

place particular emphasis on the development and/or enhancement of the existing local infrastructure and necessary information systems.

In addition to expanding the number and type of providers who participate in collaborative care giving efforts, Harris County would establish a clearinghouse for local resources, care navigation and telephone triage to increase accessibility and reduce emergency room care. The clearinghouse will receive referrals of uninsured patients from health service providers and patient self-referrals. The consortia will give special attention to health disparities in minority groups. It will establish a database for monitoring, tracking, care navigation and evaluation. In Harris County, it is expected that this initial support from grant funds would become self-sustained through contributions from participating providers, especially smaller primary care providers who can rely on the centralized triage program for after-hours response.

Harris County will also develop a plan to allow private and public safety-net providers to share eligibility information, medical and appointment records, and other information. The program will beef up efforts to make sure families and children enroll in programs for which they might be eligible, including Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In addition, Harris County would facilitate simplified enrollment procedures for children's health programs.

Fortunately for my constituents in Houston, Harris County's program is eligible for a grant through the FY 2001 demonstration project. They have completed their site visit, and are in the final stages of having their program approved. Unfortunately, communities who weren't fortunate enough to receive grants are still searching for ways to improve the health of their uninsured.

We in Congress have argued for years about the federal government's role in ensuring access to affordable health care. I believe that some type of universal care should be a priority for the long term. For the short term, however, authorizing the CAP program will place much-needed funds in the hands of local consortia who, working together, can help to alleviate this crisis—town by town and patient by patient.

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH PEATMAN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to recognize and congratulate Mr. Joseph Peatman for his exceptional 41 years of service to the legal field and his outstanding commitment and generosity to the Napa Valley community.

Joe Peatman was born in Los Angeles in 1934 and was admitted to the bar in 1959 after completing his education at Stanford University. His extensive experience within the community can be traced back over 40 years. From the early-60s through the mid-70s, he was a member of the Napa County Board of Supervisors and served as a Trustee and President of the Napa Valley Unified School District.

He has also served, Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the Board of Directors to the Napa

National Bank and as a Member of the Board of Visitors of Stanford Law School from 1978–1980. He is a member of the Napa County Bar Association and served as its President from 1963–1964. A managing partner in the professional law corporation of Dickenson, Peatman & Fogarty, established in 1965, he has specialized in land use, zoning, and real estate law for the past 41 years. On December 31, 2000, Joe Peatman officially retired from his successful legal practice.

In addition to his numerous legal accomplishments, Joe Peatman continues to be an active member of the Napa community. His contributions to the Queen of the Valley Hospital Foundation ensure that quality health care is available to the northern California community. He serves as the Executive Director of the Gasser Foundation and a Member of the Board of Trustees of the American Center for Wine, Food and the Arts. The Gasser Foundation is Napa Valley's largest philanthropic organization and its two main beneficiaries are Queen of the Valley Hospital and Justin-Siena High School. The American Center for Wine, Food and the Arts is posed to provide an array of public programs, including films, classes, demonstrations, tastings, and workshops for those individuals who enjoy food and drink as expressions of American culture.

Joe Peatman and his wonderful wife of 43 years, Angela, reside in Napa. They have three children and seven grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize, congratulate and thank my friend Joe Peatman for his 41 years of extraordinary service to the legal profession and to the community of Napa Valley. I wish him the best of luck in future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER EDWARD EARL CLEVELAND OF OAKWOOD COLLEGE

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to one of this century's most powerful evangelists, Elder Edward Earl Cleveland. As a worldwide evangelist traveling to over 67 countries of the world, Oakwood College is very fortunate to have had the talents of Elder Cleveland reside on their campus since 1977. During his fruitful 24-year career, Elder Cleveland has shared his evangelistic techniques with Oakwood students as a Lecturer in the Department of Religion at the College.

Cleveland's life and accomplishments are truly extraordinary. He has conducted over 60 public Evangelism campaigns, trained over 1100 pastors world-wide, preached on 6 continents and brought over 16,000 new believers into the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

His involvement with his community and his commitment to civil rights is no less impressive. Cleveland participated in the First March on Washington in 1957 with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He took the message of Dr. King with him to Oakwood organizing the NAACP Chapter for students there. He also took it to his Church where he was the first African-American integrated into a department of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

I believe Elder Cleveland's blessed life can be captured in his life philosophy, "I have seen God, for so long, do much with so little, I now believe He can do anything with nothing—meaning me." Thank goodness he had left a library of his works for us to learn from including "The Middle Wall," "The Exodus" and his most recent work, "Let the Church Roll On."

