

Washington, DC. He has access everywhere. Second, he has contributed his time and experience to serve as a mentor to many, many young people entering the health care field. Truly, his legacy continues through them. Finally, he has made it his special mission to increase the diversity of people making health care management their career, serving as a founding board member of the Institute for Diversity in Health Care Management, and serving tirelessly in many capacities in that organization.

He has been a long-time advocate and friend for graduate medical education, both through his activities at Cedars-Sinai and his membership of the Government Relations Steering Committee at the Association of American Medical Colleges. At the national level, he was also an active member of the National Health Planning and Development Council.

In addition, Yoshi has been actively involved in health care policy development and implementation for Los Angeles and California. He was a Commissioner on the California Health Policy and Data Advisory Commission for ten years from 1987 through 1997. While serving on the commission, he was instrumental in shaping California's health policy, and he has been appointed to countless other posts, sharing his experience and knowledge with pivotal commissions and committees.

Yoshi's tremendous contributions have been recognized many times through the awards and honors he has received. He has been honored by the American Hospital Association, the USC Alumni Association, the California Healthcare Association, and the USC Health Services Administration Alumni Association, to name a few.

The citizens of Los Angeles and our health care institutions owe Yoshi a great debt of gratitude, as do all of his friends and associates who have relied for so long on his guidance and help.

We know that his retirement may be beginning, but his involvement and influence in the field of health care will continue. I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing all the best to Yoshi and his wife May.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of the Department of Defense authorization legislation (H.R. 4205) last week, I inadvertently voted yes when I intended to vote no on rollcall vote 203. I have consistently voted in support of life.

LEGISLATION COMMENDING ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON, H. CON. RES. 331

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert my colleagues to the introduction of H. Con.

Res. 331, by our distinguished Majority Leader, Representative ARMEY of Texas, which commends Israel's decision to withdraw its forces from Southern Lebanon. I am more than pleased to lend my cosponsorship and strong support to this resolution, which also calls on the U.N. Security Council to recognize Israel's fulfillment of Resolution 425, and to insist that all foreign forces be withdrawn from Lebanon. Also cosponsoring H. Con. Res. 331 are the distinguished minority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT of Missouri, as well as the ranking minority member of our House International Relations Committee, Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut.

Israel's courageous decision to pull out of Lebanon demonstrates its strong commitment to a peaceful resolution to the conflicts that trouble the region. I hope that Israel's courage is reciprocated by Syria and Iran in their dealings with Lebanon. By withdrawing from Lebanon, Israel will be in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425.

Mr. Speaker, given the prior use of Southern Lebanon as a launching pad for attacks on Israel, the United Nations and the government of Lebanon must provide the necessary resources for UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces to stabilize Southern Lebanon. A major priority must also be to affirm Israel's right, as noted in Chapter 7, Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, to defend itself and its civilians from attack. I'm pleased that H. Con. Res. 331 sends a strong, bipartisan message of peace and stability to the region, and I urge our colleagues to cosponsor this important, timely resolution.

COLORADO STATE SENATOR DOROTHY "DOTTIE" WHAM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, State Senator Dottie Wham. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Senator Wham's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Appointed to the Colorado Senate in 1987 and then elected from 1988 until present, she worked hard on juvenile justice and on the children's code of Colorado. She also dedicated a lot of energy on AIDS legislation, proposed adoption, and the salaries of elected county officials. Dottie served as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, vice chair of Capital Development and chairman of the Criminal Justice Commission.

This year marked the end of Senator Wham's tenure in elected office. Her career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Senator Wham a debt of gratitude and I wish her well.

HOW TO DISCOVER NEW PHARMACEUTICAL CURES AT AFFORDABLE PRICES TO THE PUBLIC? THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S 1714 SOLUTION AND INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SPEED THE CURE FOR DISEASES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation based on the highly successful Act of Parliament of 1714 which established a prize for the invention of an absolutely essential tool: the modern sextant necessary to prevent shipwrecks.

My legislation would establish a series of prizes for the discovery of cures to many of the major diseases and illnesses that plague mankind. The prizes would be appropriate to the horror of the illness—\$10 billion tax free for a cure or prevention for Alzheimer's; \$10 billion for MS, \$10 billion for AIDS, etc.

The condition—the quid pro quo—is that the prize would go to an inventor/company (and cooperative consultation would be encouraged) in exchange for making the medical breakthrough available to the world at the cost of production.

An unusual bill? Yes.

But it worked before. And we desperately need to find a way to bring disease-curing, break-through drugs to market faster, but at a price that is affordable to the people who need them.

