

issues which surround it, and local leadership must take the lead in designing the programs. In general, I think school choice works best when it is arrived at gradually, locally, and voluntarily—not by top-down mandates.

The verdict is still out on whether school choice programs already in place have been ultimately successful. For this reason, school choice needs to be a gradual experiment, and local leaders need to look long and hard at a variety of innovative strategies aimed at improving public schools.

What we do not want in the end is a school choice system that leads to further segregation by race or income, or a choice system that creates a few favored schools for the elite. To bridge the gap between the ideal of school choice and the reality of fundamental educational reform, we need to carry on with this timely experiment.

WHY BETTER CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL NECESSITY ARE NEEDED TO HOLD DOWN MEDICARE FRAUD

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, I introduced H.R. 2633, to require the Secretary of HHS to develop and require the use of standard forms by which physicians certify that a course of home health or hospice care is necessary and appropriate.

Today, doctors just sign for such services without a clear statement that the patient qualifies or is eligible for the course of treatment. Often a doctor is nagged into approving the course of treatment by the family or patient, and I know that many doctors would like to be able to explain to patients why they cannot casually certify an expensive Medicare benefit, but instead, various conditions of medical need must be met.

A clearer, consistent statement of CMN can help reduce fraud. For example, there is the complaint of the United States versus Joseph Ari Kirschenbaum, filed this October 14 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (Eastern Division), No. 97 CR 702. In the grand jury's charges and in the complaint, Mr. Kirschenbaum is charged with defrauding Medicare of millions of dollars by providing—or not providing—hospice benefits to Medicare beneficiaries.

Following is one of the many charges from the grand jury. It is important to note that Doctor K and the other doctors mentioned in this charge are not—to my knowledge—being charged with the hospice owner. A reformed and strengthened CMN system, as provided in H.R. 2633, would help ensure that doctors would not casually sign such stacks of paper, and if they did, would be liable for false certification.

58. It was further part of the scheme that defendant KIRSCHENBAUM hired a Medical Director for Samaritan Care who, in exchange for a modest salary, was willing to sign every patient certification form that was presented to him without examining the patients or reviewing the patients' medical records. This Medical Director, referred to in this indictment as "Doctor K," had no involvement in the hospice other than signing his name to patient forms every two weeks

at the Samaritan Care office. Often the patients had been receiving hospice care for several days before Doctor K first learned of the patients when he received the certification forms to sign. Kirschenbaum never informed Dr. K of the extensive responsibilities of the Medical Director as set forth in the Policies and procedures, and Dr. K did not fulfill these responsibilities. Kirschenbaum later employed other Medical Directors at modest salaries who signed certification forms without seeing patients or reviewing their medical records.

TRIBUTE TO JOE PAULINO

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Guam's educators, and a former colleague of mine, Jose "Joe" E. Paulino, who was called from this life on October 14, 1997.

Following his graduation from George Washington Senior High School in 1956, Joe attended the College of Guam before transferring to Fresno State College in California where he earned a bachelor of arts in physical education and a minor in recreation in 1961. After his graduation, Joe returned to Guam and began his teaching career at Inarajan Junior High School. He spent the next 3 years teaching at the former Tumon Junior-Senior High School, prior to commencing his affiliation with the College of Guam in 1964.

The following year, Joe was granted a year of paid educational leave by the college's then president, Antonio C. Yamashita, to pursue a master's degree in physical education at Indiana University. Upon receiving his degree in 1966, he returned to the College of Guam and was promoted to an assistant professor position. Joe continued his teaching career, achieving associated professor status at what would eventually become the University of Guam in 1977, and subsequently achieving tenure in 1982.

Later that year, Joe took leave from the university to become the director of the department of parks and recreation, but continued to teach one course per semester at the University of Guam through 1984.

In 1984, he returned to the University of Guam campus on a full time status accepting the position of advisor to then university president, Jose Q. Cruz, on the management and operation of the newly built University of Guam fieldhouse. President Cruz subsequently appointed him as the fieldhouse manager, a position he retained until his retirement in 1991.

During Joe's distinguished academic career, he served on a majority of the University of Guam's planning committees. He also held responsible administration positions, including chairman of the Division of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, and assistant to the president.

Joe also played a major role in the establishment of sports organizations, such as the Guam Sports Federation, the Guam Tennis Club, the Guam Table Tennis Association, the Guam Volleyball Association, the Far East AAU, the Guam Amateur Sports Association and the Guam Amateur Baseball League. He

was one of the driving forces behind Guam's involvement in the 1966, 1969, and 1975 South Pacific Games, the Chamorro Open Tennis Tournament as well as the activities for refugees as part of Operation New Life.

