

Breighner, Joanna Buckley, Clair Cozad, Melissa Daniels, Sarah Vezzetti, Emily Wilson, Melissa Wittnebel, Marla Conley, Allison Mays, Penelope McLaughlin, Sheri Scoville, Kathryn Fryer, Sarah Gibbons.

Jessica Hamman, Diana Maddox, Sarah Magliano, Jillian McFarland, Michelle Middleton, Erin Owen, Elizabeth Ruifrok, Amanda Sadeghin, Christina Santoni, Jonette G. Shaffer, Stephanie G. Zonak, Jamila Howard, Janelle Milam, Elizabeth Disharoon, Anne Fowler, Keri Jamison, Courtney McDevitt.

Brigid Tewey, Emily Wright, Katherine Barrow, Diana Constantinides, Mary Hood, Shannon Lawson, Abigail Link, Christina Miller, Chris Mullinix, Trisha Sater, Julie Day, Kathleen Hall, Kristin Heisey, Jennifer Lewis, Julie Petr, Lisa Philipose. ●

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN MICHIGAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to make my colleagues aware of an important anniversary in the history of health care in Michigan. Precisely 100 years ago today, osteopathic physicians became licensed to practice medicine in Michigan.

Michigan was the fourth State to legalize the practice of osteopathy and, according to the Michigan Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, today has the largest number of osteopathic practitioners in the Nation. For the past 100 years, osteopathic physicians have served the people of Michigan by developing therapeutic and diagnostic methods of treating disease to accompany traditional medical procedures.

The philosophy of osteopathy was first articulated by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, a physician from the State of Missouri. Dr. Still's teachings guide today's osteopathic physicians as they integrate standard medical practices with the body's natural systems for regulating and healing itself, especially the largest of these, the musculoskeletal system.

People from every corner of Michigan have benefited from the care of osteopathic physicians, who can be found in disciplines ranging from family practice to surgery. We are truly grateful for the commitment to quality care made by these doctors—the members of the Michigan Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, the Michigan Osteopathic Hospital Association, the Michigan Women's Osteopathic Auxiliary, the Michigan Osteopathic Medical Assistance Association, and the Michigan Osteopathic Guild Association.

I know my colleagues join me in offering best wishes and congratulations to the osteopathic physicians of Michigan, who have served the community with dedication and compassion for the past 100 years. ●

#### THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN PREVENTION ACT

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, today I rise in support of S. 228, the Govern-

ment Shutdown Prevention Act. I commend Senator MCCAIN for his leadership in drafting this important legislation.

We all lose when the Government shuts down. In Montana, as well as across the Nation, Federal workers were furloughed and national parks were closed; businesses and families were negatively affected when the Government shut down in December 1995 and January 1996. Consequently, millions of dollars were lost.

President Clinton put Congress between a rock and a hard place in that he knew that we did not want to risk another Government shutdown. We were forced to pass a budget that added \$6 billion back into Clinton's pet programs. The President was more interested in playing politics than he was in balancing the budget.

Montanans are tired of political games. We can not let the administration replay its efforts to force Congress to spend billions of dollars just to avoid the threat of a shutdown because of gridlock. It is the responsibility of the Government to work for the people—not against them.

Senator MCCAIN's bill provides a safeguard against Government shutdowns. It establishes an automatic continuing resolution to provide the lowest spending levels for Federal agencies and programs in the event that the annual appropriations bills are not enacted by the start of the fiscal year. This provides an incentive to pass appropriations bills in a timely manner.

This bill also addresses the concerns of those on Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security as it specifically states that entitlements will be paid regardless of what appropriations are passed.

I feel that the Government Shutdown Prevention Act protects Montanans. No longer will Montana's elderly and disabled have to fear not being able to pay medical bills because of a Government shutdown. Welfare recipients will not have to worry about going hungry because of the President's political gameplaying. Finally, Montana communities like West Yellowstone, Gardiner, and Columbia Falls—which serve as gateways to Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks—will not suffer because gridlock has forced the closure of national monuments and parks. The Government Shutdown Prevention Act ensures that the Government is working for the benefit of Montana. This is why I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill. ●

#### HEALTH VOLUNTEERS OVERSEAS—UGANDA WAR VICTIMS PROJECT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we hear people complain about how foreign aid is a waste of money, and there are certainly examples of it. The United States poured countless millions of dollars into the pockets of President Mobutu, and one need only observe the chaos and suffering in Zaire today to

understand what a terrible mistake that was. Many of us said so at the time, but we were ignored. During that same period, the United States propped up General Noriega in Panama, until he was no longer useful to us.

But you do not hear very much about the good uses of foreign aid, and how it makes a difference between life and death, or hope and misery, for millions of people around the world. In fact, there are far more examples of those good uses, than of the scandals that attract the attention of the media.

One example is the War Victims Fund project in Uganda. This project began in 1989, and it is now coming to an end. I think Members of Congress and the public should know about it, because it is a remarkable example of what the U.S. Government, a private voluntary organization, the good will and hard work of American volunteers, and the support of the Government of Uganda, have done for the benefit of thousands of wounded and severely disabled people in that country.

Uganda, a once productive country that boasted the finest medical school in sub-Saharan Africa, was virtually destroyed by the disastrous Idi Amin and Obote regimes. The medical school was destroyed, its faculty members killed or run out of the country. Years of civil war left thousands of casualties, including many victims of landmines.

In 1989, the year the Leahy War Victims Fund was established, USAID began a project in Uganda. It was implemented by Health Volunteers Overseas, a Washington, DC-based organization that sends volunteer doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals to train people in poor countries.

Health Volunteers Overseas did an extraordinary job in Uganda during the 7-year life of this project. There were tremendous achievements, and one terrible tragedy when Dr. Rodney Belcher, the Virginia orthopedic surgeon without whom the project would not have accomplished nearly so much, was gunned down in a robbery. His loss was felt throughout Uganda, because so many people knew of his selflessness, and that he had literally given his life for them and future generations in that country. His legacy is the scores of Ugandan health professionals he trained who are carrying on his work today.

Mr. President, HVO's final report on the Uganda project should be read by all. Its staff and volunteers deserve our sincere thanks, and our continued support. USAID, and President Museveni and his Health Ministry, also deserve credit. I ask that excerpts of the report be printed in the RECORD.

The excerpts of the report follow:  
EXCERPTS OF FINAL REPORT—UGANDA ORTHOPAEDICS AND PHYSICAL THERAPY FOR THE DISABLED PROJECT

#### INTRODUCTION

In August of 1989, Health Volunteers Overseas (HVO) entered into a three year grant agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in