

Dr. Lungren's dedication with and contributions to the University of Notre Dame were many. From 1966–1973, Dr. Lungren served as a member of the National Alumni Association's Board of Directors and President of the Alumni Association. In 1971, he was honored as "Man of the Year."

In 1969, President Nixon appointed Dr. Lungren as the medical consultant to the President of the United States; a member of the National Advisory Committee, Selective Service System and the National Health Resources Advisory Committee.

After President Nixon's resignation over Watergate in August of 1974, Dr. Lungren is credited with saving Nixon's life. Nixon had developed phlebitis, a swelling of the leg that threatened the former President's life with blood clots. After surgery to prevent a blood clot from traveling to his lung and brain, Nixon suffered post-traumatic shock and nearly died. During the last few years of his life, Dr. Lungren completed a manuscript on his more than 40-year relationship with President Nixon, titled *Anguish and Redemption: The Final Peace of Richard Nixon*.

Dr. Lungren is survived by his wife, Lorain Kathleen Lungren, their seven children, John, Jr., Daniel, Christine, Loretta, Brian, Patricia and Elizabeth and 16 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, as his eldest son, John, Jr. offered during his eulogy for his father, Dad is blessed for moral honor, spiritual dignity and purity of heart which leads us on the royal road that El Camino Real of a life committed in Christ, I ask my colleagues here today to join me in honoring an American who gave of himself to his country, family, medicine and community at large. Dr. Lungren spoke little of his heroic acts, albeit during World War II, raising his children or consoling a patient, hence, Dr. Lungren was a humble man. It seems that unknown to Dr. Lungren, as one his physicians who cared for him expressed to John, Jr., Your dad is in a special class, his reputation precedes him.

Lastly, my fellow colleagues, as we gather together today, allow me to paraphrase Dr. Lungren's personal physician, colleague and dear friend, Dr. Winnie Waider, who whispered, as Dr. Lungren drew his last breath, How often do you see a complete life completed, a consummate life consummated? How poignant and thought provoking as we pay our deepest respects to an honorable man, Dr. John Charles Lungren.

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HONORING THE SURVIVORS OF  
THE BATTLE OF MALMADY

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2000*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a group of men that survived a massacre over 50 years ago. It was a cold December day when the gentlemen we honor today were caught up in the confusion that would eventually be called the Battle of the Bulge. They were members of Battery B, 285th Field Artillery Observation Battalion, a unit with many Central Pennsylvanians in its ranks.

Attacked by an SS Panzer Division, nearly half the battery was compelled to surrender. Although dazed and depressed about the prospect of spending Christmas as prisoners of war, few expected the nightmare about to be unleashed by their Nazi captors.

Completely unprovoked, the guards fired systematically into the group of defenseless prisoners, killing or wounding most of them. Many of those still living, suffering from exposure and wounds, were murdered by prowling SS guards.

A handful of soldiers escaped by either playing dead or hiding in buildings close by. They lived to tell the tale of one of the most brutal crimes inflicted on U.S. troops during the war in Europe. Some were given aid by friendly Belgians, others were rescued by Colonel Pegrin, commander of the 291st Engineer Battalion. Some were lucky enough to limp back to American lines.

The story of these men is a story of valor and sacrifice. Each of them gave selflessly of themselves to liberate a continent from Nazi tyranny. When their nation called, they went, regardless of danger and personal loss. They saw their friends die at the hands of SS thugs and wondered helplessly whether they were next. By escaping that bloody field, these men gave their comrades and their families at home a rallying cry which helped carry America to final victory over Hitler's Nazi empire.

I know that the entire United States House of Representatives joins me in saluting the survivors and the fallen for their courage and perseverance that overcame the greatest menace to freedom the world has ever known. Their sacrifice remains an inspiration to our entire nation.

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ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CHINA  
LEGACY

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 28, 2000*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, in reference to President Clinton's foreign policy towards China, last Wednesday's front page of the Washington Post Business section had the headline: "Score One for the Legacy" because of passage in the Senate of Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) with China.

While it lies in the future to determine the success or failure of PNTR upon improving China's horrible human rights record or in bringing about effective change in China's communist regime, we do know certain facts that have to be calculated into the picture that will be President Clinton's legacy on China.

We know that on this Administration's watch, more people are in prison because of their faith than at any time in recent memory.

There are thousands of Muslim Uighurs in prison because of their faith.

The Chinese government is pillaging Tibet, while the Clinton Administration remains silent and obsequious. Thousands of Tibetan Buddhist monks, nuns, and believers are in Chinese prisons because of their faith. The Chinese government has repressed, oppressed, and persecuted the Tibetans with impunity.

There is no doubt, things have gotten worse in Tibet during the Clinton years. With certainty, President Clinton's actions and lack of action have to be figured into a formulation of his legacy on China.

The 1999 State Department Human Rights Report on China states numerous aspects of how the situation in China has deteriorated during President Clinton's tenure and ought to be included in determining his legacy on China:

Government interference in daily personal and family life continues to decline for the average person;

The Government increased monitoring of the Internet during the year, and placed restrictions on information available on the Internet;

The Government continued to implement comprehensive and often intrusive family planning policies;

The [Communist] Party and Government continue to control many—and, on occasion, all—print and broadcast media tightly and use them to propagate the current ideological line; and

The Government intensified efforts to suppress dissent, particularly organized dissent. By years end, almost all of the key leaders of the China Democracy Party were serving long prison terms or were in custody without formal charges, and only a handful of dissidents nationwide dared to remain active publicly.

We know that the State Department's 2000 Report on International Religious Freedom says that the Chinese ". . . Government's respect for religious freedom deteriorated markedly . . ."

We know from this report that ". . . unregistered groups, including Protestant and Catholic groups, continued to experience varying degrees of official interference, harassment, and repression." We know from this report that "The Government's efforts to maintain a strong degree of control over religion, and its crackdown on groups that it perceived to pose a threat, continued."

We know that the Chinese regime continues to persecute, arrest, and imprison 80 year-old Roman Catholic bishops and priests. According to an article in the September 18, 2000 New York Times, while the Senate was preparing to vote on passage of PNTR, the Chinese government was busy sending back to prison 81 year-old Roman Catholic Bishop Zeng Jingmu. Bishop Zeng had already spent close to 30 years in Chinese prisons and prison labor camps, just because of his faith.

There are some 13 Roman Catholic Bishops suffering in Chinese prisons and prison through labor camps because of their faith. Their languishing in prison is part of President Clinton's China legacy. That President Clinton was silent, that he bent over backwards to placate a regime that persecutes old and frail people of faith—this has to be factored into compiling President Clinton's China legacy.

That there are hundreds of Protestant House Church leaders in prison or prison through labor camps because of their faith has to be included in assessing President Clinton's legacy.

President Clinton used tough words about China to help get himself elected in 1992, criticizing President Bush's policy of engagement