

Judson College (Computer Science, History)
San Bernardino State University (Special Study)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ordained Southern Baptist Minister
Minister of Churches: California, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee
Jacksonville College, 1950-52 (Professor of History, English, Greek)
Belmont College, 1955-56 (Professor of Religion)
Austin-Peay State University, 1956-57 (Professor of Bible)
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, 1961-66 (Assoc. Librarian, Acting Librarian, Instructor: Old Testament, Research)
Graduate Theological Union, 1965 (Library Consultant)
Minot State University, 1966-67 (Director of Libraries, Prof. of Library Science)
Judson College, 1967-70 (Director of the Library, Prof. of Religion and Library Science, Chairman: Dept of Library Science)
North Texas State University (Visiting Professor)
Hardin-Simmons University, 1970-77 (Director of Libraries and Prof. of Religion. Early retirement due to health)

FRATERNITIES, ORGANIZATIONS, HONORS, ETC.

Beta Phi Mu (International Library Science Honor Fraternity)
Gamma Iota
Phi Delta Kappa
American Library Association (past member)
American Theological Library Association (past member)
Western Theological Library Association (President, past member)
Alabama Library Association (past member)
Texas Library Association (past member)
American Association of University Professors (past member)
Rotary Club (past member)
Lions Club (past member)
The American Legion: Post #69: National Chaplain, 2000-2001; California Department Chaplain, 1990-92, 94-95; District 28 Chaplain; Commander and Chaplain, Post #69; Boys State: Attended Arkansas first session, 1940; 40 et 8, Voiture 621
Lilly Endowment Scholar
Who's Who in America—2000
Who's Who in the World (selected for inclusion)
Who's Who in Religion (various years)
Who's Who in the West (various years)
Who's Who in American Education (various years)
Who's Who in American College and University Administration (various years)
Who's Who in Library Science (various years)
Who's Who in Community Service (various years)
Who's Who in Alabama (various years)
Who's Who in Texas (various years)
Directory of American Scholars (various years)
Men of Achievement (various years)
Two Thousand Men and Achievement (various years)
Personalities of the South (various years)
Distinguished Service Award (Hardin-Simmons University)
Member: Lighthouse Baptist Church, Seaside, California
Congressional Senior Citizen Intern—Washington D.C.—1989
Veterans Memorial Park Commission, San Benito County, California

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Rent Control Commission, Hollister, California

PUBLICATIONS

Beyond My Dreams: Memories . . . Interpretations, Romance Publishers
50 Years of Ministry: Challenges and Changes, C.T.C. Publishing Co.
Selected Writings and a Limited Bibliography of Calvin C. Turpin, Romance Pub.
Rupert N. Richardson: The Man and His Works, Hardin-Simmons University
History of the First Baptist Church, Gilroy, CA, Romance Publishers
"The Rock Church": A Brief History of the Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church Gravel Hill (White County), Arkansas, C.T.C. Publishing Co.
Contributions To A Romanian History Symposium, Hardin-Simmons University
Writings and Research of the Faculty at Hardin-Simmons University
Encyclopedia of Southern Baptists (Historical articles)
Over 100 articles in various publications

MILITARY SERVICE

U.S. Army, 1943-45 (Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Military Police—worked with Prisoners of War)
U.S. AIR FORCE AUXILIARY—CIVIL AIR PATROL
Rank: Lieutenant Colonel (Retired)
Chaplain:
Deputy Chief of Chaplains (National)—Retired
Pacific Region Chaplains: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington—ranked No. 1 in Nation
Pacific Region Deputy Chaplain
California Wing Chaplain—Ranked No. 1 in Nation
Group 18, CA. Wing
Group 10, CA. Wing
Founder and Director: Pacific Region Chaplains' Staff College
Texas Assistant Wing Chaplain
Abilene Composite Squadron, Texas
Aerospace Instructor
Observer Rated

Awards:

Exceptional Service Award
National Commander's Commendation
Commander's Commendation (4)
Unit Citation
Gil Robb Wilson—No. 384
Paul E. Garber (with star)
Grover Loening
Leadership
Membership
Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager Aerospace Achievement
Aerospace Education
Red Service Ribbon
Search and Rescue
Encampment
Senior Recruitment Ribbon
Certificate of Proficiency
California Wing Chaplains Award (First to be named by peers)
Pacific Region Chaplain of the Year, 1989
Schools, Study, etc.

