at putting together a security alliance "to stop the U.S." This meeting was reported in the May 18, 1999 issue of the Indian Express.

Those of us who have been following Indian and South Asian issues are not surprised. The Indian Government has demonstrated many times before how it supplies money with corruption. In fact, it is possible that the money has come up with a new word for bribery. They call it "fee for service." It has become necessary to pay a fee to get government workers of any kind to deliver the services that they are mandated to provide. In November 1994, the newspaper Hindustan reported that the Indian government had paid Suresh Nath, the late governor of Punjab, $1.5 billion to generate terrorist activity in Punjab, Kashmir, and as well in Kashmir as well. This is a country where half the population lives below the international poverty line. Forty-two percent of the people are on less than a dollar a day and another forty-two percent live on less than $2 per day.

In India, corruption is endemic as is tyranny against minorities. Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, and others have been subjected to violence, tyranny, and human-rights violations for many years. Christian churches have been burned. Priests have been killed, nuns have been raped, and many other atrocities have been committed with impunity. Muslims have been killed in massive numbers and the ruling party has destroyed mosques. The Indian government has killed Sikhs. Religious pilgrims have been attacked with lathis and tear gas. This is just a recent sample of the atrocities against minorities in India.

Mr. Speaker, India is a significant recipient of American aid. Should the taxpayers of this country pay taxes to support the corruption and tyranny of the Indian Government? There is, however, something that America, as the world’s only superpower, can do about it. America can stop sending aid to India and support self-determination for the people of Kashmir, Hazar, and Nagalim. Let us take these steps to free the subcontinent from corruption and brutality.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an article from the current issue of The Economist about the Indian Government corruption scandal. I commend it to all my congressional colleagues who care about spending our foreign aid dollars wisely.

[From The Economist, Mar. 24, 2001]

**INDIA’S CORRUPTION BLUES**

Though it may well survive the latest corruption scandal, the authority of the ruling party in the government is badly dented.

Patalism is ever present in India, and the government in Delhi seems to be hoping that a popular uprising against the Government corruption scandal will help it survive the biggest scandal of recent times. That hope seems well founded. But whether the government will regain its authority it needs to pursue its two main initiatives—economic reform and peace in Kashmir—is much more doubtful.

The uproar over the release of videotapes last week showing top politicians and officials taking bribes from two Internet news reporters as arms dealers has reached a noisy impasse. The defense minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he called it a noisy impasse. The defense minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he called it a noisy impasse. The defense minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he called it a noisy impasse. The defense minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he called it a noisy impasse. The defense minister, George Fernandes, has resigned, though he called it a noisy impasse.

Both sides have converted an occasion for shame into one for self-righteousness. Sonia Gandhi, leader of a suddenly alert Congress Party, has called off the party’s rally in Bangalore in Banglore to “wage every war” to “ensure that this country is liberated from the shackles of this corrupt, shameful and communal government.” But she was forced when her own personal assistant came under investigation in a separate scandal. The prime minister, V. P. Vajpayee, has tried to minimize the scandal and to personify with defensiveness. He has promised a judicial probe into the allegations and a clean-up. But, in a television address on March 16th, Mr. Vajpayee touched the hearts of millions of Indians by saying that the telhela scandal, he may begin to ask himself what, exactly, he is in power for.

**COMMEMORATING DOCTOR’S DAY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTRY DOCTORS**

HON. ASA HUTCHINSON

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate March 30, Doctor’s Day, and the essential role that the medical profession plays in our country. Although I do not visit doctors regularly, many times I fail to properly recognize their dedication to keeping us healthy.

I grew up in rural northwest Arkansas, where small-town doctors have historically played an especially important role in health care. In fact, the community of Lincoln, Arkansas, is home to one of only two museums in the United States dedicated to the country doctor. The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum educates the public about the heroes of the medical profession in Arkansas and preserves the history of medical practice in the Ozarks.

On this day when we remember the importance of the medical profession, I would like to salute the role that these country doctors have played in the well-being of our nation. We often remember these country doctors for their warm bedside manner and their home visits, but we cannot forget that they were involved in the welfare of entire communities and often sought higher medical education to better serve their patients.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in honoring the great tradition of country doctors throughout our country. I submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of Dr. Anthony DePalma’s article “Y2K: A Legacy of the Country Doctors,” which appeared in the December 1999 Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society.

