

who have fallen in the line of duty over the past twenty-two months.

Police officers undertake a solemn oath to protect and serve their fellow citizens and, if necessary, sacrifice their lives to fulfill this duty. The following seven brave individuals—Officer Charles Andrew Lazzaretto, Officer Van Derrick Johnson, Deputy Sheriff Shayne Daniel York, Deputy Sheriff Michael Lee Hoenig, Police Officer Steven Gerald Gajda, Officer Filbert Cuesta, and Ventura County Senior Deputy Lisa D. Whitney—have paid the ultimate price for the preservation of public safety and civility in the cities of my district.

Selflessly, they dedicated their lives to protecting others and serving our communities. Like their colleagues across the country, they carried out their duties each day with courage and honor. Without trepidation, they confronted the dangers inherent in their line of work and ultimately gave their lives in the service of our community. To these brave souls we extend our gratitude. To their families, we extend our most heartfelt sympathies and appreciation. Their memories will linger in our hearts. Their sacrifices have not been in vain.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in remembering these seven members of the law enforcement community who, like so many others before them, have given their lives to protect others, doing so with unrivaled courage, valor, and honor.

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEAPACK REFORMED CHURCH

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the congregation of Peapack Reformed Church as they celebrate their 150th anniversary.

The church is part of the Dutch Reformed Church in the U.S.A., the oldest Protestant denomination in this country founded when the Dutch settled in New Amsterdam. Peapack Reformed Church originally met in meeting houses throughout the Peapack-Gladstone area until they built and moved into their present church building.

The congregation is a small, close-knit community, dedicated to each other as well as to those in their surrounding area. They have an annual, "Community Day," a day when the honor the people of the Peapack-Gladstone community-at-large. The day features historical tours, a barbeque and events for the children of the community. The church also hosts two events every year in order to raise money for the Central New Jersey Visiting Nurses Association.

I wish to congratulate the congregation of Peapack Reformed Church for 150 years of serving the cause of Christ in central New Jersey. It is my honor to have this church within the borders of the twelfth congressional district and I wish them well in their desire to continue for another 150 years.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today, Members of the United States House of Representatives will make a critical decision affecting the lives of the people we represent. Men and women, young and old, who work hard every day and care about their families want us to deal with President Clinton's irresponsible behavior and lack of truthfulness in a fair and responsible manner. And, they want us to do so as quickly as possible so that we can return to the important issues affecting their families. They also want us to rise above partisan self-interest and do what's best for the country—not as Democrats and Republicans, but as Americans.

I am deeply concerned that this Congress will not meet that test today. We have two proposals before us. The question is not whether or not to proceed, but how to proceed. One proposal gives us the opportunity to come together in a bipartisan way and vote to begin an inquiry into impeachment on the issues raised in the Starr Report, and to bring this inquiry to conclusion by the end of this year.

The Republican alternative is an open-ended, unchecked process that could continue throughout the next Congress with no requirement to limit its focus on the issues formally presented by the Special Prosecutor. In all good conscience, I cannot endorse this process since I sincerely do not believe it is in our nation's best interest. It is not in the interests of the families I represent to put our country in suspended animation for months and months when we have the ability to bring this to a responsible conclusion this year.

I, therefore, intend to support the proposal to proceed with an impeachment inquiry with a deadline of December 31, 1998. This motions allows an extension of the deadline if an extension is supported by the evidence. But, most importantly, the proposal I support does not allow millions of dollars and hours to be spent without any accountability for timely results.

I believe the American people deserve no less from us. We must address this crisis fairly and responsibly and get back to the people's business. I implore my Republican colleagues to join us and to join America in a process of which we can all be proud.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, throughout this whole unseemly matter, I have tried desperately to cling to the dignity of the instruction of the Constitution to guide my actions. I have carefully weighed the evidence we have seen so far: the Referral from the Office of Independent Counsel (OIC), the President's taped testimony, and the reams of evidence in support of the OIC Referral. As a grand juror in this process, evaluating the evidence carefully, and privately, is consistent with my constitutional role.

Today, the House allows the Judiciary Committee to move forward on the investigatory phase of the impeachment process. We are not voting on impeachment; that is the duty of the Senate. We are not quite yet to the actual grand jury phase of this process; we are at the point where Congress' prosecutors and investigators are asking to complete that part of the Constitutional obligation. My vote today is based on only what the OIC has referred to us.

It is important to complete the process. We should be fair. We have yet to see witnesses deposed or cross-examined, nor weighed additional evidence. Today the House has a choice, to investigate only what the OIC referred to us and be finished by the end of the year, or to continue the steady drumbeat of those things already investigated by the FBI, the OIC and the Congress. There is no need for such a shotgun approach.

