

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NATIONAL DIVIDEND PLAN

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, for much of the 103d Congress we were occupied with concerns over the Federal budget deficit; we debated numerous and varied ideas to limit spending or raise revenue or accept some combinations of the two. The common goal has been to reduce the deficit—a deficit that both liberals and conservatives, Republicans and Democrats, see as a threat to our national economic health and long-term stability. We grappled with constitutional amendments to gain a mandatory balanced budget and each appropriation bill seems to bring new attempts to impose generic limits. We saw bills to cut spending across the board, to target programs ranging from the tea tasters to the B1 bomber, all in an effort to get the deficit under control.

Through all this, Mr. Speaker, we have not utilized the most effective resource this Nation has to accomplish this critical task. We have not given the American voter a tangible stake in this Country's financial progress. The National Dividend Plan [NDP], an idea born in the fifties in the mind and heart of John J. Perry, Jr., and which I have introduced as H.R. 430, does just that.

The NDP doesn't just encourage citizen involvement—involvement is guaranteed through the sharing of the Federal profits of corporate enterprise. This profit sharing is achieved by redirecting revenue collected from the corporate income tax from Federal coffers directly back to those who generated it: The American labor force. This would be done only in years when the budget is balanced or in surplus, giving all voting citizens a direct stake in the outcome of the Federal budgeting process.

John Perry is a successful businessman and philanthropist. He recently wrote of the NDP and I want to share his thoughts with my colleagues. I hope it will help persuade each of you to join me in this effort.

THE NATIONAL DIVIDEND PLAN: IT'S TIME

(By John H. Perry, Jr.)

"It's spending, stupid!"

For Fiscal Year 1996, the President's budget proposes spending of \$1.518 trillion—that's \$2,880,000 every minute of every day. And we will pile up an additional \$176 billion of debt even while we are paying net interest of \$198.8 billion on our existing national debt of \$4.6 trillion. Think of it, how would you spend \$48,000 a second next year? More importantly, how could you do that knowing that it adds \$335,000 a minute to your debt even while you pay \$378,000 a minute in interest on existing debt.

If, resorting to the sport metaphor which dominates much political discussion these days, it's "Three strikes and you're out!" why is the hottest debate topic on Capitol Hill these days the Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment? We're already out of the box.

Congress swung—and missed—with the Budget Impoundment and Control Act, it swung and missed again with Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, and then, called strike three—the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, not only did spending continue, but taxes were increased.

Members of the Congress, House and Senate, are again earnestly discussing the need for discipline in spending, but build accounting devices into a proposed Constitutional Amendment which will also provide loopholes for minorities who would on the one hand expand revenue and on the other limit spending.

Instead of recognizing the futility of 535 Members of Congress trying to restrain themselves from doing what 260 million Americans want them to do, it's time that we create an environment in which 260 million people demand that the 535 do what needs to be done.

The National Dividend Plan provides not only the opportunity, but also the demand. After forty years "in the wilderness," it is an idea whose time has surely come. In 1952, having found some success for myself as I pursued the American dream, I proposed a program by which the public revenue from the profits of the industrial might of America—Federal corporate income tax revenues—be returned directly to the people of America, the source of that might. It was, for its day, a radical national "employee stock ownership plan." In a simpler time, a time of only marginal deficits, and occasional surpluses, it was just a way to "invest" each voting citizen with a stake in increasing the economic might of the nation—emphasizing American industry—and by participating in the political process—registered voters would become actors in "growing" America.

The National Dividend Plan is majestic in its simplicity:

1. Create a National Dividend Trust Fund, financed primarily by Federal income taxes on corporate profits and capital gains taxes; distribute the revenues from the Fund, quarterly, equally to all registered voters, tax-free

2. Impose a five-year spending freeze on the Federal government as the Fund is established and adjustments are made in Federal budgeting.

3. To eliminate, and restrain, Federal deficits, provide that no distributions from the Trust Fund be made to individuals until the Federal budget is in surplus—because each registered citizen-voter is equally entitled to Fund distributions, each citizen, rich or poor, becomes equally vested with an interest in critically weighing Federal programming.

4. Eliminate the double taxation of corporate dividends for stockholders.

5. Freeze the corporate tax at current rates to provide economic stability.

Polls have consistently shown results which indicate that the American public recognizes the need to limit spending and to balance our national budget. Individuals know that they must balance their checkbooks or face declining living standards and limited options for future activity. At the same time, political realities have encouraged legislators to respond to special interest constituencies rather than to make the tough choices necessary to live within our means.

The National Dividend Plan, by giving every registered voter a stake in controlling Federal spending, will enforce discipline where it belongs: in the relationship between voters and their voices in Washington. Without a meaningful incentive for voters to demand discipline in Federal spending on the part of legislators, legislators have no incentive to practice meaningful discipline.

More to the point, since a properly established National Dividend Plan would eliminate deficit spending within a few years, a five year period is built into the legislation, the American voter becomes a stakeholder in the economic success of America's business enterprise.

Buying American becomes not only a statement of faith in America's businesses and industry, it also gives each voter a return on his or her investment of time and energy to the success of our nation's productive enterprise. And, because America will become more productive it will continue to be the most successful exporter of national goods and services in the world.

Finally, of course, it is important to understand that, while the proceeds of the National Dividend are not taxable, the earned income of citizens is. A vibrant economy will continue to generate Federal funds to meet truly national needs—and the growth of business and industry generated by increases in productivity and the competitiveness of American goods and services will mean that America's Federal enterprise can grow as the nation grows, and even meet important new needs. But the practice of responding to special interests, "oiling" the hundreds of squeaky wheels that now make up not only our Federal programs but the way that we legislate, will have to pass the "means" test: Is it worth it if it means that my dividend is reduced? Some demands will meet that test: certainly challenges to our national sovereignty or national interests around the world which may demand defense expenditures, unusual events such as the disasters which have occasionally resulted in our people demonstrating that we are the most compassionate nation on earth, and other events which may call on our enlightened self-interest to meet out national interest.

America is a nation built on a free economy, but its economy is no longer free—it is captive to the 35 years of deficits since the last balanced budget. Only the people of America, whose self-interest and generosity generated the budgetary nightmare we now face wake up and bring a bright new day.

The National Dividend Plan gives America's voters not only the opportunity to continue to generously meet national needs, but the self-interest to demand that those needs meet the test of being measured by the light of day. And legislators, who now seek shelter in the "discipline" of a hazy Constitutional Amendment will find the glow of a new day of enlightened voter participation in the budget process. H.R. 430, legislation implementing a National Dividend Plan, is before the 104th Congress. It's time that we as voters demand of our legislators that they not only return to the citizenry a means by which to measure their economic management of America, but also a share of the means which measures the economic strength of America.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE RECONCILIATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, the Administration has in recent months claimed several foreign policy victories. However, American taxpayers should recognize that one of these victories, the recent accord between the United States and Communist North Korea, may prove extremely costly.

The Administration has hailed the agreement as the beginning of the end of a perilous nuclear crisis. But, the nuclear crisis appears far from over since North Korea is not required to dismantle all its nuclear facilities for at least 10 years. The Administration has played down the concessions the United States must provide to North Korea within this "gentlemen's agreement". Additionally, the Administration appears to have slighted the traditionally close United States coordination with our democratic and reliable ally, South Korea.

Under the agreement, which was signed on October 21, the United States will organize a consortium including South Korea and Japan to supply North Korea with two light-water reactors. These reactors are less useful for bomb-making than the North's existing technology. In return, North Korea will freeze its nuclear program and promise to open its nuclear sites eventually to inspection.

A serious flaw is that the accord allows North Korea to postpone United Nation's "special inspections" of its nuclear sites until one of the light-water reactors is nearly in place, a process that will take at least 5 years—and probably longer.

These inspections are necessary to determine whether Pyongyang has extracted weapons-grade plutonium for its spent-fuel stock. We should take into account, though, that in the last two years, Pyongyang has concluded nuclear agreements with both the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Seoul that it has failed to fulfill. The Administration offered North Korea economic and political benefits and granted the North up to 10 years, or longer, to fulfill pledges it has already refused to honor.

While these light-water reactors are being assembled, a process that will take a decade or more, the United States-led consortium will provide North Korea with free crude oil as an alternative energy source, gradually reduce trade barriers, work toward exchanging diplomatic missions and provide a negative security assurance.

Both Tokyo and Seoul officially welcomed the agreement. However, the accord is drawing fire from South Korea's opposition Democratic party (DP) as well as from conservatives with the majority party, the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). The DP is decrying the cost to Seoul of two light-water reactors, estimated as high as \$4 billion, and the requirement to pay for the crude oil that is supposed to serve as North Korea's alternative energy supply. Conservative members of the DLP similarly op-

pose the high price tag and the generous delays offered to the North. There is growing popular South Korean sentiment that North Korea has outmaneuvered Washington and marginalized the South's input into this issue. This agreement may jeopardize an alliance that has been very close and productive for many years. I believe we must move to reaffirm the importance of close United States coordination with the South Korean Government.

