

HONORING COMMANDER WILLIAM ROBERT ANDERSON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor retired Commander William Robert Anderson for his service to his Country in both the military and the House of Representatives.

Commander Anderson distinguished himself in combat and scientific accomplishment during his long career in the submarine service. During World War II, he completed a total of 11 submarine war patrols and earned a Bronze Star for his assistance in the sinking of 17 cargo-carrying crafts and the rescue of a downed aviator.

In May of 1953, Captain Anderson was granted his first command, the submarine U.S.S. *Wahoo*, and saw even more action during the Korean War. Two years later he would be chosen for another type of command, as head of the Tactical Department at the U.S. Submarine School in New London, Connecticut.

This would not be the end of his sea duty, though. In fact, his most important command and date with history was yet to come. It was actually while Anderson was at the U.S. Submarine School that the United States commissioned its first nuclear submarine, the U.S.S. *Nautilus* on January 17, 1955.

The potential of this new type of submarine brought a need for more officers trained in nuclear operations. And so, Commander Anderson found himself being called into Rear-Admiral H.G. Rickover's office to interview for the program in January of 1956.

He soon found himself recruited and awaiting a new command. During this time Rickover asked Anderson to devise a method of study for new officers entering the program. This project eventually evolved into the core study program for all nuclear submarine commanders.

It was on April 30, 1957, that Captain Anderson was ordered to assume command of the U.S.S. *Nautilus*. His classified mission was to be ready to take his submarine and crew under the Arctic polar ice cap whenever he received the order.

Known as "Operation Sunshine" by the Navy, this project would challenge both Captain Anderson's leadership skills and his nautical training.

No one had ever succeeded in finding a northern sea passage before, and the lack of information and charts on the pack ice, the in-

ability of normal navigational instruments to operate so near to the magnetic North Pole and other instrumentation problems had to be sorted out and solved—all in the deepest of secrecy.

With the summer of 1957 ending, the crew of the *Nautilus* made its first attempt to traverse the ice pack while submerged. Using special ice detecting sonar, the *Nautilus* started maneuvering around the icebergs. It would not succeed on this attempt or the next one in June of 1958.

The same cannot be said for the third attempt, and on August 3, 1958, Captain Anderson and the crew of the *Nautilus* finally crossed under the North Pole. Upon return to the United States, the entire crew was honored with a ticker tape parade in New York City and Anderson was personally awarded the Legion of Merit by President Eisenhower.

Commander Anderson's career continued to flourish—from his serving as an aide to the Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth, to his appointment as the Director of the National Service Corps, which would be renamed the Peace Corps in later years by President Kennedy.

In 1960, Anderson was even considered as a possible gubernatorial candidate in Tennessee, but he decided to fulfill his 20 year commitment to the Navy. Upon retirement from the Navy, Anderson was elected as the Representative from the Sixth District of Tennessee in 1965, and he continued to serve his constituents for four successive terms in office before retiring to Virginia.

I, for one, am proud of the accomplishments of my fellow Tennessean, William Robert Anderson. For his diligent and long-standing service to this great Country and the State of Tennessee, I would like to return the honor by paying him this tribute to his great accomplishments.

While Commander Anderson now resides in the great state of Virginia, we Tennesseans still choose to claim him as one of our native sons.

HONORING ROBERT A. CHAPMAN

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a South Texas educator, Bob Chapman, who will retire on July 1, 2000, after 29 years in vocational and adult education. Bob helped make Corpus Christi a better place by virtue of his lifetime commitment to education.

After completing his military experience, his education and a stint in business, Bob worked

as a training instructor at a Texas high school, then went to work for the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in 1983.

He served there as an area specialist, providing assistance to teachers, schools and administrators in a 26-county area in South Texas. From there, he went to Austin as a specialist in vocational education. In 1986, he came to Corpus Christi as a vocational education consultant in the Corpus Christi Independent School District (CCISD).

It was at CCISD that Bob spent the better part of his professional life and in 1993 he became coordinator of the Adult Learning Center for CCISD, the position he will soon leave to seek another career in private industry.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending a special patriot, one who spent a lifetime in pursuit of education and teaching, Bob Chapman.

A WAY TO SAVE MEDICARE, BENEFICIARIES AND TAXPAYERS BIL-LIONS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STAARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 9, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, even in an era of unprecedented budget surpluses, wasting Medicare dollars is unacceptable.

The same procedures, carried out in a physician's office, an ambulatory surgical center or in a hospital outpatient department are reimbursed at widely different rates. These differences exist across medical specialties and do not consistently relate to the setting in which the service is provided and may vary up to 179%. (Table 1).

The disparity in payments for equivalent services, regardless of setting, needs to be eliminated and payments reduced to the lowest levels.

Mr. Speaker, there is simply no reason in the world for us to pay \$1001 for glaucoma surgery in a hospital outpatient setting, when we can provide the same service for \$415 in an ambulatory surgical center.

The taxpayers, beneficiaries and Medicare can save billions of dollars in the years to come if we simply pay at the lowest of the hospital outpatient, ambulatory surgical center or doctor's office rate. We should pay at the lowest rate a service can be safely provided, regardless of setting. I have proposed this in H.R. 2115, and I urge the Members to consider this legislation as a way both save money and help beneficiaries.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF PAYMENT RATES ACROSS SETTINGS FOR SELECTED HIGH VOLUME AMBULATORY CARE SERVICES, 2000.

Type of service	Code	Description	ASC rate	OPD rate	Practice expense rate
Gastroenterology	45380	Colonoscopy and biopsy	\$425	\$387	\$260
	45378	Diagnostic colonoscopy	425	387	192
Ophthalmology	66170	Glaucoma surgery	415	1001	
	68720	Create tear sac drain	491	1149	
Orthopedics	23420	Repair of shoulder	1110	1753	
	29880	Knee arthroscopy/surgery	680	1191	
Otolaryngology	30520	Repair nasal septum	537	1232	
	69436	Create ear drum opening	233	583	
Dermatology/Reconstructive Surgery	19120	Removal breast lesion	411	623	
	13131	Repair of wound or lesion	383	181	
Diagnostic	93880	Duplex scan, extracranial arteries	132		150
	93307	Echo exam of heart	213		171