As Elder Cleveland retires, I would like to extend my gratitude for his service to his family, his wife Celia, his son Edward Earl and his grandsons Edward Earl II and Omar Clifford for sharing their beloved husband, father and grandfather with the world.

On behalf of United States Congress, I pay homage to Elder Cleveland and thank him for a job well done. I congratulate him on his retirement and wish him a well-deserved rest.

HONORING DR. JOHN M. SMITH, JR. OF BEATTYVILLE, KENTUCKY FOR 50 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED AND DEDICATED MEDICAL SERVICE

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, our nation's history is filled with countless stories of people from humble beginnings who turn their challenges into triumphant success. These stories have a familiar ring: ambitious and hard-working young people from rural communities making good in the big city.

These inspiring stories, however, sometimes have a down side. In southern and eastern Kentucky, for example, the hope for bigger and better things has at times created an 'out-migration' of our best, brightest and most effective young people. At the same time that they were seeking a better life away from rural areas, the friends and family members they left behind continued the struggle at home to improve the quality of life in their communities.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I want to salute a Kentucky citizen who made the choice to stay and fight—helping thousands of people in one of the most remote regions of the nation. Please join me in this salute to my constituent, Dr. John M. Smith, Jr., of Beattyville, Kentucky.

More than a half-century ago, as a young medical student, John Smith faced the common problem of how to finance a medical education. In 1942, after graduating Phi Beta Kappa with an undergraduate degree from the University of Kentucky in Lexington, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served with distinction through the war years until 1946. He saved, scraped and borrowed money to begin his coursework at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, but he needed much more financial help. Fortunately, he learned about the Rural Medical Fund, sponsored by the Kentucky State Medical Association.

The idea of the scholarship fund was simple: a student would receive a year of financial assistance at the U of L medical school in exchange for a commitment to practice one full year in a rural county that was short of doctors. After graduation, and service as a medical intern in the U.S. Navy, Dr. John Smith, Jr., chose Lee County, Kentucky.

The Louisville Courier-Journal newspaper recognized Dr. Smith in an October 26, 1952, article by Joe Creason, which I ask to be inserted in the record at the conclusion of these remarks. In that article, the essence of Dr. Smith's commitment to Lee County and the people of Beattyville is clearly expressed:

"If John Smith is a fair sample, then the Rural Medical Fund can be pronounced quite a large success. He has now served his year of obligation, owns a home in town and shows no signs of leaving, which is exactly what sponsors of the fund were hoping for. They reasoned that if they could get young doctors into rural areas for a year or so, some of them, at least, would settle down to permanent practice."

Mr. Speaker, Dr. John Smith had the opportunity to serve his year in Lee County and move onto a more lucrative practice elsewhere. Instead, he chose a career that now spans 50 years. He has helped thousands of people in a mountainous and remote area who would otherwise have been forced to travel many miles for medical care. Most folks who drive down country roads need a map to find their bearings. Dr. Smith could find his way simply by knowing the homes of the countless patients he visited over the years.

Since opening his practice in Beattyville on July 16th, 1951, he has been a distinguished member of the Kentucky medical community. He is the owner and operator of The Smith Clinic in Beattyville, which provides primary medical care to families in Lee County and beyond. Since 1985, he has served as the medical director for Lee County Constant Care, Inc., a nursing home facility, and is the medical director of the Geri-Young House, a senior care facility. His outstanding record of accomplishments has earned him the award of Citizen of the Year from the Beattyville/Lee County Chamber of Commerce.

Tomorrow evening, surrounded by his family, friends, colleagues, patients and admirers, Dr. John M. Smith, Jr. will be honored for his 50 years of distinguished and dedicated medical service. I regret that I am unable to join this celebration personally, but know that I join literally thousands of fellow Kentuckians who extend our congratulations and our humble gratitude.

Most of all, we are grateful that Dr. Smith made that choice 50 years ago to stay among us—choosing to help make our home a better place to live. Mr. Speaker, Dr. John M. Smith, Jr. has been a success beyond measure. His dedication, his professionalism, and his generosity has enriched us all and will continue for years to come. He is an outstanding Kentuckian and American who has earned the respect of this House. I thank you for joining me in this recognition today.

[From the Courier-Journal, Oct. 26, 1952]

BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY
(By Joe Creason)

John M. Smith, Jr., had a pretty good idea he'd be in for some unusual times when he hung up shingle and started the practice of medicine in Beattyville, Ky.