I'm including in the RECORD a description of how the British Admiralty, quite tired of its fleets ramming into land unexpectedly and sinking with massive loss of life, offered the huge sum of 20,000 in 1714 for the person who could "discover longitude." The Library of Congress tells me that 20,000 Pounds Sterling in 1750 would be worth \$401.4 million today. I assume that if the data allowed a conversion of Pounds to Dollars back to 1714, the amount would be about half a billion dollars. This huge prize led to a flurry of research and invention that produced the sextant and other devices and modernized the world of commerce and travel.

To cure Alzheimer's, or MS, or AIDS, or Cancer, or the other major diseases is, I believe, worth more than half a billion dollars, and I would propose a tax free \$10 billion prize per major disease. On just Alzheimer's, for example, by 2025 with the aging of the Baby Boomers, it is expected that 14 million Americans will have Alzheimer's. Conservatively assuming \$50,000 a year in current dollars for the various costs to "manage" an Alzheimer's patient, the cost to society will be about \$700 billion a year for this one disease! Clearly, a \$10 billion prize would be a bargain. The NIH could guide us on the size of prizes for other designated diseases.

Why not rely on the current private sector process of finding cures?

First, a lot of current private industry research is wasted in the research on "me too" drugs, vanity drugs, and marginal improvements in existing products. The U.S. pharmaceutical companies profit levels are about 50 percent higher than their R&D budgets, and their overhead, sales, and lobbying expenses are twice as high. We need to focus the companies and the scientific community on major breakthroughs, not me toos.

Second, when a major breakthrough is invented, it is priced—at least in the United States—at such sky-high levels that access to life-saving drugs has become the major source of inflation in the economy and is unaffordable to the poor and sick. The industrialized world's drug companies resist allowing low cost production in the world's poorest nations, thus leaving millions to suffer and die needlessly, and even in America, the poor find their pharmaceutical care severely rationed.

The tax-free prize I am proposing would give any company or scientist the appropriate honor and monetary reward in exchange for ensuring the life-saving invention is available to society at a reasonable price.

Following is an excerpt from "Evolution of the Sextant" by Rod Cardoza of the Sea West Company.

Until the very early years of the 18th century a mariner's navigation consisted of sunshots to determine the latitude and dead reckoning, coupled with piloting, to estimate the longitude. Latitude, the distance north or south of the equator, is the horizontal component of the imaginary grid system encircling the earth, unaffected by the earth's rotation relative to the stars. Longitude, the distance east or west on the earth's surface, is the vertical component of these lines of position. It changes constantly, with respect to the heavens, as the earth rotates. Thus a key element in most methods of determining longitude is precise time keeping.

The onset of the 18th century saw new methods and instruments innovated for finding the elusive longitude. Among these, the lunar distance method found favor with the English, culminating in the perfection of the reflecting circle by Mayer, Borda, and Troughton toward the end of the century. Another method, longitude by change in compass variation, promised an easy solution in theory, but was not precise enough to be of any value in practice.

The search for the longitude generated some bizarre proposals. In one case Sir Kenelm Digby claimed that he had caused one of his medical patients to jump with a start, even though the two were separated by a great distance. This was accomplished by placing some specially invented "powder of sympathy" into a bucket of water and then adding a bandage taken from the patient's wound. This "fact" led to the suggestion that every ship should be equipped with a wounded dog. On shore, a diligent individual equipped with a standard pendulum clock and a powdered bandage from the dog's wound, would dip the bandage into water at the stroke of each hour causing the dog aboard the ship to yelp at the appropriate instant!

The impractical application of all these systems was becoming tragically obvious. Several instances of entire squadrons of British ships being lost due to imprecise navigation occurred in 1691, 1707, and again in 1711. These losses provided a final impetus to the British Admiralty to pass a bill "for providing a publick reward for such person or persons as shall discover the Longitude," in 1714. The amount of the reward was £20,000—a phenomenal sum at the time—indicative of the importance placed upon perfecting an accurate means of navigating.

Finally in 1735, John Harrison, a Yorkshire carpenter, successfully constructed the first marine chronometer having some components of wood and weighing 125 pounds! Because of its precise timekeeping ability, the chronometer, in perfected form, was later to become an indispensable addition to nearly every ocean-going vessel afloat. As a result

of his successful contribution Harrison eventually received the reward. In the interim, the modern era in navigation had begun.

The increased activity in "the search for the longitude" also spurred innovative interest in other areas of navigation. In 1731 John Hadley demonstrated his new reflecting quadrant to fellow members of the Royal Society in London. His quadrant was based on the principle of light reflection and angles of incidence described by Robert Hooke, Issac Newton, and Edmund Halley nearly a century earlier.

PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday this body is scheduled to consider H.R. 4444, the legislation that would provide the People's Republic of China with Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status in the context of China's accession to the World Trade Organization. This Member believes that Sino-American relations are increasingly problematic and uncertain. China is not our enemy, though certain forces in the U.S. and China want it to be. China is certainly not our strategic partner, either. China is a strategic competitor with whom responsible engagement and cooperation is necessary to ensure peace and stability in the East Asia region.

This Member believes that the forthcoming vote on PNTR will have significant ramifications for Sino-American relations and how successfully we manage the challenges posed by China. It is in this regard that this Member recommends the following article from the Financial Times, a respected international newspaper, which provides an insightful analysis of the impact of the PNTR vote.

[From the Financial Times, May 18, 2000]

TRADE STATUS MAY HOLD THE KEY TO END OF
ROLLER-COASTER RIDE IN US-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

(By James Kynge)

The last 21 years of US-China relations have been a roller coaster ride. Periods of bright optimism have swiftly subsided into mutual acrimony and, in 1996, a military stand-off in the Taiwan strait. But rarely, if ever, has a potential tear in the fraying fabric of bilateral ties been so visible—and avoidable—as now.

The decisive test will come next week, when the US House of Representatives votes on President Bill Clinton's proposal to safeguard China's US exports against possible discrimination by giving it permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status. The proposal, which would abolish Congress's annual review of China's trade status, is prompted by the country's imminent admission to the World Trade Organization.

If Congress rejected PNTR, China could still enter the WTO but foreign diplomats and Chinese officials say rejection could cause a rupture in relations with the US more enduring and perilous than that which followed NATO's bombing of China's Belgrade embassy last year.

The most obvious impact would be felt by US corporations exporting to and operating in the world's most populous country. Beijing would be likely to exercise its right, under WTO rules, to deny them the unprece-

ded trade liberalisation and market access concessions that it has promised to make once it joins the WTO.

Adding insult to injury, the European and other companies that compete so intensely with US companies in China would enjoy the full benefits of the WTO package. "[It] would be absolutely disastrous for US companies. There is no other word for it. Disastrous," said a US executive.

US multinationals are not the only potential victims. For a Chinese leadership facing crucial challenges at home and in foreign policy, a congressional "no" would deal a harsh blow to the very people seen as relatively pro-US, reformist and supportive of a faster integration into the wider world.

Zhu Rongji, the premier, has already endured the opprobrium that flows from being seen as too pro-American. His political career languished for several months last year after he returned from Washington having failed to clinch a WTO deal despite offering concessions so deep that many Chinese saw them as "traitorous".

This time, Mr. Zhu, President Jiang Zemin and hundreds of other lower level officials who have displayed their reformist colours are potentially vulnerable.

This is mainly because one of the main arguments that reformers in China employed last year to persuade conservatives of the wisdom of WTO accession was that it would mean the end of an annual review of Beijing's human rights record in the U.S. Congress. If PNTR is not awarded, the review—an annual humiliation for Beijing—would stay.

Sandra Kristoff, a former White House staff member and now senior vice-president of New York Life, said after meetings in Beijing this week that there was potential for the whole U.S.-China relationship to become unhinged. "[If there is a no vote] there would be no way that we could convince them that this does not mean that the U.S. wants to contain them," she said.

A resurgence of resentful nationalism, evident in Beijing after the Chinese embassy bombing, could add to the already unstable mix of emotions that conditions China's responses on Taiwan, diplomats said. Beijing has sworn to prevent Taiwan independence, by using force if necessary.

To many Chinese officials, U.S. hostility towards Beijing and Taiwan's steady drift towards independence are two sides of the same coin. Thus any hopes of the U.S. acting as an honest facilitator for talks between Taipei and Beijing would be undermined if PNTR was rejected.

From the perspective of China's economic reforms, however, the effects of a decision not to award PNTR are less clear. A recent acceleration in free market reform is being driven by the prospect of WTO accession and by the objective requirements of an economy in urgent need of restructuring.

Neither of these two factors would, in theory, be affected by a refusal to normalise trade relations with the U.S. But in practice, there are distinct risks.

One is that conservatives and military hawks, empowered by a rupture in relations with the U.S. could convince Mr. Jiang to stall WTO accession and defer some of the more painful and controversial aspects of reform.

Such a scenario is far from unthinkable. Mr. Jiang is a master of compromise politics, and there is already some internal opposition to crucial reforms that appear to be whittling away the economic power base of the Communist party.

Perhaps that is one reason why Chinese dissidents such as Dai Qing are so in favour of PNTR. "Permanent normal trade relations would send the Chinese people a powerful message: the most powerful