

the Rhine River into Germany. During the attack, the English troops landed in a German tank division and were immediately killed. Mr. Powers and the rest of Easy Company spent the following 3 months fighting for control of the same road, laying low during the day and moving at night.

After securing the road and moving out of Holland, Easy Company was then ordered to defend the town of Bastogne, Belgium, when they learned that German troops had counter-attacked along the Adrennes forest. For nearly a week, the undermanned and under-supplied Easy Company fought off a much larger German force. Easy Company lost 16 men during that week of fighting at Bastogne, and 34 more during fighting at Normandy and Holland.

A little more than a month after Hitler's forces were pushed back in mid-January, General Dwight Eisenhower met with Mr. Powers' unit in France and awarded them the Distinguished Unit Citation for holding Bastogne.

Soon after, Mr. Powers earned enough combat points to step away from the front lines of battle and return home to southwest Virginia. Mr. Powers was on his way out of combat when the truck he was riding in collided head-on with another Army truck, killing one soldier and badly injuring Mr. Powers.

After recovering from these injuries he returned home to work for Clinchfield Coal Company in Dickenson County, Virginia, for 33 years. Mr. Powers rarely spoke of the horrors of the combat he faced until producers came to him with the "Band of Brothers" HBO mini-series idea. After the success of "Band of Brothers," Mr. Powers often would receive countless expressions of support and thanks for the role he and his combat unit played in World War II. Upon Mr. Power's passing his online obituary received comments from people across the Nation and several individuals from Europe paying tribute and expressing deep appreciation for the sacrifices he made to help free Europe during World War II. In his later years, Mr. Powers dedicated a great deal of time to speak to current soldiers stationed or returning from Iraq and Afghanistan about his experiences in war and life.

The outstanding dedication and sacrifice that Mr. Darrell "Shifty" Powers displayed during his time with the United States Army will be remembered not only by countless citizens in my congressional district in southwest Virginia but also by citizens across this country and across Europe. The effects of his service to our country will be forever lasting. I want to honor the passing of a great Virginian and a great American.

**MEDICARE VA REIMBURSEMENT  
ACT OF 2009**

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 30, 2009*

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 3365, the Medicare VA Reimbursement Act of 2009. This legislation authorizes the establishment of a Medicare VA reimbursement program where HHS reimburses the VA for the provision of health care to Medicare eligible veterans for the treatment of non-service-connected conditions at VA medical facilities.

Today, there are veterans who have earned VA health care benefits with their service to our country, as well as Medicare benefits, by paying into the Social Security system during their working years. Even though these individuals have clearly earned both of these benefits, current law unfairly prohibits them from using their Medicare benefits at VA facilities even though they may feel more comfortable seeking care among their fellow veterans from VA providers who specialize in caring for veterans.

This is also inconsistent with the authorities granted to other Federal entities such as the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the Department of Defense's (DoD) TRICARE for Life that are allowed to bill Medicare. IHS and DoD are able to augment their resources with Medicare collections and reinvest the extra funding back into their programs and services. H.R. 3365 would provide equity in such billing practices among the Federal entities. In other words, the VA would be able to access an important new source of revenues from Medicare which may be reinvested to further strengthen the VA's health care system.

In detail, this legislation requires the Secretaries of VA and HHS to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) no later than six months after the date of the enactment of the Act. The MOU must establish such program elements as the frequency of reimbursement, the billing system, the data sharing agreement, and the payment rate.

H.R. 3365 also provides some guidelines on setting the payment rate so that the terms that contributed to the failure of the Medicare DoD Subvention Demonstration Project are not repeated again. For example, this legislation prohibits setting a reimbursement rate which is less than 100 percent of the amount that Medicare would pay a participating provider. It also prohibits annual caps on reimbursement and does not allow for a maintenance of effort requirement, which refers to the requirement that VA maintain a certain level of spending before they can be reimbursed from HHS.

Finally, H.R. 3365 requires an annual report to Congress providing program data, as well as a triennial GAO report assessing the program impact.

I urge the support of all Members for this important legislation.

**THE INTRODUCTION OF THE GANDHI-KING SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2009**

**HON. JOHN LEWIS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 30, 2009*

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I am proud to introduce the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act of 2009. The purpose of this legislation is to create three international initiatives that take the philosophy and examples of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and apply them to current day issues.

In recent years, increasing youth violence has been the center of national headlines. Gangs, drug abuse, stabbings, shootings, bullying, unnecessary harm and heartache plagues schools and communities from Atlanta to Chicago and in unsuspecting urban, rural,

and suburban areas all around and in between. In response to this alarming trend, I introduced the SAFETY through Nonviolence Act, a bill that would teach the doctrine of non-violence in thought, words and actions to students, educators, local police, and community leaders. In reality, Madam Speaker, violence, human rights abuses, discrimination, unprecedented poverty, and terrorism are devastating every corner of our globe, and despite so much progress, much work remains.

In February, I led a congressional delegation with my good friend, the Gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) to India to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mrs. Coretta Scott King's visit to the country. With an official send-off from Secretary Clinton, the delegation was welcomed by the Indian government and Indian people. Martin Luther King, III, his wife, Mrs. Arndrea Waters, and outstanding musicians from the Thelonius Monk Institute of Jazz also celebrated this historic visit with concerts, meetings, and ceremonies across the country.

The congressional delegation also met with Indian government officials, business leaders, and non-governmental organizations on issues of terrorism, democracy, human rights, child labor and trafficking, poverty, and international conflicts. Each of us returned to the United States inspired and determined in our own way to see how we could apply our experiences, our shared history, and the legacies of these two great men to some of the issues facing the international community. How can we build a new generation that understands the benefit of peace?

This legislation responds to that question. The Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act of 2009 would create an undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate student exchange program in which students would travel to significant sites of the American Civil Rights Movement and the Indian Independence Movement. They would then develop proposals on how to apply the philosophies of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. to modern issues such as human rights, peaceful conflict resolution, civil rights, and democracy.

The second initiative created by this bill is a professional training module for international state, local and national government employees from conflict regions to develop international conflict solutions based on Gandhian principles.

Last but not least, the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act would develop an annual public diplomacy forum to be held alternately in the United States and India which will focus on the philosophies of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. in the resolution of global conflicts.

I believe that each person must ask themselves how we can make this little piece of real estate that we call Earth, a little cleaner, a little greener, a little safer, a little more peaceful. Gandhi once said that, "If we are to reach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children." The Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act of 2009 does just that and a little bit more.

Madam Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will support this good, common-sense legislation that should be a cornerstone of our public diplomacy efforts.