Today's vote is in deference to the Constitution. No one will report this, but that Constitutional deference should be the single most important point made in analyzing Democratic votes on either plan to continue the investigation. The House vote to analyze, for those who wish to do that, is the next full House vote; that will speak to the actual question of impeachment.

My votes today, for democratic alternative and in opposition to the Republican plan, are an indication that what we have received from OIC may be sufficient for the inquiry. Again, remember, this was not a vote on the question of impeachment, it is a vote for the HJC to proceed with the inquiry. The next possible action by the House will be any action we may take on actually referring articles of impeachment to the Senate. The final question of impeachment rests with the Senate.

MEDICAL OPTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSOR

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a new technology called the

medical optical signal processor. Today, in the world of ever-advancing medical technology, key words like telemedicine, laser surgery, and computer second opinion are used to address the new frontiers that are being discovered through the leveraging and exploitation of existing technologies. But, now is the time for these new frontiers in medicine to be even further challenged. It is time that we expand our horizons and to stock our arsenals with new and innovative technologies. It is ironic that one of the most potent and promising weapons in our technological arsenal may be as elementary or as fundamental as simple light. The use of light to process data is not new or particularly difficult. In fact, the use of light is not very different from the way the human eye and brain work in processing visual data. This new technology is called the medical optical signal processor (MOSP).

The domestic medical landscape is pursuing unprecedented change to combat the spiraling costs of health care. Cost containment and resources consolidation are forcing commercial and military healthcare providers to turn to sources outside the traditional medical community to improve the quality of care. The concept of transitioning optical signal processing (OSP) technology to enhance present and future medical imaging systems detecting and identifying key pathologic features within two-dimensional medical imagery may prove not only cost effective but may validate the leveraging of dual use technologies between the military and commercial sectors. MOSP has not only great promise in civilian and military medical applications has shown great promise and it leverages upon the advances already being made in its use for automatic target recognition (ATR) in both civilian and military applications.

Many of my colleagues on the House Science Committee, as well as those on the traditional defense oversight committees, are dedicated to finding and funding the best technologies that will allow the U.S. to make quantum leaps ahead in improving our security and our way of life. In an era when the American people expect their elected officials to be prudent and careful stewards of their federal budget dollars, it is important that we carefully choose those areas of research that will bring a greater return on our investment. I believe medical optical signal processing may be a technology that does just that.

MOSP is best utilized in developing an advanced imaging system for the management of breast and prostate cancer. MOSP has a compelling and potential benefit in all areas of radiology in enhancing and analyzing imagery. It enjoys an advantage as a two-dimensional processor with the power of multiple Cray computer imagery processing in a small package. It can leverage the sensitivity of X-rays and specificity of high definition ultrasound in a multi-sensor correlation. It exploits recent OSP technology to create self-adapting imaging systems, which places minimal demands on operator skills while improving soft tissue contrast. All this facilitates a broad spectrum of diagnostic and therapeutic options. But most importantly, it reduces the trauma to the patient.

Congress has been a major supporter of the OSP industry, and lately has recognized the need for optical processing to resolve next-generation pattern recognition in military applications. Congressional assistance is needed in supporting further military and commercial application opportunities for optical correlators. In the FY97 National Defense Authorization Act the House National Security Committee wrote:

The committee is aware of the potential of optical correlators for signal processing and anomaly detection in military systems. The committee believes optical correlators also have similar potential in medical research such as for the detection of tumors.***P***The Secretary of the Army's "Report to the House Committee on National Security on the Potential Use of Optical Correlators in Medical Research," addressed the use of optical correlators for signal processing and anomaly detection in military systems. It points out one of the early advantages of OSP technology as:

*** a key component is the high speed correlator which does the actual comparison and reports out numerical scores on the degree of similarity between objects in the image and targets of interest, be they enemy tanks or cancerous cells.***P***The report focuses on the military application of OSP technology in the need to significantly speed up the computation process of features found in imagery. It does not address the many other changes in this technology over the last three years. But, the report does specifically address cancer in one statement:

*** In cancer screening applications, this means a higher probability of detecting a cancerous mass while simultaneously reducing the probability of falsely reporting benign tissue as cancerous.***P***In 1997, the Congress continued to address the use of optical correlators in missile technology, both for the navy and Air Force. For the first time, funding was added to the Standard Missile program of the US Navy, and for a continuation of a US Air Force Air-to-Ground missile (AGM) effort called, optical processor enhanced LADAR (OPEL). But unfortunately due to defense budget constraints, additional funds were not found and the medical application was not appropriated.***P***In 1998 the House further attempted to deal with the potential medical application of OSP, by providing authorization to the US Army. The House National Security Committee wrote that:

*** The committee also recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62787A for applied research in the use of low cost optical correlator technology in medical diagnosis. . . .***P***It was hoped that this seed money would provide the spark to improve the quality of care of the men and women protecting our country and open new medical imagery analysis technology in medical areas outside of radiology such as ophthalmology, dermatology, trauma or triage treatments, and many others. Unfortunately, due to the constraints in this year defense budget, the Congress was unable to support adding funds to this year's appropriations for the Army to proceed with this program. To this member, this was extremely shortsighted.***P***In 1993 the NCI reported that one-in-eight women would contract breast cancer at some point in her lifetime. One in four men may

face the same fate at the hands of prostate cancer.***P***When an abnormal breast or prostate mass is detected by mammography or by a physician's clinical examination, a biopsy is almost always recommended. A pathologist examines the tissue to determine if the lump is cancerous. The psychological trauma this creates in anyone is beyond measure and is normally endured over many weeks of tests and waiting. Healthcare should be effective and as timely as possible to prevent any emotional and traumatic episodes to one's life. Optical processing is the technology that can drive the current process from weeks to one day: examine—biopsy—results. Improving the quality of care to the patient and their families. As we fight cancer, we can also reduce the trauma it brings.***P***Photonics Spectra, a leading publication for the Optical industry, quoted the report of the Committee on Optical Science and Engineering, a group created by the national Research Council, as saying:

*** that light-based technologies have a vast and growing range of critical applications in virtually every scientific discipline and a large number of industrial fields *** In healthcare, it urges that the National Institute of Standards modify its disease oriented structure to provide more funding for optical technologies.

Optical signal processing technology that is properly adapted for embedded use in medical ultrasound imaging systems, will create a paradigm shift within the radiology industry leading to a new generation of higher performance systems with outstanding soft tissue visualization capabilities. It will also leverage the correlation and benefits of multiple radiological systems. In as much as all of us, as Members of Congress, the stewards of our nation's health and well being. It is essential that we remain: informed of the advances in science and technology, vigilant to providing the leadership and insight needed to move forward when an opportunity avails itself, and the wisdom to seize and leverage that opportunity. Through leveraging the investment and advances already made in optical processing technology, we can continue to exploit this technology not only for its military and commercial target recognition applications but for its potential to bring better quality of care to civilian and military medical systems. We owe it to our nation to move forward with this good ideal. We owe to the nation to move forward with this good technology. I hope all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me next year in supporting this type of research and technology throughout the entire federal science and technology budget because the advances and victories of science and technology are non partisan. They are victories in which all Americans will share. While the ravages of cancer and other diseases will not pick sides or discriminate, it will strike us all regardless of our political beliefs or our stature in life. We owe nothing less to our friends and colleagues in the Congress who have suffered the anguish of breast and prostate cancer for themselves and for their loved ones, but more importantly, we owe it to the millions of our

constituents, who hope everyday that we, as their stewards of the budget, will make the right decisions for them that allows this nation to remain healthy and safe.

MEDICARE HOME HEALTH AND
VETERANS HEALTH CARE IM-
PROVEMENT ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to express my support for this legislation which provides some measure of relief to certain home health care agencies in my state. I want to thank my colleagues, Mr. MCGOVERN,¹ Mr. COBURN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. STARK and others who have worked hard on this issue with me since last year.

Last May, I sponsored an amendment to the Budget Resolution which was the first legislative action taken on IPS reform during the 105th Congress. This amendment, which passed unanimously, was significant because it called upon this Congress to take active steps to restore fairness and equity to the IPS. It called upon Congress to examine the effects of the IPS on low cost agencies and stressed the importance of accomplishing reform before the 105th Congress adjourned. I am pleased that Congress has addressed this issue and hope we can pass something which will be signed by the president soon.

Although this legislation before us today does not provide the amount of financial assistance that I believe is necessary, I believe it represents a first step to restoring some of the unfair and inequitable cuts enacted by the Balanced Budget Act.

The home health care provisions within this bill will help some home health care agencies, particularly those in my home state operating below the national average. By providing fifty-percent of the difference between an agency's current per beneficiary limit and the national average, Medicare will provide some additional reimbursement to many agencies in my state.

The legislation also permits home health care agencies operating above the national average to continue receiving the reimbursement they currently receive. Although some of these high cost agencies may be deserving of higher reimbursement, I have concerns that this payment policy continues to provide rewards to home health care agencies which were not frugal prior to the passage of the Balanced Budget Act, and effectively continues to penalize agencies which worked tirelessly to contain their costs. This is due, in part, to the large reliance to agency-specific data, as mandated by the Balanced Budget Act. I had wished that the resolution to this issue would have better addressed this situation and created a more level playing field, and home that with ongoing communications with the Senate and the Administration, we can work to further refine this measure to restore more equity into the home health care system.