The Administration should take steps to guarantee that the implementation of the agreement is linked to substantive progress in the reconciliation of North and South Korea. To that end, the Administration should develop specific timetables for achieving measures which will reduce tensions between North and South Korea. For example, specific timetables should be developed for the prompt dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear processing facility. Timetables for the establishment of liaison offices between North and South Korea should be developed. Mutual nuclear facility inspections between North and South Korea should be initiated. Furthermore, the Administration should develop timetables for the establishment of a North-South joint military to discuss steps to reduce tensions between North and South Korea.

The Administration should immediately appoint a presidential envoy to deal directly with the real leadership in Pyongyang. This presidential envoy should be respected and experienced in negotiating with Koreans. One of the envoy's first actions should be to call on the North to resume substantive, high-level talks with Seoul immediately.

Today, I, along with my colleagues Representatives KIM (CA) and SOLOMON (NY), have introduced a concurrent resolution which outlines several steps I think the Administration should take to strengthen the United States-North Korea Agreed Framework. Likewise, Senators MURKOWSKI, SIMON, ROBB and HELMS have introduced identical legislation in the other body.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me by cosponsoring this very important concurrent resolution. By taking these steps, the agreement between the United States and the heavily armed North Korean regime may ultimately be a success.

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, "Oh what gift to give us to see ourselves as others see us."—Robert Burns.

Following is an article from the Indianapolis Star.

PARTISAN SPATS HAVE LITTLE TO DO WITH REAL WORK OF THE HOUSE
(By George Statuville)

WASHINGTON.—Republicans and Democrats in Congress had been handling each other with kid gloves until last week. Then they dragged out the old battle-scarred partisan boxing gloves left over from the last session, laced them up and started duking it out.

But a brawl had been brewing for a few days.

Since the start of the session, Democrats had been using their morning speeches on the floor to attack the Republicans' *Contract With America* or complain about Republicans cutting them out of legislation. It sounded like old times—except Democrats are the chief winners now.

Then on Wednesday, Rep. Carrie Meek, D-Fla., ignited the melee with an innocuous comment about House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., and his potentially lucrative book deal. Said Meek: "Exactly who does this speaker really work for? Is it the American people or his New York publishing house?"

Wham! Rep. Bob Walker, R-Pa., one of the most incendiary House members when his party was in the minority, demanded that Meek's comment be stricken from the record. In Walker's corner, acting Speaker Cliff Stearns, R-Fla., ruled Meek was out of order.

In minutes, representatives of both stripes cleared out of their offices and committee meetings like baseball players emptying the dugouts for a donnybrook over an umpire's call. Then they put the issue to a vote and, on strict party lines, 217-178, the Republican majority prevailed.

It was a nasty moment. It got plenty of play in newspapers and on radio and TV.

But it wasn't indicative of what really happened in Congress.

To understand Congress, you must see the House chambers as political theater. Removed from political reality, the floor is where actor/politicians deliver ideological soliloquies; where actor/politicians engage in witty and well-planned dialogue; where actor/politicians play for hometown audiences with homespun stories; where actor/politicians put their egos on display.

The floor's voting consoles are its only practical use. Almost no work is done there.

WHERE BUSINESS IS DONE

To understand Congress, you must look at the subcommittee politics.

There weren't too many stories Wednesday about Rep. John Myers' first day as chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on energy and water.

Here, courtesy and congeniality and collegiality prevailed on a panel that controls about \$20 billion in federal spending. That's \$20 BILLION for water control and energy programs.

Instead of the contentiousness that spilled on the House floor, you saw Myers receive a gracious introduction from the former chairman, Rep. Tom Bevill, D-Ala.

Handing Myers the gavel, Bevill joked that he would have to get used to sitting in the smaller chair instead of the high-backed chairman's seat he had used for 18 years.

Myers jokingly replied that he had sold the chair, which got a laugh from Bevill.

The truth is that Myers, out of respect for Bevill, had the chair removed from the room altogether. Bevill had previously mentioned to Myers that he would miss the comfort of the big chair during interminable hearings.

So Myers got rid of it and took a small chair himself.

Myers' act carried deep symbolism, and it didn't go unnoticed by Bevill.

In subcommittees, members of Congress get to know each other. It's where most of the unglamorous legislative work gets done. Subcommittee politics are local, and a member's standing with his or her subcommittee is far more important than the bluster of the floor.

And in Myers' subcommittee, bipartisan-ship occupies the biggest chair.

TEEN PREGNANCY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, January 18, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TEEN PREGNANCY

There is no doubt that all of us should be concerned about the number of teenagers having babies. These young people must overcome formidable obstacles in order to become independent adults capable of supporting themselves and their families. All too often they fail, with dire consequences not only for parents and children but for society.

TRENDS

The U.S. has one of the highest teen pregnancy rates of any western industrialized nation. Before the end of their teenage years, 43% of girls become pregnant.

While the birth rate for adolescents has generally declined in the last 30 years, births to unmarried adolescents have steadily risen. In 1992, over half a million teens gave birth, and 71% of them were unmarried. In 1991, 10% of all births in Indiana were to single teens, compared to nine percent of all births nationally.

While the number of unmarried teens giving birth has increased, the likelihood that they will place their children for adoption has decreased. Furthermore, in most cases, the fathers of children born to teen mothers are adults.

CONSEQUENCES

The escalating rate of out-of-wedlock teen pregnancies has disturbing consequences. First, teen mothers are more likely to be economically disadvantaged before childbirth, and usually remain poor after bearing a child. Two-thirds of never-married mothers now raise their children in poverty. Many teens who become pregnant do not finish high school, and lack the skills necessary to find secure employment. Unmarried teens are also less likely to receive financial support from the father.

Second, the human costs of teen pregnancy are substantial. Teen mothers are likely to have another child, usually within two years. These parents are even less likely to finish high school or to marry. In addition, their children tend to fare worse than those from two-parent families on measures of health, education, and emotional and behavioral adjustment.

The strain of too-early childbearing on adolescent mothers is significant. They are more likely to describe their children as "difficult," and are less likely than older mothers to provide adequate intellectual stimulation and emotional support. And teen mothers also receive good prenatal care less frequently than their older counterparts. Consequently, they have a higher rate of premature birth and low-birthweight babies. Lastly, children of teen parents are much more likely to become teen parents themselves—creating a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break.

Not surprisingly, the costs to the public of teenage childbearing are substantial. Three-quarters of single teenage mothers begin receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) within five years of the birth of their first child. Nearly half of long-term welfare recipients are women who gave birth before age 17. One study has concluded that over half of the total costs of AFDC, Medic-

aid, and food stamps is attributable to households begun by teen births, totaling \$34 billion in 1992.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

There is no question that teenage parents bear daunting responsibilities, and many of them try very hard to be good parents. But there is also no question that we must do more to lessen the toll of teenage childbearing.

First, we must bring down the rate of teenage pregnancy. We need to make teens better understand that their actions have very serious consequences for which they are ultimately responsible. Many people say that it is futile to try to persuade teens to abstain from sex. But in my view, we have no other choice. Teens receive a lot of pressure to engage in sex, and we need to create some pressure in the other direction. National leaders, the entertainment industry, and sports figures should all be part of such an effort, as should churches, schools, and most of all, parents. Teens need to know about the risks of premature sexual activity—not just pregnancy, but also AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. This message must be coupled with efforts to provide teens with the information, confidence and skills they need to make good decisions. Parents must teach their children about responsible decision-making and sex. The message should be clear: becoming a parent as a teen is a bad deal for their children.

More difficult, but equally important, is to give disadvantaged teens some hope for a better future. Those who feel that their future goals would be jeopardized by becoming a parent too early have real incentives to delay parenting. Those who feel that they have no future do not. A number of private programs aimed at encouraging young people to stay in school and pursue postsecondary education have shown promise.

Second, we should develop ways to support families of teenage parents without creating incentives for out-of-wedlock births. The challenge is to help the children of teen parents without making out-of-wedlock childbearing an attractive alternative. Fathers must be held responsible for the support of their children. We must strengthen efforts to establish paternity at birth and collect child support.

Some have suggested cutting off government assistance to teen parents. But what happens to the children? I believe we should require teen parents to live at home and stay in school in order to receive government assistance. Some teen parents, of course, come from abusive or unstable households and will not be able to live at home. For these children, we should establish community-based facilities to house and support young families while the mother completes school or job training.

Raising children is not easy, even for mature adults. It is extraordinarily difficult for young people who are still growing up themselves. I believe that we must emphasize to teenagers that youthfulness does not absolve them from responsibility for their actions. At the same time, we have an obligation to help young parents who are struggling to raise their children.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD STERN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, on December 7 of last year a truly remarkable event took

place in New York City. A young man from the Bronx climbed over the guard rail of the George Washington Bridge with the intention of jumping to his death. He had brought with him a cellular telephone to place one last, desperate telephone call.