Level I Orientation
ECI 7C
Squadron Officer's School
Squadron Learning Course
Region Staff College
National Staff College
Pacific Region Chaplains' Staff College (several)

UNITED STATES SERVICE COMMAND

Rank: Brigadier General
Chaplain: Professional Development Committee, Chair

March 29, 2001

"THE ORPHAN DRUG TAX CREDIT ACT OF 2001"

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the "Orphan Drug Tax Credit Act of 2001". The purpose of this legislation is to remedy a problem that has arisen with regard to the Orphan Drug Tax Credit.

This credit, which Congress made permanent in 1996, was enacted in order to encourage biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies to develop therapies for rare diseases and conditions. The credit applies to 50% of qualified clinical trial expenses incurred with respect to drugs that are designated as "orphan" by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The designation process requires a finding by the FDA that the drug under development meets the statutory definition of an "orphan", that it is intended for treatment of a patient population of less than 200,000. Unfortunately, this process can take from two months to longer than a year. The end result, is that in some cases, companies find themselves in the difficult position of either having to: (1) postpone the start of their clinical trials until the designation is received, thereby delaying important research and patient access; (2) or beginning the research before designation, thereby increasing the cost of the product's development. Neither choice is in the interest of the patient.

The "Orphan Drug Tax Credit of 2001" would solve this dilemma by providing that the credit will cover the costs of qualified clinical trial expenses of a designated orphan drug, regardless of whether such expenses were incurred before or after the designation was granted, provided the designation was actually received. This legislation would go into effect upon the date of enactment.

This bill passed both the House and Senate twice in the last Congress. It was included in H.R. 2488, the "Financial Freedom Act of 1999" which was vetoed by President Clinton for unrelated reasons. The provision was also included in H.R. 2990, which passed the House on October 6, 1999, and in H.R. 4577, the "Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations, 2001," which passed the Senate on July 10, 2000. The time has arrived for us to move this legislation in final form and I am hopeful that it can be included in a tax package this year.

VACCINE INJURED CHILDREN'S COMPENSATION ACT OF 2001 (VICCA)

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join Representative JERROLD NADLER and several other Members

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of Congress in introducing Vaccine Injured Children's Compensation Act of 2001 (VICCA). Over the past year, the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) has been subject to several congressional hearings. I have met with parents, doctors, and attorneys who have been involved in the current program seeking compensation for injuries that resulted from vaccines.

Serious vaccine injuries are, thankfully, very rare. However, some children suffer serious adverse reactions to vaccines. In a small number of cases these are very debilitating reactions. We must work aggressively to understand why some children suffer adverse reactions so that we may develop precautionary measures to reduce adverse reactions. I am a strong proponent of vaccination. I believe it is important that children be vaccinated against these devastating diseases. Widespread vaccination has and will continue to spare our nation from the scourge of epidemics. Our nation benefits from widespread vaccination. Those of us who are healthy are the beneficiaries of national vaccination efforts. As such, I believe very strongly that we as a nation have an obligation to meet the needs of those children who suffer adverse reactions.

I also believe that our federal public health officials should do more to ensure that we are doing all that we can to reduce the number of children who have adverse reactions. We must work aggressively to understand why some children suffer adverse reactions so that we may develop precautionary measures to reduce adverse reactions. I will continue to pursue this effort with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

I was pleased when a Democrat controlled Congress and Republican President Reagan worked together in bipartisan fashion in 1986 to establish the VICP. VICP was established to ensure that our nation continues to have a strong vaccination program while compensating those families when a child suffers a serious adverse reaction to a vaccine. Back in the mid-1980s there was a real concern that due to lawsuits brought against vaccine manufacturers, some manufacturers would stop making their vaccines available leaving the American public without important vaccines.

The Vaccine Injured Children's Compensation Act of 2001 (VICCA) would make a number of substantive and administrative changes to the VICP, in an attempt to restore the program so that it fulfills the promises that were intended. A broad coalition of Members of Congress from across the political spectrum has joined together to address these concerns.