Throughout his teaching career, Joe Paulino consistently demonstrated the kind of care and commitment to students expected for all good teachers. Joe reached out not only to Guam students but also to hundreds of young men and women from our neighboring Micronesian islands. Whenever necessary, he took these visiting students under his wing during their stay on Guam. He also spent many summers teaching courses in Kosrae and Chuuk. Joe Paulino's distinguished service, his active involvement and his contributions to the University of Guam and to the people of Guam are well deserving of recognition and have in fact moved the Guam legislature to enroll him in Guam's "Guma Onra" or House of Honor.

My sincere condolences go out to his wife, Pauline, and his children and their spouses, Mark and Pauliana, Brian, Andre and Melissa Mendosa.

THE VIETNAM WAR: THE MISSING CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY BOOKS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, my family and I had the opportunity to attend the commemoration of Veterans Day held at the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, DC. My children, ages 9, 11, and 13, don't know the meaning of the word "Vietnam," though several times we have talked to them about the Vietnam war.

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, Vietnam war veteran, and now head of our Office of National Drug Control Policy, gave a stirring speech about the ones who fought the war, reminding us that the price of freedom is very high. I also heard the incredible speech of Ann Cunningham, a nurse who served two tours of duty in Vietnam and who shared her experiences of the war.

Then I met a group of Vietnam veterans in the rotunda of our Capitol, and they advised me that in many school history textbooks the Vietnam war is relegated to a simple paragraph. The memory of the 58,000-plus men and women who perished in that war deserves more than cursory comment.

Therefore, I am requesting the speeches given by Gen. Barry McCaffrey and Ann Cunningham be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today. I trust that they will be read by children and serve as a missing chapter in our history books.

REMARKS FOR VETERANS DAY, VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL

(By Gen. Barry McCaffrey)

INTRODUCTION

Senator Hagel, Jan Scruggs, distinguished guests, ladies, gentlemen, fellow Veterans of the Vietnam War.

In particular the assembled soldiers of B Company, 2-7th Cav who I was privileged to serve with in Vietnam during 1968-1969—thank you for your courage and dedication in combat and the joy of our reunion during the past two days.

I am especially honored to be here with our keynote speaker, the Honorable Charles Hagel, Senator from Nebraska, who courageously served in Vietnam as a squad leader in the 9th Infantry Division. He is one of the seven U.S. Senators and nine Congressmen, members of Congress, who fought in Southeast Asia.

Today we honor all those who served in Vietnam—both the living and those who never came home.

A ceremony at this site brings to mind the images of the nearly three and a half million men and thousands of women who served in the Vietnam theater. It also brings into sharp focus the faces of mothers, fathers, young wives, and children who braved the uncertainty of that conflict, waiting with anticipation for the return of loved ones.

Our country did not treat any of you with the respect, support, and compassion you deserved. It was a shameful blot on our history to send our country's young men and women off to this terrible conflict and then use our soldiers as objects of blame for the divisive political struggle that ripped the nation apart for a decade.

The names inscribed on this monument are those of men and women who went to Vietnam with their futures ahead of them and who came back home only as memories to their loved ones.

More than 58,000 died and over 303,000 were wounded. The bloodshed was terrible, and the suffering has not ended. At least 80,000 of our ranks still suffer from severe service-connected disabilities; around 6 percent of our Vietnam War comrades suffer from drug abuse or dependence; 11 percent suffer from current alcohol abuse; many are homeless; and others still suffer from war-related psychological and physical problems.

This continuing heavy human toll demands that we Americans vigorously support the finest possible health care in our Veterans' Administration facilities and sustain strong outreach programs to assist Veterans suffering from drug and alcohol dependency and physical and emotional wounds. Our nation needs to make the sacrifice for those who sacrificed so much in Vietnam.

WHO WE WERE

Who were we, who went to war in Vietnam? We were young. Our average age was 19. 60 percent of those killed were 21 or younger. In my unit, B Company 2-7 Cav, 1st Cavalry division, almost all of the troops were between 18 and 22—basically young men who rapidly turned into hardened combat soldiers.

We represented the face of America. We were men and women, rich and poor. 11 percent of our ranks were African-Americans. 5 percent were Hispanic.

We were the best educated troops our nation had ever sent to war. 79 percent of us had a high school education.

Most of us were volunteers. Many of our best combat soldiers were drafted. More than 70 percent of our killed in action were volunteers. United by circumstance and choice, we risked our lives for fellow soldiers and country.

We paid a high price for service to our country. A grunt in the 25th Infantry Division had a 75 percent chance of being killed or wounded. One in four marines became a combat casualty. We suffered amputations or crippling wounds at 300 percent the rate of our world War II forbears.

We served honorably. 97 percent of us received honorable discharges.

We have been successful. Vietnam Veterans enjoy incomes higher than our non-veteran counterparts. We also have an employment rate $\frac{1}{3}$ higher than those who never served in the armed forces.

WHAT WE LEARNED

The Vietnam War officially ended in 1975, more than twenty-two years ago. For many

of us, nearly three decades have passed since our time in Vietnam. The historians may still be sifting through mountains of documents. However, most of us assembled here already know what we learned from the War.

