Dr. Reardon noted that drug marketers could obtain information about doctors from other sources, including the federal government. But Mr. Gostin, the privacy expert at Georgetown, who is also the health law and ethics editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, said that did not justify the association’s action.

“We live in a society where, if you comb long enough and hard enough with sophisticated enough search tools, you can find just about everything,” Mr. Gostin said. “That doesn’t mean it’s all right for people to assemble it, make it easy and sell it.”

As for Dr. Moskowitz, he is still receiving invitations from drug companies, despite its longstanding habit of spuming them. One arrived on Oct. 18, from Aventis Pharmaceuticals and Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, who jointly market Actonel, an osteoporosis drug.

Attendance at the meeting, scheduled for Saturday, will be limited to 12 doctors, the invitation said. Breakfast and lunch will be served; in between, there will be a clinical discussion of osteoporosis, with 30 minutes reserved for doctors’ feedback. The honorarium is $1,000.

HONORING PILGRIM ARMENIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 25, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church for its 100 years of service to the Armenian community. The church was founded with only fourteen members on January 26, 1901.

The first Armenian settlers to the area did not speak English. They formed the Armenian Congregational Church so they could worship together, in their native tongue. Although it started with small numbers, church membership has grown steadily over the years. In its 100 years, the church has had eight full-time pastors and several interim pastors who have all served with much pride. Church members remain very dedicated to the church congregation, and the numbers continue to increase.

Members of the church are committed to their congregation, raising every dollar themselves for the construction of new buildings. Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church has had three different houses of worship, all in-service to doctors’ feedback. The honorarium is $1,000.

IN SUPPORT OF THE IRA-N LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT

SPEECH OF
HON. JANE HARMAN OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act. ILSA is an important part of our commitment to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile technology to Iran and Libya.

I wish I could stand here today and say that sanctions on Iran were no longer necessary. I wish I could say that Iran has responded to diplomatic overtures, halted its weapons programs, or stopped threatening Israel and our other allies in the Middle East.

But the reasons why we passed this law five years ago are even more pressing today. While moderate leaders may be gaining power in Iran, reform has yet to reach their foreign policy.

In fact, Iran and Libya are both seeking to enhance their capabilities for producing and using weapons of mass destruction. Tehran is intent on bolstering her already significant chemical weapons arsenal and developing nuclear and biological weaponry, while Libya is again openly seeking expertise and technology needed for chemical weapons. In the case of Iran at least, this has led the CIA to conclude that it “remains one of the most active countries seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction,” and the State Department to find that it “remained the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 2000.”

Sanctions work best when part of a comprehensive plan to combat proliferation. They require the support of our partners abroad. Sanctions under ILSA are therefore an important tool not simply to increase pressure on Iran but also to encourage Europe and Russia to cooperate with us on nonproliferation and counter-terrorism. While ILSA is often a sore spot in our relations with Europe, the threat of sanctions is getting the job done. When President Clinton waived sanctions against a foreign investment consortium, including Total SA of France and Gazprom of Russia, the EU and Russia promised greater cooperation on counter-terrorism and limiting the transfer of technology to Iran.

On a recent delegation to Russia led by Dick Gephardt, I met with members of the Russian Space Agency and found that our programs to counter the proliferation of missile technology are paying off. We have invested much time and money in working with the Russian Space Agency on the International Space Station, and the result is that they have done so with skill, perseverance, and a strong work ethic that have brought this great game to new heights of popularity. In that same spirit, Wayne DeFrancesco has mastered his craft.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate this fine athlete on a terrific accomplishment and I wish him the best of luck when he competes for the PGA Championship at the Atlanta Athletic Club in August.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF
HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 24, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under
Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, had the Kaptur amendment been made in order, I would have supported it. The Kaptur amendment would have required that no less than $125 million of the bill’s funds be provided to Ukraine. The bill cap funding to Ukraine at $125 million, 90 percent of which goes to humanitarian aid and non-governmental assistance programs. This represents a $44 million reduction in funding from last year. While I support measures to ensure funding for Ukraine, I also have serious concerns about recent events in Ukraine that have impeded steps toward a fully democratic society.

I have been a strong supporter of Ukraine throughout my tenure in Congress. In past years, I have taken a leading role in supporting increased funding for Ukraine. These efforts, along with those of my colleagues, have made Ukraine the third-largest recipient of U.S. aid. But, evidence of political corruption, suppression of the media and instability in the Ukrainian government have called this aid into question.

In April, the Communist-dominated Ukrainian parliament voted to dismiss Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko and his government. The ouster of Prime Minister Yushchenko and his cabinet, widely viewed as the most successful government since Ukraine gained independence in 1991, is likely to slow down reforms at this most crucial time. This vote comes in the midst of the ongoing political crisis sparked by revelations on secretly recorded tapes implicating the involvement of President Leonid Kuchma and high government officials in the case of murdered journalist Heorhy Gongadze. Most recently, another journalist, Ihor Oleksandrov, who sought to expose corruption and organized crime was brutally murdered by four men with clubs.

The State Department Annual Human Rights Country Report on Ukraine cites a mixed human rights record and notes the failure to curb institutional corruption and abuse in the Ukrainian government. One startling example of government corruption that has come to my attention is the case of U.S. investment in Ukraine remains unrealized. New Century Holdings. This investment company has been repeatedly thwarted in its efforts to develop a hotel it owns along with the City of Kiev. Despite owning a controlling interest in the hotel, New Century Holdings has been prevented access to the hotel, as local police have taken over the building for themselves. New Century Holdings has appealed to the Mayor and other local officials to no avail, and the Ukrainian government has been unable or unwilling to help. Meanwhile, the hotel remains undeveloped and the company’s investment in Ukraine remains unrealized.

I value the strong relationship between the United States and Ukraine. However, Ukraine will never be a full partner of the United States, unless it fully embraces democracy and human rights. Ukraine has made significant progress in the ten years since it became independent, but pervasive corruption, lack of media freedoms, and the conduct of the inves-