Mr. Speaker, that telephone call—to New York radio personality Howard Stern—saved the young man's life. In one of his most important performances, Howard Stern talked to the young man and kept him smiling and engaged until help could arrive.

Mr. Speaker, such is the popularity of Mr. Stern's radio program, that it was Stern's audience which came to the rescue. A listener named Helen Trimble, who heard the event unfold on her radio while driving on the bridge, pulled her car over at the sight of Prince and enveloped him in a bear hug. Port Authority police Lt. Stanley Bleeker, hearing the exchange between Howard Stern and the jumper on his radio, immediately sent officers to the scene. The young man was soon brought to safety.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that an individual has this great an impact upon another's life. On this occasion, Howard Stern came face to face with a situation for which no one can prepare. Mr. Stern's humanity showed through at this crucial moment, and as a result a human life was saved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in congratulations and thanks to Mr. Howard Stern for his wonderful humanitarian achievement.

PREMIER LIEN CHAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the attached paper entitled "Premier Lien Chan: His Views and Ideals" was sent to me by Winston L. Yang of Seton Hall University, my alma mater.

I feel it is a most impressive paper and would like to share it with my colleagues.

PREMIER LIEN CHAN: HIS VIEWS AND IDEALS

(By Winston L. Yang)

Lien Chan has served as Premier of the Republic of China (ROC) for almost two years. During the past two years he has made significant contributions to Taiwan's modernization, democratization, and reform.

As a determined, formidable leader, Lien Chan meets challenges well. Noteworthy academic accomplishments, broad administrative experience and a pragmatic approach to governance are the foundation of his open-mindedness and tolerance, which are so sorely needed in a democratic and pluralistic society. These traits are vital to the fulfillment of constitutional democracy in the Republic of China. Lien defines his Cabinet as a "multifaceted government," and holds the view that all administrative organs must maintain political neutrality and act in accordance with the law, so that a fair environment for competition among political parties can be ensured and a model of political pluralism upheld within a constitutional framework.

As a champion of free-market economics, Lien believes that the market should be the primary force in determining the direction of economic growth. But he also believes the

government is duty-bound to assist and encourage Taiwan's businesses. Government support, he argues, helps entrepreneurs to create wealth and earn profits that can be shared with society.

The Premier is committed to improving the welfare of the island's disadvantaged groups, including persons of low-income, the disabled, laborers and farmers, aborigines, and retired servicemen. He has established programs to solve the social problems arising from the widening gap between Taiwan's rich and poor.

As a statesman, the scholarly Premier represents the progressive, moderate, reform-minded native forces and exhibits a sense of pragmatism and flexibility so necessary to prudent governance. Idealistic, visionary, and broad-minded, he nevertheless detests empty talk and demands concrete actions and realistic programs. Lien is personally involved in policy-making and major decision-making, but he promotes the democratization of authority. He continues to delegate more powers and responsibilities to his ministers that previous premiers. Inefficiency, factionalism, corruption, selfishness, rejection of criticisms, and bureaucratic snobbery are the very problems he intends to reduce. Rejecting the Government's internal division and confrontation, the democratic-minded Lien stresses the need for coordination, cooperation, and consensus (the three C's). With a strong sense of responsibility, he scorns personal dictatorship in the post of premier, and advocates coordinated team work. As a scholarly statesman, he expects thorough investigations and research to be the foundation of decisions. Fearless of obstacles, setbacks, and difficulties, Lien accepts challenges and rejects a defeatist attitude. His primary concern is the prosperous future of the ROC. Idealist yet pragmatic, flexible yet firm on principles, he is strongly attached to the soil of Taiwan. But though profoundly rooted in Taiwan and committed to the "Taiwanization" of the island, he is nevertheless deeply concerned with the future of China and the ultimate reunification of Taiwan and the mainland. His forthright leadership style does not hinder his consideration or acceptance of different views and ideas that will enhance the lives of the Taiwan people.

A champion of reform, democratization, Taiwanization, and native rule, Lien Chan represents a new generation of moderate, dedicated, pragmatic, well-educated, highly-experienced, and internationally-minded native leaders in the dawn of a new era. He is the very kind of leader who will be able to lead Taiwan through its very difficult transition to a highly developed, thoroughly modernized, and fully democratized society—indeed, this is Lien's historic task and chosen mission.

SALUTE TO DORILL B. WRIGHT,
KEN HESS, AND JAMES DANIELS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of three selfless and tireless public servants who, for many years, have made it their business to make life better for the people of Port Hueneme.

Dorill B. Wright, Ken Hess, and James Daniels have spent a combined total of 44 years on the Port Hueneme City Council and, as

anyone who has held locally elected office knows, these years were filled with countless meetings, weekend obligations and late night phone calls.

But the commitment of these three officials to their friends and neighbors in Port Hueneme hardly ended with their official city duties. All three took additional steps to even further involve themselves in a variety of county and statewide activities that benefitted a much larger constituency.

Dorill Wright, for whom the city named its cultural center in 1988, served on the council for 24 years, 16 as mayor.

A past director and president of the Port Hueneme Chamber of Commerce, he has served on the Ventura County grand jury, the California Coastal Commission, local hospital boards and a wide variety of civic and governmental groups far too numerous to list individually.

Ken Hess, who served on the council for 12 years, has also been an active and involved member of his community. He has been a member and chairman of the Ventura County Association of Governments, a member of the county's Drunk Driving Task Force and a past president of the Port Hueneme Chamber of Commerce.

Jim Daniels, a Port Hueneme resident for more than 40 years, spent 8 of those years on the city council and has more than lived up to the designation he earned back in 1963, Port Hueneme Citizen of the Year.

With Dorill and Ken, he helped the council develop the city's cultural center and the Ray Prueter Library, helped supervise the renovation of the Orvene Carpenter Community Center and the badly needed widening of Pleasant Valley Road. In addition to his council duties, Jim has played a leadership role in many community groups and advisory boards.

Mr. Speaker, these three men have made a difference in their community, the county and their State through their hard work and dedication. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting their efforts today and wishing them all the best in the future.

THE "SUPER IRA" PROPOSAL

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that a consensus is finally emerging in favor of restoring the utility of Individual Retirement Accounts. President Clinton wants them back and so do many Members of this body.

As the sponsor of the House super IRA proposal being introduced today and the cosponsor of prior bills, I have long felt we need to give ordinary Americans more reasons to save for their own retirement. The Individual Retirement Account is one of the best savings incentives we have ever developed.

The need to expand savings is clear. Americans typically save less than people in other countries and the effect of their habit is clear. A Merrill Lynch survey shows half of American families have less than \$1,000 in net financial assets. Even those within 10 years of retirement (ages 55 to 64) only have \$6,880 in net

financial assets such as checking, savings, IRAs or 401(k) savings.

Another survey shows that the 76 million Americans in the Baby Boomer group are saving at rates far below what they need to maintain their standard of living after retirement. When we consider the prospect that Social Security may run out of funds early in the next century, the security of the Baby Boomers looks poor indeed. We need to develop savings incentives that will make them more secure. I strongly support the use of the Individual Retirement Account for that purpose.

A 1991 Money Magazine reader survey shows how popular the super IRA truly is with the people we want to serve. 97 percent said they would contribute to IRAs if IRAs were restored; the remaining 3 percent were largely already retired. People made it clear they would contribute new savings to their IRA. IRA popularity cut across all income groups.

The Super IRA gives Americans an opportunity to have deductible IRAs or an IRA Plus account in which earnings would be tax-free. The super IRA, with its elimination of the 10 percent early withdrawal penalty for withdrawals for education, medical costs, buying homes, long-term care and times of unemployment, provides a savings vehicle which gives working families the liquidity they want and may need. With both parties now endorsing the IRA as a means of helping middle income Americans, I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring the Super IRA.

REPUBLICAN MANDATE WITH THE PEOPLE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the President covered a lot of ground last night. The President indicated that he heard the voters' message for change and seemed to try to bridge the gap between where his agenda was going and where Congress is now headed. However, the American people know that the devil is in the details. The American people are tired of empty promises and unrealistic rhetoric. They want results. Our Republican Contract With America Delivers just that—an aggressive agenda for change.

The people rejected liberal, big government "business as usual" in November. They overwhelmingly endorsed our Contract With America. We welcome the President to join us in passing that contract.

Republicans have a specific, positive mandate with America—less spending, less regulation, and less government. On the very first day of the new Congress, we changed the way Congress does business. This week we continue to change the business Congress does.

Republicans will continue to keep their promise with the people by passing a balanced budget amendment and unfunded mandates legislation. We are going to stay focused on our mandate with the American people. We are committed to moving forward with the contract we made with the voters of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of amendments to H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, I was recorded as voting aye on roll call vote 26. This vote was on an en block amendment offered by Mr. GREEN (D-TX), and my vote should have been recorded as a nay in this instance. I would ask that the record reflect my opposition to the Green amendment numbered 26.