1st—We must not commit our youth to war without the support of the American people. For in a democracy, lack of such support produces catastrophic divisiveness and weakening of national will, which are essential to winning.

2nd—We must not send our sons and daughters to war without a clear understanding of national aims and the costs for achieving them. For failing to articulate these requirements leads to flawed strategies and higher casualties.

3rd—Victory will be paid for in blood by the men and women who serve and by loved ones at home who must bear separations, recoveries from wounds, and ultimate sacrifices.

And 4th—As individuals, we learned that to survive and succeed when conditions are appalling and your life is on the line requires: moral and physical courage, competence, self-discipline, and trust in your buddies.

THE FUTURE

Our nation needs your help:

1st, Help Vietnam Veterans in need. Get involved in state, local, and Veteran organizations. Offer your energy, time, money, and support.

2nd, Battle the evil of illegal drugs. Get involved in state, local, and community anti-drug efforts.

3rd, Improve your community. Get involved in other activities to make your community better. Our nation's leadership system works from the bottom up.

ENDING

We stand before this black marble wall with row after row of names and salute fallen comrades for their courage. We remember the words of poet Laurence Binyon, who wrote at the end of World War I:

"They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn,
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them."

Thank you Vietnam Veterans for your service to America.

SPEECH OF ANN CUNNINGHAM

Today is Veterans Day—a day set aside to honor the men and women who have served this country.

Today is also the 15th anniversary of the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial—the Wall—which at the time of dedication was scorned and ridiculed as a black gash of shame and today is the most visited of any Memorial in Washington.

Today is also the 4th anniversary of the dedication of the Vietnam Women's Memorial—which took 10 years to build and I feel would never have been built but for the tenacity and determination of Diane Carlson Evans. People ask me which of the three women remind me of myself. They all remind me of myself at one time or another, but the one I am most drawn to is the kneeling figure. If you look closely at her face you will see pain, sadness, exhaustion, and compassion reflected there. All the women who served in Vietnam and during the Vietnam War had these traits—from the nurse in the operating room, to the nurse in the ICU unit.

From the Red Cross women who read books and wrote letters for wounded GI's, to the Air Traffic Controllers who brought the planes home after their missions, from the women who counted and tallied up the cas-

ualties daily, to the women in Special Services.

Thirty years ago I was in Vietnam. I was a young, naive 22 year old, a year and a half out of nursing school when I joined the Army Nurse Corps. I was two and a half weeks out of basic training the day I landed at Bien Hoa Airbase with about half of my basic class and a greener 2nd Lt. you would never find.

I was a trained operating room nurse, but I had never seen a trauma patient, let alone a mass casualty situation. Needless to say in the next 12 months I saw many such situations. It was the best of times and the worst of times and it took me 15 years to talk about it. When the Wall was dedicated, I didn't even know about it because I didn't read about Vietnam or watch Vietnam movies.

When I did see the dedication on TV, part of me was sad that I wasn't there, but in 1982 I wasn't ready to face Vietnam.

I look at the Wall behind me and I see the names of people I know—Bruce Kennedy and Charlie Warner—I grew up with in Santa Monica, CA. We all went to school together.

I look behind me and I see the names of people I served with: Leroy Pitts, Al Gaidis, Zeddie Dulin, Chuck Springer, Lowell Morgan and Phil Schmitz.

I look behind me and I see the names of women who cared enough to volunteer to help other Americans: Carol Drazba, Annie Graham, Elizabeth Jones, Hedwig Orlovski, Eleanor Alexander, Pamela Donovan, Mary Klinker and Sharon Lane.

I look behind me and I see the name of Gary Jones, a person I loved very much. We went to Vietnam, I came back and he didn't.

I look behind me and I see the name of patients we were unable to save. One, I especially remember, he is engraved in my mind forever. I was able to find his family and I wrote them a letter. His mother wrote back and these were her words, "when we received word that our son was wounded, I wanted to go to him, to somehow be there for him, but I could not be there. That is a mother's worst nightmare. You will never know what it means to us to know that before he died, someone was there to care. Thank you for all you did."

I think of the friends who have died since Vietnam, whose names are not on the Wall, but maybe ought to be, of BT Collins, whose contributions to the living and the dead will live on forever and of Doug Colliander, who was a friend and died too soon.

I look behind me at the memorial and think of the friends who have been dead now longer than they lived and of the impact they made on my life.

To the veterans in the audience today, the veterans of World War I, World War II, Korea, Desert Storm, Somalia, Bosnia and Vietnam, especially Vietnam, I say "thank you for your service and your sacrifices for your country and welcome home. You are very special people."

INDIA FACES THREAT OF SELF-
DETERMINATION, PROFESSOR
SAYS, FACES NO EXTERNAL
THREAT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I noted with interest the recent remarks of Dr. Ainslie Embree, a professor at Columbia University, at a seminar on "India's Regional Security"