[From the Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society, Dec. 1999]

**Y2K: A LEGACY OF THE COUNTRY DOCTORS**

(By Anthony T. DePalma, MD)

On Friday, May 14, 1999, a memorable millennium medical moment celebrating the
Y2K legacy of the country doctors occurred in Lincoln. Physician Emeritus of Washington Regional Medical Center of Fayetteville met at the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum, founded in 1994 by Dr. Dr. Harold Boyer, of Las Vegas, is one of two country doctor museums in the United States. Dr. Boyer honored his dad, Dr. Herbert Boyer, who was a country doctor in Lincoln.

The museum’s mission is eloquently stated: The Arkansas Country Doctor Museum is committed to preserving, interpreting and educating the public about the history and heroism of the country doctor in Arkansas, the unique history and culture of the Ozark area and the medical traditions and practice. It is in this spirit that Dr. Joe B. Hall organized a special event for his colleagues in the Physician Emeritus group:

The outcome, a symposium, “Lessons for the New Millennium From the Legacy of the Country Doctors,” was presented by Physician Emeritus, Washington Regional Medical Foundation and the Arkansas Country Doctor Museum at the Lincoln Community Building.

Drs. Herbert Boyer, Edward Forrest Ellis, William Hugh Mock and P.L. Hathcock practiced in Washington County, and were honored at this historic event. Dr. Jack Wood spoke about his father and his honored colleague, Jesse Wood of Ashley County. The honored country doctors reflect a common concern of a noble, medical profession: commitment, care, compassion, quality of life, and saving mankind’s ills and sufferings. Their dedication to patients and profession has been told in years of community service.

Dr. William Hugh Mock (July 24, 1874–July 18, 1971) practiced a lifetime in Prairie Grove.

Dr. P.L. Hathcock (Dec. 31, 1878–Aug. 27, 1969) practiced in Harrison and moved to Lincoln April 10, 1902. He moved to Fayetteville in 1921 and practiced until he was 83 years old.

Dr. Jesse Thomas Wood (Dec. 25, 1878–Sept. 8, 1969) practiced in his hometown of Fountain Hill about 10 years and in Crossett for about 25. He returned to the Fountain Hill community as the 50th president of the county board of health in 1944 and being without a health officer, Ordinance 881, recreating the separate office of city health officer and repealing Ordinance 877, was passed Aug. 21, 1944. The importance of public health and/or county jurisdictional level cannot be underestimated. “Continued economic and population growth in Northwest Arkansas is replacing Dr. Nettie T. Christian, a humanitarian.

Lessons for the New Millennium From the Legacy of Country Doctors” fortunately have been recorded in literature, painting, poetry, radio and TV. Examples are: “Horse and Buggy Doctor,” a historical account of the times, author Arthur E. Hertzler, M.D.

The story was written in 1938. Milburn Stone, an actor who portrayed Doc Adams in the TV show “Gunsmoke,” was asked to write the preface to the edition commemorating the author’s 100th birthday: “

For I feel certain that Dr. Hertzler was invited to heaven, where he can spend his time watching baseball games and sharpening his championship skills with a target pistol. Yet, he may have been offered an opportunity to witness the ways of the 21st-century world: how the so-called ‘21st-century doctors’ may have challenged hell. Possibly, he is riding around that in a battered old buggy drawn by an unpredictable horse, sitting in the driver’s seat calling the attention of Satan and his staff to the stupidity of attempting to standardize everything.”

Sir Samuel Luke Fildes’ (1844–1927) painting, “The Doctor;,” exhibited in 1891 depicts a doctor seated near a sick child lying across two chairs at home. He is attentively observing the little girl while that child clutches his hand.

“This Doctor” also captures a “house call” scene, which ultimately bloomed as a “home healthcare” germination.

“The Healer” by John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–1892) to a young physician, with Dore’s picture of Christ healing the sick. The picture was painted by William Oles (1849–1919): “A well-trained, sensible family doctor is one of the most valuable assets of a community, worth to-day, as in the ages that are gone before, in the perfection of a diphtheria antitoxin that has saved the lives of millions of human beings.”

Incidentally, Dr. Wood was the 50th president of the Arkansas Medical Society; his patrons included the Wood splint, a modification of the Hodgen splint with myodermic traction; and he coined more than a lifetime of nicknames.