After all, he knew beforehand that Lee County was one of some 40 in Kentucky that was critically short on doctors, having then—in 1951—only one for a population of more than 8,000 people.

And he knew six other neighboring counties of mountainous East-Central Kentucky—Clay, Owsley, Jackson, Wolfe, Powell and Menifee—likewise were on short rations indeed, so far as doctors were concerned.

So he must have suspected he'd face a lot of situations and experiences not generally covered in medical textbooks.

But, even with all that forewarning, it's extremely doubtful if Dr. John M. Smith, Jr., expected the time would come when a tractor would be the only way he'd be able to get into a remote area to see a patient.

Or that he'd have to cross the rain-swollen Kentucky River in a rowboat in the dead of winter with a half-blind woman at the oars.

Or that he'd ever take country hams—at the exchange rate of \$1 a pound—in line of payment for medical services.

Or that a dozen and one other unusual experiences would come his way in less than a year and a half.

For that's just the length of time Dr. John M. Smith, Jr., one of the first 12 products of the Rural Kentucky Medical Scholarship Fund, has been practicing in Beattyville.

The Rural Medical Fund, sponsored by the Kentucky State Medical Association in cooperation with the University of Louisville School of Medicine, was started in the 1946-47 school year. The purpose of the fund, raised by public subscription, was to provide better medical care for the people of rural Kentucky. Medical students needing financial help may borrow from the fund and make repayment on the basis of a year of practice in a doctor-short section for each year of aid.

To translate the intention of the fund into a real situation, John Smith received help from it for one year—1946-47. That was his first in medical school and the year the first of his two sons was born. Having very little he could use for money, he borrowed in order to get started in school. After that he needed no help.

In return for that year of financial assistance, he was obligated to devote one year's practice to a county approved by the State Board of health as needing doctors. After looking over the field, he chose Lee County.

If John Smith is a fair sample, then the Rural Medical Fund can be pronounced quite a large success. He now has served his year of obligation, owns a home in town and shows no signs of leaving, which is exactly what sponsors of the fund were hoping for. They reasoned that if they could get young doctors into rural areas for a year or so, some of them, at least, would settle down to permanent practice.

During his year-plus in Lee County, Dr. John Smith has given medical help to hundreds of people from a rather populous and mountainous seven-county area who, conceivably, would have had none otherwise.

Moreover, the people he serves are the kind who don't go rushing off to the doctor with every stomach-ache, or some such.

"Most of these folks are stoic and will suffer a long time before coming in," he says.

"Why, I've had patents with pneumonia walk in to the office from seven or eight miles away.

"I do all I can for them and send them to the hospital—the nearest one is in Richmond, 52 miles away—only in emergencies," he adds. "After all, many of my patients can't afford to go to the hospital with every ache and pain like city folks."

Sponsors of the fund actually got a more than somewhat rare bargain in John Smith. They didn't get just one rural doctor—they got two. For his wife also is a doctor, a 1945 medical graduate of New York University, and she recently opened an office at Booneville, 12 miles south in adjoining Owsley County.

Although there were two doctors in Booneville, both were old. One had suffered a stroke. Smith was receiving so many patients from that area it seemed a perfect spot for his wife to open an office to relieve some of the strain.

Now that he's settled in Lee County, John Smith has become a family doctor in every sense of the word. He's known as "Doc" everywhere and can call most of the folks he passes on the road by their first names. He can point to children he brought into the world. He is taken into confidences, sought out for advice on every conceivable situation.

Since opening his office, he has been too busy even to attend a single movie. The only days he has been away from work was once during a medical meeting and the couple days he was out last winter with the flu.

Incidentally, that case of the deep sniffles came in the line of duty. He was called to see a woman in the Oakdale section of the county who was sick with pneumonia. He had to follow a narrow path above an ice-laced creek in reaching the home.

As he inched along the bank, it suddenly caved in and he was dunked, bag, baggage and pill bottles, into waist-deep water. He went on and completed the call before changing clothes, something he'd raise Cain with a customer for doing, and the result was flu.

Smith keeps a pair of galoshes in the back of his car for hiking over terrain not suited even for the most sturdy horseless carriage. And it's quite often that a car can't make it back into a particularly rough, hilly section. As, for instance, when the husband of a sick woman had to ride him in and out on a tractor, the only transportation that could make the trip.

Then there was the boat ride last winter that he—a veteran of three years of destroyer-escort duty in the Navy—never will forget. He had gone to call on a patient who lived on the other side of the North Fork of the Kentucky River some distance above Beattyville. The only way across the river was by boat. The return was long after sundown and in inky darkness. The pilot was a partially blind woman.