UNFUNDED MANDATES REFORM ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as the House continues to debate H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, I think it is important that we consider some of the insights discussed in an article which appeared in the Washington Post on January 22.

I commend this article to my colleagues and hope that reflection on the facts will yield a more common sense mandates relief bill.

[From the Washington Post, January 22, 1995]

GOVERNORS BITE HELPING HAND IN MANDATES FIGHT—FEDERAL PAYMENTS, BREAKS ON TAXES SUBSIDIZE STATES

(By Dan Morgan)

California Gov. Pete Wilson (R) has scored political points with voters and fellow governors by blasting the federal government for making his state pay the medical, educational and correctional costs of illegal immigrants—who he says are in California only because of the failure of federal immigration policy.

Wilson contends, Washington should pick up the bill.

But when it comes to paying California's 10 percent share of the costs of rebuilding public facilities after the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake, Wilson is the deadbeat. California voters in June defeated a ballot initiative to raise the money. Wilson, who promised to cut state taxes despite a budget deficit, owes Washington \$90 million and has yet to say how he will come up with the money.

The federal government, by contrast, has shelled out or obligated nearly \$1.2 billion of \$2.8 billion promised for repairs of facilities from buildings to sewer lines, and Wilson is seeking another \$500 million in federal relief as a result of the recent mudslides and floods in the state.

Such broad-based federal assistance to every state represents the other side of the debate about the financial burdens the federal government places on states, counties and cities. While governors and the Republican majority in Congress press for legislation that will make it more difficult for Congress to impose rules and regulations that cost local jurisdictions money, local governments continue to take for granted enormous federal subsidies and benefits.

Federal grants to state and local government this year will total \$230 billion, and will account for nearly a fifth of state budgets. The payments include the \$5 million allocated to the "distance learning and medical link program" benefiting rural communities and the \$89 billion it pays out under Medicaid for the medical care, rehabilitation and nursing home bills of poor or, elderly state residents.

The tax exemption of state and municipal bonds, and the deductibility of most state and local taxes under federal income tax law will be worth another \$68.9 billion in 1995, according to the Office of Management and Budget.

By issuing bonds on which interest payments are exempt from federal taxes, local jurisdictions can pay less interest to borrowers than if the income were taxed. Allowing taxpayers to deduct local income and property taxes make it easier for cities, states and counties to raise revenues.

In addition, the federal government subsidizes local governments in dozens of hidden ways, such as allowing states to shift parts of existing health programs into Medicaid, qualifying them for federal matching funds.

This is the part of the story that Democrats and some Republicans in Congress say is not getting through in the debate over unfunded mandates, which are federal requirements that states take certain actions but for which the federal government provides no money.

"The issue of unfunded mandates is very legitimate," said Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.), ranking member of the House appropriations Committee. "But you have to distinguish between what's legitimate and what isn't."

Obey said it was proper for states such as California, Florida, Texas and New York to demand the federal government do more to defray the financial impact of refugees and illegal immigrants.

In fact, the Justice Department has begun expediting payments of \$33.4 million to California, and smaller amounts to six other states, to help cover costs of imprisoning illegal immigrants, the Los Angeles Times reported in October.

But Obey said Wilson "ought to be ashamed of himself coming here with his hand out for federal aid because [flood victims in his state are suffering the consequences of decisions by local zoning and building authorities.]"

Obey, who said he was fighting mad about California's slowness in coming up with its share of earthquake money, said this week he will introduce legislation that would replace the current practice of direct federal aid for disasters with a private insurance plan into which states would contribute their own money, with premiums based on a risk assessment.

Some legislators say the implications for local jurisdictions of the GOP-backed constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget by 2002 are far more dire than whatever relief a reduction in unfunded mandates might provide.

"To think, as many Republicans do, that the federal government can just get out of all of this—nothing in health care, nothing in welfare, nothing in highways and let the states and locals go off on their own—that's crazy. You pass a balanced budget amendment, let me tell you, there won't be any flood aid anymore and there won't be any earthquake aid. Maybe that's what we want to do," House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) said recently.

If Congress does pass a balanced budget amendment and begins implementing it with deep spending cuts, states would be hard pressed to maintain the same level of services without increasing taxes substantially, according to data published in the current issue of Newsweek.

Louisiana, home state of Rep. Bob Livingston (R), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, would have to raise its taxes by 27.8 percent to keep up.

Other poor states such as Mississippi and Tennessee would not be far behind. Richer states, including Maryland and Virginia, would feel relatively little effect.

"We as a nation collectively decide to achieve a certain objective, which can be paid for at the national level or in some combination of the state and local level," said Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office.

The real issue, he added, is whether the federal government is imposing obligations on local jurisdictions which they would choose not to provide on their own.

In the case of laws requiring local jurisdictions to meet certain environmental, safety or health standards, the federal government has often backed up its mandates with large sums of money covering most, if not all, of the costs.

Since passage of the Clean Water Act of 1972, the federal government has spent more than \$60 billion on local water and sewer projects. More recently, the federal crime bill passed last year calls for the federal government to spend billions over six years to pay for hiring 100,000 new police officers and building more prisons.

Although governors have been complaining about rising costs of the Medicaid health program for the poor, the federal government pays nearly 60 percent of the overall costs and, in the cases of poor states, as much as 79 percent.

Beginning in the late 1980s, states were confronted by slackening tax revenues and recession-driven demands on social services. Many responded not by tightening belts but by using a loophole in Medicaid rules to extract billions of additional federal Medicaid dollars from Washington.

Federal Medicaid payments to states under an obscure program that subsidizes hospitals treating large numbers of low-income patients went from \$300 million in 1989 to \$10.8 billion in 1992, while there was little increase in state money going into health care.

New Hampshire, for example, used the no-strings-attached federal money to prop up the state budget and avoid imposing new taxes.

An August General Accounting Office report concluded some states "used illusory approaches to shift the costs of the Medicaid program to the federal government."

Many other benefits the states receive from the federal government are not readily apparent, but are well known to governors and county executives.

For example, the federal government returns half of the revenues it receives from the sale of minerals, timber and other commodities on public lands—a total of \$1.3 billion a year—to states, counties and local road and school districts. Portions of what is left is allocated to fighting fires, killing predators and eradicating troublesome weeds such as the creosote bush.

People should not be "slapping [Washington] with one hand while they have the other hand out," a House Democratic congressional aide said.

INTRODUCTION OF "THE SECURITIES LITIGATION EQUITY ACT OF 1995"

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Securities Litigation Equity Act of 1995 for myself and my colleague, ANNA ESHOO.

We do so with the understanding the importance of a securities litigation system that allows private citizens to bring suit for securities fraud. The securities suit, when used properly, protects the integrity of the market and guards individuals against reckless and criminal behavior by people who invest their money. Those investments could be a retirement fund or a child's education fund or a down payment on a home. In any case, the investor deserves the right to legally challenge fraudulent behavior where it truly exists.

However, Mr. Speaker, the system has strayed from that honorable intent. Knee-jerk reaction suits filed by attorneys working with professional plaintiffs have severely constricted the flow of information emerging from technology industry leaders. More importantly, the costs incurred by high-risk industries have gone up. This is extremely disturbing when you consider the high costs these companies face naturally because of the types of services they provide. These costs, in the form of higher insurance premiums, legal fees and out of court settlements, result in less capital for the R&D investments U.S. high-tech companies use to maintain their position at the cutting edge of the world market.

For these reasons, securities litigation reform is a top priority for our Nation's high technology community. Since 1988, 19 of Silicon Valley's 30 largest companies have been hit with securities suits. Even the most hardened cynics cannot believe that nearly two-thirds of Northern California's largest high tech companies are guilty of fraud. Rather, we support the contention of companies in our districts that there exist fundamental flaws in our securities litigation system. These flaws reward abusive and frivolous suits, and cost our Nation's most competitive industries millions of dollars in legal fees and forced settlements every year.

It is for these reasons that we introduce this legislation. The reforms we are proposing include a moderate but substantive package of reforms that will address the systematic incentives for abuse and retain the rights of individuals to bring legal action where appropriate.

Our legislation would address the major problems that currently exist in the system by:

Eliminating liability for companies when a stock broker or analyst distributes inaccurate information not attributed to the company.

Reforming the pleading, burden of proof and discovery processes;

Giving greater control of the litigation to the plaintiffs over the attorneys; and

Eliminating many of the abusive practices currently used by the plaintiff's bar.

It is my hope that as the Commerce Committee marks up legislation for consideration by the whole House, it will accept a substantial number of the provisions in our bill—some of which are new, and many of which have received the benefits of close public scrutiny. Recognizing that a gap currently exists be-

tween offered legislative proposals, we carefully crafted this legislation so that it can be supported by Members from both parties, both bodies of Congress, and the key industries and associations affected by these practices.