Among those contributing to their profession and community were Drs. Ellis, Mock and P.L. Hathcock. Drs. Ellis and Mock were both members of the Arkansas Board of Medical Examiners and the Arkansas Medical Society. Drs. Ellis, Mock and P.L. Hathcock were active on school boards.

Dr. Ellis served 15 years on Fayetteville Board of Education. A son-in-law, Dr. Ralph E. Hathcock moved to Batesville, his wife Mary Louise Barnett Hathcock’s hometown, to practice medicine. His son, Alfred Barnett, was an orthopedic surgeon specializing in the heel and ankle in the Fort Smith. Dr. Alfred Barnett Hathcock’s son, Stephen, “Sixth Generation M.D. Blends Conventional Medicine with Alternative Remedies,” practices in Little Rock.


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The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 83, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2002. I urge my colleagues to join in its adoption.

Our Nation now stands at a historic crossroads. After two decades of growing deficits and rising debt, the Congressional Budget Office has now projected rapidly growing surpluses for at least the next decade. The fiscal discipline enforced by the Republican Congresses since 1995 has now borne fruit.

The primary challenge now facing Congress is preventing a return to the days of deficit spending and rising debt. The FY 02 budget resolution accomplishes this and sets high but reachable goals in the areas of debt repayment and tax reduction.

In terms of debt reduction, this resolution provides for the unprecedented amount of $2.3 trillion over the next ten years, representing the maximum amount that can be retired without incurring penalties. The retirement of this substantial amount of debt will result in lower interest payment each year over the coming decade. The interest savings can then be redirected towards pressing needs or unforeseen emergencies. Moreover, the retirement of public debt will also lead to lower interest rates as it becomes “cheaper” for the Government to borrow money.

The resolution also provides for some much needed tax relief for American families. It allows taxpayers to keep roughly one-fourth of projected budget surpluses over the next ten years (28.9 percent of $5.61 trillion) through lower tax bills for all taxpayers.

Overall, taxpayers will keep at least $1.62 trillion of their earnings over the next ten years. This will be achieved primarily through four separate pieces of legislation, each accomplishing the following: retroactive marginal rate reductions, doubling the child tax credit, providing relief from the marriage penalty, and eliminating the death tax.

In terms of funding requirements, the resolution provides for many Government programs that have critical underfunded needs. Education, Medicare, Social Security, defense, and veterans. For example, it provides a 4 percent (over $5.7 billion) increase in defense spending to increase military pay, improve troop housing and extend additional health benefits to military retirees.

The budget provides a historic 12 percent increase in veterans spending for FY 2002 to address the underfunded needs, especially in the field of veterans health care, of those who served our Nation. This is a refreshing change from the veterans budgets of years past, which were often flatlined or contained only minimal increases.

The budget contains new spending authority of $153 billion for Medicare modernization, including the addition of a prescription drug benefit, and provides a reserve fund if additional Medicare modernization funds are needed. The Medicare program is in need of a major overhaul, both to reign in overall costs, and bring its benefits package more in line with 21st century health care. This budget resolution starts that process.

I am encouraged to see that this budget includes significant increases for the Department of Education, specifically, an increase for program spending of 11.5 percent for FY 2002. The budget calls for a number of increases to programs including an increase of $1 billion for Pell grants, a “reading first” initiative to strengthen early reading education, annual math and reading testing for grades 3 through 8 and a tax deduction to help teachers defray the costs associated with out of pocket classroom expenses. Although I support the majority of the budget’s proposals, I am concerned with the school choice option, that will funnel Federal funds from public schools to private and religious schools and the streamlining and consolidation of a number of Federal education programs that may be lost in the shuffle.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the budget is consistent with the provisions of H.R. 2, the Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act of 2001, which passed the House earlier this year. This act creates a point of order against legislation that reduces the total unified surplus below the combined total of the Social Security Trust Fund surplus and the Medicare Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund surplus. Consequently, the measure creates a procedural “lock-box” protecting the Social Security and Medicare surpluses from being used for any purpose other than debt reduction until the enactment of Social Security and Medicare reform legislation.

This is a responsible budget resolution. It preserves the integrity of the Social Security and Medicare systems, makes necessary investments in Medicare, education, national security and veterans health care, provides for appropriate tax relief, pays down an unprecedented level of public debt, and sets aside a prudent reserve fund for unforeseen emergencies. For these reasons, I intend to support it, and urge my colleagues to do the same.