

enrollees was contradicted by a state review and by data from Xantus itself.

It concedes the state didn't allow Xantus to close its rolls to new members and also rejected a plan in August 1998 that would have cut management expenses from 17% to 11%.

The state should shoulder some of the blame, said Craig Becker, Tennessee Hospital Association president, who represents hospitals that have unpaid Xantus claims.

"The ultimate responsibility belongs to the state," he said. "It was their lack of oversight that allowed it to happen."

AGRICULTURAL RISK PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2559) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers by providing greater access to more affordable risk management tools and improve protection from production and income loss, to improve the efficiency and integrity of the Federal crop insurance program, and for other purposes:

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2559, the Agricultural Risk Protection Act. I would like to start by saying how impressed I am with the progress the House has made this year in transforming the concept of Federal crop insurance reform into the legislation we have in front of us today.

In 1994, as a member of the House Agriculture Committee, I had the opportunity to help write the last revision of the Federal crop insurance program. While the 1994 bill was a step in the right direction, that reform was done under the old Depression-era farm policy. I said then that the crop insurance program needed to become more farmer friendly by providing participation incentives for farmers.

As everyone in this chamber should recall, on February 1, 1999, the President submitted to Congress his fiscal year (FY) 2000 budget which failed to include a single dollar for crop insurance reform. After the President submitted his budget, I began working with House Budget Committee Chairman KASICH to provide funds for crop insurance reform in the House's FY 2000 budget. After a long hard-fought battle, on March 25, 1999, the House took a critical step in securing the necessary funds to reform crop insurance this year by providing \$6 billion over five years for crop insurance in the FY 2000 budget. This decision by the Budget Committee gave the House and Senate Agriculture Committees the flexibility to address the need for workable risk management tools that are available to all farmers.

I applaud the House Agriculture Committee for the legislation they have brought before the House today. This legislation will provide future stability in the farm safety net by increasing premium assistance to producers, rewarding the productive capability of farmers, and

creating new coverage for falling crop values and livestock losses. This legislation simply offers more choices to more farmers and less cost to farmers and taxpayers.

This bill addresses the need for workable risk management tools that are available to all farmers. This is the kind of long-term help the Federal Government can and should provide to American farmers in the 21st century, without turning back the clock to Depression-era programs that had Washington bureaucrats telling farmers what to plant and where to plant it. By passing this legislation, establishing strong foreign markets, reducing burdensome regulations, and improving access to affordable financing for farmers, I believe our government can give farmers the tools they need to compete in a world market. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2559.

HONORING STEPHEN PROCTOR

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Stephen Proctor, Chief Executive Officer for Presbyterian Homes, Inc., who is stepping down from the chairmanship of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. I am proud to be able to pay tribute to a man who has such a strong commitment to assisting in the care of the elderly.

For the last two years, Stephen Proctor has served as the chair of the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging (AAHSA). AAHSA consists of over 5,300 organizations for care of the elderly such as non-profit nursing homes, assisted living, senior housing facilities and community service organizations. Everyday, Mr. Proctor contributed to serving one million older persons across the country through his chairmanship of this organization.

In 1971, Mr. Proctor began his career with the aging as a Director of Nursing for the Schock Presbyterian Home but soon became its Administrator, a position that he served until 1975. The following year, Mr. Proctor became the Administrator at the Oxford Manor Presbyterian Home where he worked for three years before becoming the Chief Operating Officer for Presbyterian Homes, Inc. in 1979. After 16 years in this position, Mr. Proctor became the Chief Executive Officer in 1995, a position that he currently holds.

In addition to having begun his career in long-term care as a nurse, Mr. Proctor has dedicated himself to serving elders in many official capacities. He became an accomplished member of the Pennsylvania Association of Non-Profit Homes for the Aging, becoming its president in 1982. Beginning in 1983, he chaired the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare's Medical Assistance Advisory Committee's Long-Term Care Subcommittee, an honor that he served for eleven years. Furthermore, Mr. Proctor currently holds a position on the Pennsylvania Intra-Governmental Council on Long-Term Care.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Stephen Proctor as he steps down from his chairmanship of the

American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging. I commend him not only for his many accomplishments but also for his continuing service for the elderly. I send him my very best wishes for his future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 22, I had to return to North Carolina due the death of my father and was absent for votes the remainder of the week.

During my absence, on September 22, 23, and 24, 1999, I missed rollcall votes 430 through 447. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcalls 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, and 435, "yes" on rollcalls 436 and 437, "no" on rollcalls 438, 439, 440, 441, and 442, "yes" on rollcalls 443 and 444, "no" on rollcalls 445, "yes" on rollcall 446, and "no" on rollcall 447.

POLICE STILL KILLING SIKHS IN PUNJAB

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1999

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, on September 22, Burning Punjab reported that Devinder Singh, a young Sikh, died in police custody at the Ropar police station on September 18. A witness said that third-degree methods were used to extract "false information" from him. His brother and two associates said that he died of injuries inflicted by the police. The two associates were unable to walk due to injuries from torture.

About a week earlier, another young Sikh was killed by the police in the Sarhali police station. On August 16, Lakhbir Singh Lakha was tortured to death in police custody at police post, Chohla Sahib. Mr. Inder Singh, father of the deceased said they had to wait for the body as his son had died 48 hours earlier. Gurpreet, a 17½-year-old Sikh girl, was abducted and raped repeatedly by the son of a Punjab Akali minister and his brother-in-law. Another Catholic priest was murdered in Orissa by allies of the governing party.

The Indian government says that there are no more human-rights violations occurring in Punjab, yet incidents like these keep coming to light.

These terrible incidents are just part of a pattern that has seen the Indian forces allegedly murder over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, as well as more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1948, over 65,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and thousands of other minorities such as Tamils, Manipuris, Dalit "untouchables," and Assamese people.

I thank Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, for bringing these terrible incidents to my attention. These incidents show that for minorities like the Sikhs