TRIBUTE TO CASEY HEADRICK WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Casey Headrick Williams, Sr., born on January 1, 1910, to the late Jim and Betty Williams in Cerro Gordo, NC. As a young teen, Casey gained a reputation for being an excellent baseball player and traveled throughout the State competing in baseball.

In 1925, the Williams family moved to Chadbourn, NC where they immediately became members of the Mount Moriah Baptist Church. Shortly after moving to Chadbourn, Casey, met Lella Lewis, the oldest daughter of Arch and Princess (Pennie) Lewis; and, on March 5, 1929, Casey and Lella were united in holy matrimony. This union was blessed with 16 children.

Mr. Williams is completely dedicated to his family. The family always had breakfast together on Sunday morning at which there was a family prayer and each family member recited a Bible verse. Mr. Williams has always been a dedicated breadwinner for his family—at times holding multiple jobs simultaneously and commuting over 100 miles daily to work. For several years, he successfully managed the local candy store. Mr. Williams also worked as a manager in the manufacturing field. After this schedule became too strenuous, Mr. Williams decided to become a sharecropper and lived in various parts of Columbus County. In addition to love for God, Mr. Williams has always stressed the importance of hard work, discipline, and education, although his formal education did not extend beyond the sixth grade.

Mr. Williams recently celebrated his 85th birthday. In these, his sunset years, he is now able to spend more time with his family and enjoying his hobbies, which include gardening and freezing the vegetables he grows. Recently, Mr. Williams has become a very good fisherman under the tutelage of his nephew, Paul. Mr. Williams has also continued his lifetime involvement in the politics and civic matters of the community and surrounding areas.

Although Mr. Williams does not have enormous tangible richness, he considers himself to be a wealthy man. His wealth is evidenced by the respect that other members of the community have for him, the love of his family, and his place in the Kingdom.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY ACT OF 1995

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, safety is the primary concern of the millions of rec-

reational boaters across this Nation. The bill I am introducing today would increase the level of safety enjoyed by recreational boaters by increasing the penalties for boating while intoxicated [BWI], requiring children to wear personal flotation devices onboard vessels and personal watercraft, and requiring the Coast Guard to develop plans related to mandatory boating education and certification, and boating accident reporting.

Mr. Speaker, during the last Congress, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation conducted an oversight hearing on the National Transportation Safety Board's [NTSB] recreational boating safety study. In that study, NTSB found that alcohol use was involved in at least half of all boating accidents and that 85 percent of those who drown in recreational boating accidents were not wearing personal flotation devices [PFD's].

In their conclusions, NTSB recommended that comprehensive BWI laws be implemented, that minimum recreational boating safety standards be established, and that information about fatal or serious boating accidents be submitted to the U.S. Coast Guard.

I support many of the recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board and have incorporated some of their suggestions within this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, section 2 of my bill would reduce boating deaths and serious accidents related to alcohol use. Section 2 requires the Coast Guard to develop a program in cooperation with State officials to reduce boating accidents by concentrating enforcement of BWI laws in areas where many boating accidents have occurred. Several States have implemented successful programs of this type, and national cooperative effort would reduce boating accidents across the Nation.

Section 3 and 4 are related to the use of personal flotation devices onboard recreational boats and personal watercraft. Section 3 requires children 12 years of age and younger to wear personal flotation devices, unless they are in enclosed cabins on the boat. Section 4 requires the Coast Guard to submit to Congress a plan to approve full inflationable life jackets for use by certain individuals under appropriate conditions.

According to Texas State boating officials, 71 people drowned in boating accidents in our State last year. Based on their educated analysis, these boating officials believe that more than 50 percent of those Americans would not have lost their lives if they had been wearing personal flotation devices.

Sections 5 and 6 would improve the information that is received by Federal and State boating officials on recreational boating accidents. Section 5 implements a recent suggestion by the National Transportation Safety Board and requires the Coast Guard to implement an information system for boating accident information similar to the one presently

operated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration that compiles highway accident information. Section 6 requires the Coast Guard to submit a plan to appropriate congressional committees to increase reporting of boating accidents nationally.

Sections 7 and 8 of my bill require mandatory boating safety education under certain circumstances. Section 7 requires individuals who violate the BWI laws to complete a boating safety course that is acceptable to the Coast Guard. Section 8 requires the Coast Guard to develop a plan for education and certification of individuals who operate recreational vessels. After we have experience with this program nationally, we may find that we can increase the age of individuals subject to these education requirements to gradually educate the entire boating public.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains extremely valuable changes to the laws designed to protect the safety of our waterways. I urge my colleagues to support early action on this important piece of legislation so that we can help to ensure that more people do not lose their lives on our Nation's waterways.

IN RECOGNITION OF ANITA SEMJEN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Ms. Anita Semjen, director of the Cultural Exchange Foundation, for her exceptional efforts in keeping alive the memories of the victims of the Holocaust.

Ms. Semjen is currently the director of the Cultural Exchange Foundation, a Washington, D.C.-based, non-profit organization promoting Hungarian-American cultural exchanges. Her most recent effort involve "Victims and Perpetrators," an exhibition which is scheduled to be shown in Budapest, Hungary on February 26, 1995. Following its presentation at the Budapest Jewish Museum, the works will be displayed in several major United States cities, eventually entering the collection of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

"Victims and Perpetrators" presents the works of Ilka Gedo and Gyorgy Roman, artists who lived through the Hungarian Holocaust, in which some 500,000 Hungarian Jews were taken to German concentration camps and murdered. Ilka Gedo's drawings from the Budapest ghettos expose painful memories of the past.

Gyorgy Roman, reputedly Hungary's most emulated artist, has sketched scenes from court proceedings of the war criminal trials. Ms. Anita Semjen found Roman's sketch work through a combination of determination and luck, which has led to its first ever public showing in "Victims and Perpetrators." Both artists' works are unique for their extraordinary insight coupled with their artistic value and intimacy of perception.

Ms. Semjen demonstrates an admirable understanding of the arts and peoples of both the United States and Hungary. At a time when innocent peoples still fall victim to religious and ethnic persecution, Ms. Semjen's exhibition rekindles our often passive conscience.

Therefore, today, Mr. Speaker, more than 50 years after the tragedy of the Hungarian Holocaust, I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring the diligent efforts of Anita Semjen in reminding us of the grievous memories of the past and of the lessons history teaches us in the interminable fight against cruelty and oppression.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL LYNN KELLEY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to one of our outstanding citizens in Virginia's Eleventh Congressional District, Carol Lynn Kelley of Lake Barcroft.

Carol, known as "Kari" to her friends, was born 40 years ago in Woonsocket, RI, to Margaret and Stacia Klara. A 1972 graduate from Woonsocket High School, she graduated from Vassar College in 1976, and obtained her law degree from Case Western University School of Law in Cleveland in 1979. She practiced law in Cleveland until 1985, when she moved to Fairfax County, VA.

After being admitted to the Virginia Bar she practiced law in Northern Virginia from 1986 to 1992. At that time Kari decided to devote more time to her two young daughters, Elizabeth (Lizzy) and Allison and the community where she and her husband Tim make their home.

Kari has been active in the PTA's at Ellen Glasgow Middle School and Pinecrest School. She is an active Brownie leader in Falls Church and a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church.

Last year Mrs. Kelly was appointed to the Fairfax County Civil Service Commission, a body which adjudicates disputes in the Fairfax County government and makes recommendations on civil service policy.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Kari Kelley, an outstanding mother, attorney, civic activist and civil service commissioner as her friends and community leaders honor her on Saturday, January 28, 1995, at the Morse Estate in Falls Church.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. STEWART, JR.

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of Thomas J. Stewart, Jr., who is retiring this month after 33 years of service with the Social Security Administration.

Tom began his career with the Social Security Administration in 1961 and worked in numerous offices in various capacities throughout the State of Connecticut. Most recently, he served as liaison for Connecticut's congressional delegation.

It was in that role that I had the opportunity to observe the commitment that Mr. Stewart had to the constituency he served. He understood how important Social Security was in their lives and he endeavored diligently to

make sure that they received accurate and timely responses to their inquiries. The high standard of service that Tom maintained is an example for all of us in public service to emulate.

I am honored to rise in tribute to the years of dedicated service rendered by Federal employee Thomas J. Stewart, Jr. His three and one-half decades of professionalism constitute a legacy that is unparalleled. His talents and record of excellence will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE FRED L. HENLEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to former Missouri Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred L. Henley, who recently passed away in Jefferson City, MO. Born October 25, 1911, in Caruthersville, MO, Chief Justice Henley was an outstanding Missourian who served many appointments within the Missouri justice system.

In 1934, he received his bachelor of laws degree from Cumberland University in Lebanon, TN. In 1935 he was admitted to the Missouri bar. Ten years later he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He established a general law practice in Caruthersville, MO in 1936. That same year he was elected city attorney, a position he held for 3 years. In 1939, he was appointed city counselor. He was city counselor until 1942 when he went to serve in the U.S. Army Air Corps, in 1946 he was commissioned a major in the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

After his military service, Henley served as judge of the 38th Judicial Circuit from October 1955 to February 1960. Afterwards returning to private practice forming the firm Henley and Fowlkes.