I am disappointed that this legislation does not provide relief retroactively to home health care agencies. As you are aware, the Bal-

anced Budget Act subjected home health care agencies to per beneficiary limits for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1997. Some home health care agencies throughout the nation have been operating with low per beneficiary limits during their current cost reporting periods and need assistance now. While this legislation will provide much needed relief to some home health care agencies for cost reporting periods beginning during or after fiscal year 1999, it will not provide immediate relief to many deserving home health care agencies.

While I am pleased we have reached this point and will support this bill, there remains a great deal to be done. With the passage of the Balanced Budget Act, Congress mandated an additional fifteen percent cut in home health care if the new payment system is not fully implemented. The administration signaled in August that the new system will not be ready before October 1, 1999 so the cut remains a real threat to home health care agencies in the very near future. We need to address this issue and I look forward to working with my colleagues to delay or repeal this 15% cut next year.

I want to express my appreciation to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce for recognizing the situation home health care agencies and their Medicare beneficiaries face. Home health care is an important service that we must work our hardest to preserve. Home health care allows seniors to remain home and retain their dignity and independence. While this legislation does not accomplish all I had wanted, I support its efforts, applaud its goal and urge my colleagues to support it.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING
NATIONAL SCIENCE POLICY

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this resolution, which states that the report entitled "Unlocking Our Future: Toward a New National Science Policy" shall be used by this Congress as a starting point for our future science policy.

I would first like to recognize the hard work that Congressman EHLERS has put into this report. I would also like to let him know that I look forward to working with him, and the other Members of the Science Committee in the future, towards implementing some of the ideas set forth in this Report.

However, I would also like to add that I support this resolution because it indicates that this report should "serve as a framework for future deliberations". It is a start to a process, one which I hope to work within so that others can add their views and values to the development of a true "National Science Policy". Therefore, I would like to note some issues, which were omitted from the report, which I hope will be added to our agenda on science, math, and engineering.

The report fails to fully address the problem of under-represented populations in the fields of science and technology. We all know that there is a severe shortage of minorities,

women, and people with disabilities in these areas, yet the report does not make any real acknowledgement of the situation, and as a result, it does not contain any ways to make it any better. I hope to change that as we move forward in the development of our National Science Policy.

I believe that Congress should play a role in making sure that every segment of society receives the benefits of, and helps develop our scientific advances. Already, we have passed legislation, with bi-partisan support, to improve the involvement of minorities and women in the hard sciences. Just a few weeks ago, we overwhelmingly passed the Advancement of Women in Science, Engineering, and Technology Act, which will ensure that women are encouraged to enter the fields of science and technology. I have also gotten bipartisan support in the Science Committee, where I was able to amend several bills to ensure that minority students are able to take advantage of federal grant programs made available through the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and NASA. I am proud of that work, not only because of what it does for under-represented groups in science, but also because my friends on the other side of the aisle saw the importance of the issue, and were willing to make the decision that we need to get all Americans involved in science. Therefore, I would propose that any official "National Science Policy" include this important issue so that we can continue to work to improve this situation throughout the next Congress.

I also believe that we need to work to include the social and behavioral sciences in our science policy, which were given little or no attention in this report. Although I see the importance in making sure that we progress in the area of basic research and the "hard sciences", we should not focus on those two disciplines exclusively. The social sciences should continue to be developed so that we can better grapple with problems that affect our entire nation, like improving our education system, and working towards better public health. Furthermore, the behavioral scientists have a unique understanding of the human mind that cannot be captured by biologists or medical doctors.

For the report to omit these important disciplines is a disservice to those respective scientific communities, and it is only worsened by the fact that the Report advocates that the hard sciences be used actively in the legislative process. While I applaud the application of the hard sciences to our activities, I also see the social and behavioral sciences playing an important role here in Congress, and will work towards ensuring it. This is especially true in light of the fact that the courts have actively rebuked the use of social science materials in cases like *McClesky v. Kemp* (1987). Although I do not agree with the outcome of that case, I feel that it properly illustrates the fact that the social sciences, and the use of statistics, must be used to remedy the problems that afflict large segments of society—like the undercount in the Census. It is more than ironic that through current times, the most compelling use of a social science study by the judiciary created perhaps the most monumental court decision of our time, *Brown v. Board of Education*. For those reasons, I hope that we can better integrate all of the sciences in our National Science Policy.

I would also like to add that I hope our National Science Policy will include further efforts