The bill clarifies that this program is to be a remedial, compensation program, which is consistent with the original intent expressed by Congress in the House Report accompanying the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986. Today, the program is too litigious and adversarial. VICCA makes changes regarding burden of proof. Currently, the burden of proof is such that some children may not be receiving compensation that is due them. I believe we should bend over backwards to ensure that every child who was injured receives compensation. The intent of the program was to provide compensation for all claimants

whose injuries may very well have been caused by the vaccine. The program needs to fully recognize that strict scientific proof is not always available. Serious side effects of vaccines are rare and as such, it is often difficult to prove causal relationships with the certainty that science and medicine often expect. Indeed there may be multiple factors that lead to an adverse reaction in some children and the program should recognize this. VICCA ensures that this is taken into account and it ensures that when the weight of the evidence is balanced, we err on the side of the injured child.

Our bill will also make it easier to ensure that the costs associated with setting up a trust for the compensation award are a permitted use of the funds. This is important in ensuring that these funds are available to provide a lifetime of care for the injured child. The bill also stops the practice of discounting to ensure that the value of an award for pain and suffering is fully met.

We also recognize the important need for counseling in helping parents and siblings of a profoundly injured child cope with these new challenges. The impact of these injuries go well beyond the child who is injured. This bill will ensure coverage of counseling services.

The bill also ensures the payment of interim fees and costs to claimants attorneys. Under the current program, families and attorneys are often forced to bear these expenses for years while a claim is heard. Attorneys for the claimants are going to be paid for their fees and costs at the end of a claim, regardless of whether or not they prevail. Thus there is no logical reason why they should not be allowed to petition for interim fees and costs. This provision simply ensures a more fair process for the claimants, by ensuring that the injured child can have good representation while pursuing his or her claim. It ensures that they are able to put their best case forward. The current practice hinders the ability of many claimants to put their best case forward. This should not be the case in a program that was established to ensure provisions for children who have been injured.

Finally, the bill makes a number of changes to statutes of limitation. The program should serve the purpose of compensating those who were harmed. Thus, it is important to ensure that it is as inclusive as possible to ensure that injured children are compensated and fully cared for.

THE COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS ACT

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2001

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce, along with my good friend and colleague, TONY HALL, the Community Solutions Act of 2001, legislation that will strengthen our ability to serve the poor and the homeless, the addicted and the hungry, the unemployed, victims of violence, and all those that we are called on to reach out to, both as public servants and as individual citizens.

The Community Solutions Act is a comprehensive approach that will enhance the power of communities and individuals to solve the difficult problems that grow from poverty and destitution in our wealthy nation.

Our Nation is blessed with tens of thousands of devoted people who work with the poor on a daily basis, in the neighborhoods, on the street corners, in the shelters and the soup kitchens, shirtsleeves rolled up, literally extending a helping hand to those who have lost hope. These are the people who touch the poor.

They operate thousands of centers throughout the country that provide services to the underprivileged. In many neighborhoods these centers are centers of hope and often the only source of hope in an otherwise desolate landscape.

Through our legislation we invite these courageous and selfless men and women to help us as a society to find those in need and deliver to them needed services. Those services include hunger relief, drug counseling, protection from violence, housing and other assistance to help them become fully invested in their rights as Americans.

For too long we have excluded these individuals from helping us help others. In the effort to wipe out poverty and hopelessness, we need all the soldiers we can muster.

In addition to increasing our outreach to the poor by increasing the number of hands that are reaching out, the Community Solutions Act provides a number of tax incentives to encourage Americans in their generous giving to these causes.

A charitable deduction for taxpayers who do not itemize seems not only good public policy but also a matter of simple fairness for more moderate income Americans who use the standard deduction but contribute to charities and receive no tax relief for doing so. This initiative will give them equal standing with wealthier contributors. We also allow tax free contributions to charity from IRAs, and we expand the charitable deduction for food products.

Finally, we provide the opportunity for personal empowerment for the poor through the establishment of Individual Development Accounts or DIAs. One of the great challenges in the escape from poverty is how to build assets and capital to start a business, to buy a home or to pay tuition, and how to manage money.

The IDAs we set up will provide to eligible individuals a government match of up to \$500 a year tax-free and will serve as a repository for other tax-free private giving. Recipients will be trained in the skills of money management and will learn how to invest for the future for themselves and for their families.

Last year we passed the Community Renewal and New Markets Initiative to reach out to impoverished communities in this land of plenty. The Community Solutions Act goes one more step, reaches out a little farther, to get government services to every one who needs them. With the help of these thousands of dedicated individuals, we can accomplish that goal.