Appointed chairman of the Missouri State Highway Commission in December 1961, a position he served until April 1964 when he was appointed to the Missouri Supreme Court. Originally appointed by Governor John M. Dalton, Henley remained on the court for a 12-year term that ended in December 1978. From 1969 throughout 1971, he served the court as Chief Justice.

Judge Henley also belonged to, and led, many civic and fraternal organizations within his community. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Other organizations include, Caruthersville Lodge No. 461, A.F. & A.M.; and Missouri Consistory No. 1, M.R.S.; the Moolah Temple, St. Louis; Post 88 of the American Legion in Pemiscot County; the American Bar Association; and the Missouri Bar Association; the 38th Judicial Circuit Bar Association; the Caruthersville Rotary Club; the Caruthersville Board of Education; the Pemiscot County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

A devoted person in all he undertook, Judge Henley will be missed by all who knew him. I urge my colleagues to join me in my condolences to the family that he leaves. Survivors include three daughters, Sally Kate Sisson, Lynda Wayne Walters, and Karen Janet

Currie; one son, Joseph Oliver Henley, and three grandchildren.

Congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness today and for many years to come.

Maradian, Sabrina M. Meier, Ryan D. Offutt, Neil A. Reyes, Hannah R. Riordan, Claudia V. Rocha, Michael J. Ryan, Estevan O. Sanchez, Tarik D. Scarlata, James D. Stone, Rosalind V. Thompson, Corey S. Tucker, Lakisha M. Vaughn, Emily J. Waldon, Brian R. Wellman, Hubert E. Wells, Vincent G. Wilhelm, John C. Williams, Aaron B. Williamson.

THE MEXICAN BAILOUT

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, why are the American people being asked to bail out the Mexican economy to the tune of \$40 billion?

Despite listening for 2 hours to administration officials this morning at the Banking Committee hearing, I still fail to understand why we should be expected to put the full faith and credit of the United States on the line for a country that has a long and painful past of undisciplined financial mismanagement.

I cannot support some hastily slapped-together financial deal, especially in the absence of the President providing a coherent policy. The President has an obligation to formulate a viable program that will guarantee Mexico's inflationary policies won't put Main Street America another \$40 billion in the hole. Last night all he said was—we need to bail out Mexico. On top of all his rhetoric last night, the President spoke to the importance of the Nation pulling together and making sacrifices for the greater good. I think it is unconscionable to ask 262 million Americans to bail out Mexico's ruling elite.

Many Latin American countries, and not just Mexico, have dismal track records when it comes to paying back loans, whether they are from private, international or governmental sources. It is no secret that Mexico has a statist economy, that has tenaciously clung to that legacy since independence. The bottom line is that statist economies do not work. They are financially unstable and unreliable.

This bailout idea looks more and more to me like the first of what may be many more payments on a bad NAFTA deal.

FIFTY YEARS OF MATRIMONY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, a romance out of the lore of Hollywood has now reached 50 years in my home district in Smithtown, Long Island. Eugene A. Cannataro and Vera Ditta were married on February 4, 1945 at Sts. Philip and James Church in St. James on a snowy Sunday.

During their 50 years of marriage, the hallmark of their lives has been a relationship based on mutual respect, family, and God. Gene and Vera have been blessed with a wonderful family and are the proud parents of a son, Dennis, married to Patricia, and a daughter, Lynn, married to Peter. They are the proud and devoted grandparents of three beautiful granddaughters, Cheryl Ann Cannataro, Dana Lynne Nowick, and Kerry Lynn Nowick.

Gene and Vera's enthusiasm, generosity, good humor, and fellowship have touched all who have come to know them. They are known to many for their love of life and family.

HONORING CONGRESSIONAL PAGES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the Pages who have served so diligently in the House of Representatives during the 103d and 104th Congresses.

We all recognize the important role that congressional Pages play in helping the House of Representatives operate. This group of young people, who come from all across our Nation, represent what is good about our country. To become a Page, these young people have proven themselves to be academically qualified. They have ventured away from the security of their homes and families to spend time in an unfamiliar city. Through this experience, they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends, and learned the details of how our Government operates.

As we all know, the job of a congressional Page is not an easy one. Along with being away from home, the Pages must possess the maturity to balance competing demands for their time and energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. At the same time, they face a challenging academic schedule of classes in the House Page School.

The fall 1994 class of pages witnessed many important and historical events and debates, including the approval of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, President Clinton's address to Congress and the Nation on his health care reform proposal. The Pages also were present for the historic speech by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa to the joint session of Congress, and had the opportunity to meet and speak with President Mandela. The Pages also witnessed the orderly transfer of power in the House from the Democrats to the Republicans—a tribute to the strength of American democracy.

I am sure the departing pages will consider their time spent in Washington, DC to be one of the most valuable and exciting experiences of their lives, and that with this experience they will all move ahead to lead successful and productive lives.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Page Board, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this group of distinguished young Americans. They certainly will be missed.

DEPARTING PAGES: FALL 1994-95

Amy E. Accavitti, Seth A.G. Andrew, Matthew D. Atkinson, Bart M. Bartlett, Rebecca J. Berkun, Jacqueline A. Bethea, Joanna L. Bowen, Jessica Brater, Allison Burdick, Erin C. Carney, Michael A. Carter, Krista Clarkson, Keyundah Coleman, Janey C. Crawford, Amy J. Crocker, Robert Cuthbert, Anastasios C. Drankus, Kathleen K. Duffy, Michael D. Ellison, Cathryn Caroline Fayard, Michael P. Fierro, Kristin M. Francis, Janine D. Geraigery, Jennifer C. Gerard, Melissa A. Hayes, Joseph R. Hill, Derek J. Johns, La Toya Johnson, Julia C. Kelly, Lisa N. Konitzer, Marcos A. Lopez, Ross C.

REINVENT THE WELFARE OFFICE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Family Service Center Act authorizing modern one-stop centers consolidating services and information for families needing aid to become self-sufficient.

The Family Service Center Act would fund demonstration projects in urban, rural, and linguistically and culturally diverse communities. Centers would be single neighborhood access points for a broad range of services for needy families with children. Centers would use consolidated computer systems and communications technology to improve services while reducing waste and duplication.

There is significant waste in the welfare system that could be eliminated through the use of automation and new technology. In my community of Hudson County, NJ, welfare officials compared data bases with New York City and found 400 families collecting benefits on both sides of the Hudson River. The result will be savings of up to \$2 million per year.

More savings will be achieved as automation links together more programs. For example, Hudson County plans to check out-of-State unemployment insurance records against the welfare rolls to detect unreported income.

The taxpayers are not the only beneficiaries of this bill. New data systems at Family Service Centers could cut the mountains of redundant forms that frustrate and confuse clients. Families dealing with one office, applying for aid through one form, and being tracked on a single data base, need fewer intrusive home visits by welfare workers checking for errors or fraud.

Projects effectiveness in streamlining services and cutting costs would be subject to rigorous State and Federal evaluations. After 3 years, projects could be renewed for an additional 3 years if they demonstrate effectiveness in achieving their objectives.

The act would also require participating States to report on Federal, State, and local policies and laws that impede the coordination of services to needy families with children.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to reinvent the welfare office.

TRIBUTE TO W.M. PETE RODES

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to a good friend and outstanding citizen, W.M. "Pete" Rodes, who

passed away recently at the age of 89. Pete was a banker and community leader in the Rains County town of Emory, TX. He was devoted to his family, his community, his church, and to politics.

Pete was born in Emory and spent a lifetime helping to make this small town of about 1,000 people a better place in which to live. After beginning his banking career in 1927 with North Texas National Bank in Dallas and the Republic National Bank, he assumed the management of the First National Bank in Emory in 1939 at his father's request. He served as President until his retirement in 1980.

Pete was instrumental in purchasing the city's first firetruck and establishing the city's cemetery and homeless shelter. His son, David Stuart Rodes of Los Angeles, said that his father considered his public works to be his biggest accomplishments. Pete was active in the Emory United Methodist Church, and David acknowledged what many of us knew—that Pete had a lot of moral influence in the community, and he used it—including being active in racial integration of the school system and the county.

Pete also was active in the Democratic Party. He served as a delegate to several national Democratic conventions and was member of the presidential Electoral College in 1964. Though he was never interested in running for office, he believed in the power of politics to improve the quality of life. Pete was Mr. Rains County—and his support of Congressman and Speaker Sam Rayburn, as well as his support of Mr. Rayburn's successor, Congressman Ray Roberts, and the wonderful support that he gave to me following Speaker Rayburn and Congressman Roberts—always was reflected at the polls. Those who knew Pete best always listened to him—and honored his choice and savored his friendship.