"I crouched in the bottom of the boat," he recalls, "and wondered about my life insurance."

"How she hit the tiny landing on the other side of the river in that darkness and pulling into a swift current, I'll never know."

Numerous times he has been called to see patients in parts of the area he doesn't know. In such cases, the family of the sick person will more or less blaze a trail for him. They'll place a forked stick at the place he's supposed to turn off the main road and leave assorted other signs along the way.

He gets night calls, of course, but not as many as might be expected.

"These folks are sturdy, and they'll usually stick it out until morning," he says.

But the night calls do come. This spring he was roused at 1 a.m. He went with the caller to see the man's wife, gave her some pills and returned home to bed.

Less than 30 minutes later, he was brought out of bed again. It was the same man.

"Better come again, Doc," he urged, "she ain't a bit better."

Lots of patients have been unable to pay cash for doctor-work. So Smith has taken almost everything in payment. He keeps well supplied in ham, chicken and farm produce.

"At first my wife had a little trouble understanding what some patients were talking about," he says.

"Folks would come in and say, 'Take a look at this kid, Doc, he's been daunceyin' 'round,' and she'd have a hard time figuring what they meant."

"But since I was born in Perry County and grew up in Jackson County, I knew when they talked about 'daunceying 'round' or 'punying 'round,' another very descriptive bit of speech, they meant the child was sort of dragging around and showing little life."

Since he opened his office, another young doctor has come to Beattyville. Sam D. Taylor, born there, and also a U. of L. graduate,

returned home in August to start practice. The two have worked out a scheme whereby one day a week they take the other's office calls. That allows them to get one day all to themselves.

Smith has his office in what was an old drugstore across the street from the Court-house. He has divided the gunbarrel-shaped space into a reception room, office, drug room, examination room and delivery room. He delivers babies at homes, but prefers to have expectant mothers come to his office where he has all necessary equipment, including oxygen. He keeps them 10 to 12 hours after the delivery and sends them home in an ambulance.

Beattyville has no pharmacist, so Smith has to dispense his own pills and medicines. Neither is there an X-ray machine in town, although he hopes to install one soon.

Besides his unusual doctoring experiences, Smith has the rather unique distinction of having served as an officer in two different branches of the Navy within a five-year period.

After being graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1942, the 30-year-old Smith went into the Navy as a line officer. Upon his discharge, he entered medical school and was graduated in 1949. Then, following his intern work, along came the war in Korea and he volunteered to go back into the Navy, this time as a medical officer. He served for more than a year in Louisville at the recruiting station.

His second discharge came July 6, 1951. He opened his office 10 days later.

In the nearly seven years since the Rural Medical Fund was set up, 64 students have received \$100,450 in financial help. Twelve of those students, including Smith, have served at least one year in rural areas. Nine are still there. Of the three who left the rural field, one is in the Army, one is sick and one moved to another state.

Besides Smith, other fund-helped doctors with at least one year in rural practice are O. C. Cooper, Wickliffe; Carson E. Crabtree, Buffalo; Oscar A. Cull, Corinth; William G. Edds, Calhoun; Clyde J. Nichols, Clarkson; Benjamin C. Stigall, Livermore; William L. Taylor, Guthrie, and Loman C. Trover, Earlington.

Six other doctors who were helped by the fund completed their internship in July and now are practicing in the country.

"Rural practice gets next to a fellow," John Smith says. "You have to make a lot of changes from what they say in the books—you have to be down-to-earth and forget all about dignity and professional manners at times.

"But there's an awful lot of satisfaction in serving people who really need help."

Which pretty nearly describes the country doctor.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BENJAMIN
GOULD IV

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to recognize the accomplishments of William Benjamin Gould IV, the Charles A. Beardsley Professor of Law at Stanford Law School. Professor Gould was Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board from 1994–1998. While awarding William Gould his fifth honorary doctorate, the Rutgers University President remarked: "perhaps more than any other living

American . . . [he has] contributed to the analysis, the practice, and the transformation of labor law and labor relations."

William Gould has been a member of the National Academy of Arbitration since 1970, and has arbitrated and mediated more than 200 labor disputes, including the 1989 wage dispute between the Detroit Federation of Teachers and the Board of Education of that city, as well as the 1992 and 1993 salary disputes between the Major League Baseball Players Association and the Major League Baseball Player Relations Committee. William Gould was named in *Ebony Magazine's* "100+ Most Influential Black Americans" List for 1996, 1997 and 1998. He is a member of the Stanford University John S. Knight Journalism Fellows Program Committee, and the Rand Institute Board of Overseers.

