person to coach 2,000 regular-season games in the league tells how highly regarded Fitch was held. His 944 wins rank second only to Lenny Wilkens. It is something worth honoring.

As any coach will tell you, losing one game tears you apart. To drop 1,106 and keep plugging is wonderful.

"It's depressing," Fitch said about this season, days before he was fired. "But it's also one that makes you want to say, 'Never again.' We'll get it going in the right direction again."

If you spend four years with the Bad News Clippers and can still say a thing like that, you are a winner for the ages.●

CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUT

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to support the Majority Leader's legislation, S. 2214, reducing the top capital gains tax rate from 20 to 15 percent, and reducing from 18 to 12 months the holding period required on capital gains.

Mr. President, this legislation is good news for the economy, and it is good news for America's working families.

Ours is a global economy, Mr. President. And in my view it is crucial, if we want to continue enjoying our current prosperity, that we do more to maintain our competitive edge. Even with last year's capital gains tax cut, at 20 percent America's long term capital gains tax rate remains among the industrialized world's highest. Further, countries like Australia and the United Kingdom, which have higher rates, also allow taxpayers to index the cost of the asset on which they make gains.

We pay a high price for our high capital gains tax, Mr. President. As Stanford Dean John B. Shoven points out, higher capital gains rates increase the cost of investing in capital and equipment. As a percentage of Gross National Product, the United States invested less in nonresidential projects from 1973 to 1992 than any of our major competitors. And investment in plant and equipment has fallen to only half the level of the 1960's and 1970's.

Without updated plant and equipment, productivity lags and we cannot compete with other nations. Lowered capital gains taxes would directly address this problem. National Council of Policy Assessment Senior Fellows Gary and Aldona Robbins predicted, before last year's reduction in the top capital gains tax rate, that a cut of 50 percent in that rate, to 14 percent, would lower the cost of capital by 5 percent. This would induce investors to increase the capital stock by \$2.2 trillion in 5 years. And that larger stock of capital would create 721,000 new jobs and increase GDP cumulatively by almost \$1 trillion.