Pete's presence was felt in every facet of community life in Emory—in the city's economy, in public service, in politics, in education, and in the church. His presence will be greatly missed by those who knew him and by those who benefited from his devotion to his community and his country.

When I think of Pete, Mr. Speaker, I think of that tradition of Americans whose indefatigable and selfless spirit helped make this country great—people like Pete who have worked tirelessly for the common good in small towns and cities all across America. Their individual efforts not only have benefited those in their immediate community but also are part of the collective American spirit that unites and inspires all of us. The memory of Pete's spirit will inspire others to look beyond themselves and help their fellow man in whatever capacity they can. It is perhaps this legacy that ultimately will be greater than the individual contributions that Pete made.

Pete will be missed by his wife, Lillian Whittington Rodes, his son, David, and his daughter, Judith Rodes Johnson. He will be missed by all those who knew him and respected him. Though other Members of this body did not personally know him, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that they know those like him in their own communities. So as we adjourn today, let us join together in paying our last respects to this exemplary man—W.M. "Pete" Rodes of Emory, TX.

PHIL ABALAN: AN EXEMPLARY CAREER IN EDUCATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a noble man and a distinguished teacher, Mr. Phil Abalan of Duluth, MN, who died of a heart attack shortly before his classes were to begin on Friday, December 9.

Mr. Abalan, 51, taught social studies for 27 years at Hopkins High School in Minnetonka, MN. His constant encouragement to his students to excel in their studies and their lives made Mr. Abalan a favorite among pupils and colleagues alike. He was instrumental in initiating the advanced-placement program in American and European history at the school, and pushed his students to their limits, often staying long after school was over to provide assistance and guidance. The results were tangible: his students consistently scored higher on their advanced-placement tests than did students in any other program in the country.

An avid baseball fan, Mr. Abalan was an active umpire for both high school and amateur baseball and softball; he also served as president of the Northwest Umpires Association. One of his happiest moments came when the Minnesota Twins won the World Series in 1987.

Family and friends, students and teachers, will miss Phil Abalan dearly. His commitment to educating the youth of his community was unending, his enjoyment of life complete. It is my sincere hope that some of his students will follow his sterling example, giving to the next generation what Phil Abalan gave so abundantly and enthusiastically to them.

PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD assorted comments from the Hoosier delegation to Congress on the subject of the President's State of the Union Address.

The president always gives a good speech, and he says things that we like to hear. The problem in the past is that what the president says and what the president does are two very different things.—Sen. Dan Coats, R.

In the wake of a disastrous election experience in 1994, which often centered around failures of his presidency, President Clinton's State of the Union address offered timely and welcome cooperation with the Republican Congress.—Sen. Richard Lugar, R.

From my perspective, it's a good speech to the extent that the president adopts items from the Contract with America because I think that's what the public wants us to do. And second, what's going to be important is that it not just be rhetoric, but that it be followed up by action with his administration.—Rep. David McIntosh, R.

I have served with seven presidents and I have never heard one of them give a State of the Union address that did not sound good. This one was slightly better than the average.—Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D.

Overall I believe it was positive. I look forward to being in a Congress that works with a president that is going to reduce the size of the federal government. Sounds like that's what he wants to do, and if he's sincere in that, he's going to get great cooperation from this Republican-controlled house.—Rep. John Hostettler, R.

The speech was rather striking in that for a State of the Union address it really proposed no major initiatives. Now there were a few initiatives but there was nothing I would call major. And he, in some ways, I think, did not explain his core beliefs and principles. The voter today is not just sure what is important to this president. And I think that the State of the Union was so long and so diffused that he missed that opportunity.—Rep. Lee Hamilton, D.

TRIBUTE TO SID WALKER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sidney B. Walker, an outstanding individual and fine citizen of Ohio, who has retired after a distinguished career with the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Since 1983, Sid Walker has served as a district director in charge of a group of 11 and sometimes 12 country offices in northern and western Ohio. Over the years, Sid has worked tirelessly assisting farmers with the U.S. Agricultural Department regulations regarding subsidy payments.

The ASCS is a vital component in the farming economy of Ohio. Leaders such as Sid are responsible for a stable system of prices for agricultural products. Their dedication and motivation have been a major reason Ohio's farming community has been so successful.

Sid is a Chicago native. He attended Milligan College in Tennessee, joined the U.S. Army in 1956 and was discharged with the rank of major. While in the military, he served his country honorably, receiving numerous awards and commendations.

Sid joined ASCS in 1976 as a county executive trainee. Following training, he was appointed to the county executive director position in the Paulding County office. He has been extremely helpful to scores of farmers served by his district, and has always provided positive leadership for the offices under his guidance.

Mr. Speaker, Sid Walker's distinguished career is a model of patriotism and citizenship. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Sid, his wife Jacque, his daughter Traci, and his sons, Chris, Chad, and Cory well as the Walker family begins this new chapter in their lives.

SUPPORT THE INTERSTATE CHILD
SUPPORT ACT**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to protect the rights of millions of children whose parents refuse to support them. This is a national disgrace. Our continued failure to act is eroding public support for helping families who most deserve our compassion. It is time for us to send a clear, unambiguous message: The American people will do what is necessary to protect our children. We will not let parents abandon their duty to the children they bring into the world.

I am therefore joining as a cosponsor of H.R. 95, the Interstate Child Support Act of 1995 introduced by Congresswoman BARBARA KENNELLY of Connecticut. This bill includes a long, tough list of enforcement measures recommended by the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support.

The bill would deny deadbeat parents occupational, professional, and business licenses, driver's licenses, and vehicle registrations. It would expedite the seizure of bank accounts and authorize the seizure of pensions, lottery winnings, and other public benefits. The bill would deny passports to deadbeats and deny them Federal jobs, benefits, loans, and loan guarantees.

The bill would improve enforcement of child support orders across State lines, strengthen paternity establishment, and improve record-keeping by requiring Social Security numbers of marriage licenses, divorce decrees, parentage decrees, and birth certificates.

It would also set the stage for future reforms, by requiring a study of the feasibility of developing national child support guidelines, and of collecting past-due child support through the Internal Revenue Service. It would test alternative child support assurance strategies, publish information about effective approaches to increasing child support, and test programs providing jobs for unemployed noncustodial parents to enable them to pay what they owe.

I urge my colleagues to join us in enacting the Interstate Child Support Act of 1995.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 693

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain a bill I am introducing for the fourth time. During the 103d session it was H.R. 3033. This session it is H.R. 693, and it deals with a very important issue, an issue that is so worthy of our attention that some Members of this body may find it odd that in 6 years no hearings have been held and no debate conducted on it. Some Members may even think it is futile to again bring this bill before the House. But that is not the case. This matter is too important; the case behind this bill is too just; the damage done to ordinary citizens is too egregious to leave this matter alone.

To assist the Members of this body in understanding the background of this bill, I would like to offer a brief explanation of the events which led up to its introduction.

In 1931, an Italian immigrant, Joe Zeppa, founded Delta Drilling Co. In doing so he was simply following the American dream. Joe was able to take part in the oil boom of the 1930's that helped bring east Texas out of the Great Depression and make the American dream a reality for many people like him. Organized as a closed corporation, Delta Drilling was modestly profitable until the early 1970's, when the energy crisis dramatically increased the company earnings. Increased profitability made the prospect of going public a very attractive option—and inspired Joe with a method of rewarding his many longtime, loyal employees.

Considering the possibilities of the company going public, Delta founder Joe Zeppa worried about the fate of employees should a takeover occur. In order to protect these ordinary, hard-working men and women and to reward them for their loyalty over the years, he initiated employee participation plans under which each employee—executives, managers, secretaries, and laborers alike—with at least 15 years of service with Delta was allocated participation units based on his or her annual compensation and years of service in excess of 15. Each participation unit was to be valued at the price of one share of Delta stock when the company went public. The plans were implemented in 1974 with 88 employees participating. In 1975, Joe Zeppa passed away and was succeeded by his son, Keating Zeppa. With revenues jumping from \$38 million in 1974 to \$161 million by 1980, Delta decided to go public.

On March 17, 1981, Delta Drilling Co. publicly offered 2,000,000 shares of common stock at \$17.50 per share. The public offering triggered the participation plans and the exchange of participation units. Under the agreement with the underwriters for the public offering, however, the employees at Delta could not sell or transfer shares issued to them under these terms for a 120-day period after the commencement of the offering. Immediately prior to the public offering of stock the employees agreed to exchange their participation units for a combination of stock and cash. As a result, they received Delta stock equal to 70 percent of the value of their units and cash representing the remaining 30 percent. All told, 2,128,665 shares and \$5,321,667 were distributed to the 87 remaining participating employees. An additional \$10,643,333 representing 20 percent of the total value of their participation units was withheld for taxes.