I commend to my colleagues the following article by Professor Gould, which appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on January 17, 2001.

[From the *San Francisco Chronicle*, Jan. 17, 2001]

"BORKING"—THEN AND NOW
(By William B. Gould IV)

When Bill Clinton was inaugurated as president in January 1993, most Republicans in Congress commenced a sustained drive against the legitimacy of his election, notwithstanding the undisputed nature of his victory.

Except for the gays-in-the-military controversy, the most immediate conflicts related to confirmation of his nominees at the Cabinet and subcabinet levels.

"Nannygate" doomed Zoe Baird, his first choice for attorney general, but soon ideas and political philosophy were to affect the debate about Lani Guinier (whose Justice Department nomination as assistant attorney general in charge of the civil rights division was withdrawn), and Jocelyn Elders (who was confirmed as surgeon general).

Both were African American. I was the third of Clinton's black subcabinet early selections (for chairman of the National Labor Relations Board), and, although confirmed, I attracted the largest number of senatorial "no" votes of any administration appointee during that time.

Bill Lann Lee, a Chinese American lawyer from California, was put forward for assistant attorney general, but his nomination was stymied. He was forced to serve on an acting basis, without Senate confirmation.

Opposition to Clinton nominees was said by some to be Republican vengeance for the Senate's 1987 rejection of Robert Bork for the U.S. Supreme Court. The press created a verb, "Borked." The term is now attached to the pending nominations of John Ashcroft for attorney general, Gale Norton for secretary of the interior, and the now-withdrawn candidacy of Linda Chavez for secretary of labor.

The Borking of Clinton nominees differs from the Borking of the Bush triumvirate.

Formal debate about my nomination, for instance, focused on my proposals to strengthen existing labor law. This contrasts with Chavez, who opposes minimum wage, family leave and affirmative action legislation. The contention was that when I would adjudicate labor-management disputes, I would use my reform proposals aimed at fortifying the law.

Bork was attacked primarily because he had opposed most civil rights legislation affecting public accommodations and employment. The Senate rejected him because he was outside the mainstream in the race arena and also opposed the Supreme Court's *Roe vs. Wade* decision.

Ashcroft and Norton, like Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., extol the virtues of the Confederacy and lament its defeat, which spelled slavery's extinction. As Missouri's attorney general, Ashcroft fought desegregation orders in that state. He was a vigorous opponent of affirmative action. As senator, he single handedly scuttled the nomination of a black Missouri judge to the federal bench—an act which President Clinton properly denounced as "disgraceful," illustrating the unequal treatment of minority and women nominees.

As senator, Ashcroft decried the cherished American principle of separation of church and state, railed against common-sense gun control legislation and, like Bork, denounced *Roe vs. Wade*. Thus, like Bork, the question is whether he can faithfully enforce and promote laws to which is so deeply opposed.

All of this is in sharp contrast to the three of us Clinton nominees whose sin was fidelity to existing law. In 1993, today's supporters of Ashcroft derailed the nomination of those of us who supported the law. Now they support those who would radically transform it.

Some deference to a new president's nomination is appropriate. This was not followed in the Clinton era. As a result, the president was obliged to nominate middle-of-the-road and sometimes downright innocuous judicial candidates and to accept Republican selections for his own administrative agencies.

No one's interests are served if the Democrats now wreak havoc for Bush in response to the Borking visited upon Clinton. But elected representatives have the right and duty to both scrutinize and reject nominees who are out of the mainstream and who would disturb precedent in the absence of a mandate. A half-million Gore plurality in the voting and the murkiness of the Florida ballot hardly supply a mandate for George W. Bush.

WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT
SPENDING

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 2001

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I believe that one of the most serious problems facing our country today is wasteful government spending. Each year our government spends billions of taxpayer dollars on things that are ineffective and simply unnecessary.

I have heard many stories from federal employees about the pressure to spend all of the money they have been appropriated for a given fiscal year. Agency administrators know that if they have a surplus at the end of the fiscal year, it is likely that their budgets will be cut the following year.

That is why I have decided to introduce legislation to address this problem. This bill will allow government agencies to keep half of any unspent administrative funds. This money can then be used to pay for employee bonuses. The remaining half would be returned to the Treasury for the purpose of reducing the national debt.

My bill rewards fiscal responsibility by giving employees a direct benefit for saving taxpayer dollars. At the same time, it will address one of the biggest problems facing our Country—the national debt. I think this is an important step toward restoring the financial security of our Nation.