Although Delta stock sold in the initial public offering at \$17.50 per share, at the end of the 120-day transfer restriction period, the over-the-counter market price had plummeted to only \$13.50. In January of 1982, the price fell below \$9.00 and dropped to \$6.625 per share by April 6, 1982. Due to circumstances completely out of the hands of Delta Drilling employees, the stock eventually became entirely worthless.

This wouldn't seem that bad, Mr. Speaker, because it was just a gift that they had not had before. Right? Wrong! Enter the IRS.

On April 15, 1982, the employees who received this gift of stock found themselves subject to an enormous tax burden. Under the IRS Code, the shares received under the plan were taxed as ordinary income at the rate of

50 percent and were valued at the initial public offering price of \$17.50—regardless of when the employees disposed of their stock. Consequently the average tax burden for each employee was a staggering \$300,000. In order to help the former plan participants, Delta provided them with an option to exchange each share of stock they received under the plan for one 5-year convertible bond valued at the then per-share market price of Delta stock, \$6.625, which could then be used as collateral for loans to pay their taxes. Only 30 of the 87 employees who had received stock under the plans accepted the offer.

Delta, as a group, also sought relief directly from the Internal Revenue Service, and—after extended negotiations—several individuals were offered the opportunity to report receipt of each stock at \$15.50 per share. Clearly, however, in no event could any employee have received more than \$13.50 per share for their stock received under the plan—even if they had sold it on the very first day after the expiration of the 120-day transfer restriction period. Indeed, if all the employees had managed to sell their stock, the resulting flood of shares would have had a precipitous impact on the market. Further, as I said earlier these are ordinary people—the majority of the employees had little formal education, no training in finance, and few had been to college. Most had never previously owned stock and many did not even know how to go about selling it.

So you see, hard-working employees—many of whom had spent years with this company—were given a gift by their employer. He certainly had no malicious intent in setting up this program. In fact, it is one of the most generous gifts I have ever heard of an employer giving his employees. And the employees certainly stood to gain from his generosity. But instead, they were forced to pay income taxes on an income that they never received—and that is wrong.

The end result of this is that you have ordinary people—as I said earlier this includes janitors, secretaries, roughnecks, everyone—who have to pay more in taxes than they make working. It would have been a typical scenario for an employee of this company who made \$25,000 a year to be told by the IRS that he or she owed \$300,000 or more. In fact, many employees had to sell their homes and other possessions to pay taxes on a benefit they never had a legal right to enjoy.

This body is often referred to as the people's House. There has been a great deal of talk in this chamber about the forgotten middle class. With this legislation, we have the opportunity to assist ordinary people and correct an extraordinary wrong. The employees of Delta Drilling who were affected by this financial burden are not just the top managers and executives. Do not think this bill is some sort of loophole or tax break for a bunch of rich oilmen down in Texas. That is simply not the case. This bill changes a policy that has hit a small group of ordinary people in a bad way. That's what we are supposed to do here in the people's House—establish good laws that help good people and change bad laws that hurt good people. We must pass this good bill to help these good people and other people all across our Nation who have faced or may face this devastating situation.

I look forward to working with the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, my friend from Texas, Mr. ARCHER, and my other

friends and colleagues on the committee to see this bill through the legislative process. I think it is important that we hold a hearing on this matter. When the Members of this body are able to hear firsthand the stories of these ordinary, hard-working people from east Texas, I know they will understand the injustice of what has happened to them. I urge my colleagues to take a look at this matter, read the bill, talk to me, talk to the people involved, and you will see that we must pass this bill.

TRIBUTE TO DR. YOUSSEF
YOMTOOB

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a former school board member, a State legislator, and Member of Congress. It is a distinct pleasure for me to recognize and honor my friend Dr. Youssef Yomtoob today. Dr. Yomtoob will retire this year from his post as superintendent of the Willow Run School District after spending over 30 years of his life in the field of education. From his position as a mathematics teacher in the 1960's in Niles, MI, to his current post as superintendent, Dr. Yomtoob has continuously left a legacy of extreme competence and knowledge. He has co-authored 16 books, primarily dealing with mathematics and has served on dozens of educational advisory boards such as the Michigan Educational Research Association, the Michigan Department of Education variable task force, and the validation team for the Michigan Department of Education.

More importantly, over the past three decades, Dr. Yomtoob has left an indelible mark as a warm and kind-hearted man who values the students, teachers, and administrators with whom he works. Dr. Yomtoob has always taken pains to personally know the students in the schools in which he taught or administered.

While Dr. Yomtoob has accomplished an extraordinary amount in the academic field, he has dedicated much of his time to community activities and public service projects as well. Dr. Yomtoob has been involved in the United Way for well over a decade and currently serves as the Washtenaw County division chairman. He served as chairman for the Willow Run Christmas dinner for the homeless and served on the Ypsilanti Press Give-A-Christmas task force. Dr. Yomtoob has been active in his congregation as well. He served as president of the Men's Club at Temple Beth Israel in Jackson, MI, for 4 years and has been a member of Temple Brotherhood for 4 years. Dr. Yomtoob has been involved in countless other community projects that are simply too numerous to list.

In the past few years, Dr. Yomtoob has been recognized several times for his accomplishments. He was recognized as the recipient of the Minority Business Organization of Washtenaw County's Education and Community Award and in 1992 was selected by the Ypsilanti Press as their Person of the Year. It gives me great pride to recognize Dr. Yomtoob once again for his many years of service both in the education community and the community at large. Although he is leaving us in Michigan, I am certain that Dr. Youssef

Yomtoob will continue to enrich the educational community and to brighten many lives.

COMMENDATION TO STEVE
MAISNER FOR RESCUE

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a hero—a young man from my district who should serve as an inspiration to us all. As you know, southern California has been reeling from the “storm of the century,” a storm that cascaded more than 8 inches of rain on area neighborhoods during the course of one afternoon. The storm produced extensive flooding, not just through the storm drains and along watercourses, but through neighborhoods and canyons.

In the community of San Pedro, a mother and her 5-year-old daughter were caught up in a flood current and swept beneath a car. A young man named Steve Maisner rushed to the scene and retrieved the little girl, quickly administering back blows and chest thrust to restore her breathing. Then, with assistance from the neighbors, Steve pulled the mother, Edith, from under the car. She was not breathing and had no pulse. He would not give up, however, beginning CPR immediately and continuing until the paramedics arrived. I am happy to say that both mother and daughter are home today, thanks to Steve's knowledge and skill.

I went to Steve Maisner's home several weeks ago—to thank him on behalf of the community. He was modest about what he had done, and said he hopes to make a career as a paramedic in the fire department. He has certainly proved his skill and courage, and I am proud to commend him for his heroism.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT
OR BUST

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been looking forward to this day since I was elected to the Congress 15 years ago. The first bill I ever introduced, and the first speech I ever gave on the floor of the House, called for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Back then the deficit was about \$74 billion, far less than what we face today. But a number of us thought that a \$74 billion deficit was a serious problem because it was a drag on the economy and it saddled future generations with obligations that are not of their own making. We felt that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary to impose some fiscal discipline and ensure that Congress would make the tough choices necessary to balance the budget. Unfortunately, we weren't successful then in persuading our colleagues.

Fifteen years later, with the deficit at \$202 billion and over \$3.5 trillion added to the national debt, it is time to get this done. The defi-

cit is an even greater weight slowing down our economy. Our national debt is so large that almost \$130 billion of the fiscal year 1994 budget must be devoted to interest payments on the debt. That is more than half of our current budget deficit. It is more than four times what we currently spend on all discretionary education, training, and social services programs. Similarly, the dollars that future generations will need to pay back our debt are funds that could otherwise be spent on improving roads, supporting programs for disadvantaged students, or reducing our tax burden. Instead, these dollars will go to investors that have lent the Federal Government money by purchasing Government securities. This must stop.

While I have argued that the best solution would be to pass a straightforward amendment requiring that Federal outlays not be permitted to exceed Federal revenues, many here in Congress support adding a three-fifths majority requirement for any future increase in taxes. While it is true that the Federal Government has become inefficient and we need to slim it down, I have concerns about tying the hands of future Congresses on how we should attain balanced budgets. Nevertheless, I think such concerns, while important, are outweighed by the urgent need to pass a balanced budget amendment. Further, a three-fifths majority requirement was included in the version described in the contract With America. While I voted for the three-fifths majority requirement, I urge all of my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 1, the balanced budget amendment, whether or not they vote for the three-fifths majority requirement. We cannot allow another decade or more of deficits to pass before we stop adding to the looming debt of this country. We must begin the process of restoring fiscal responsibility to the congressional budget process.

INDIA REPUBLIC DAY: A CELEBRATION
OF 45 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today, January 26, is a date of enormous significance for all the people of India, and for the many sons and daughters of India living in the United States and around the world. Today marks the celebration of Republic Day, a national holiday that holds the same significance for Indians as the Fourth of July does for Americans.

On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic. The country adopted a Constitution which enshrined the principles of democracy and secularism. At that time, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the nation's first President. Since then, despite the challenges of sustaining economic development while reconciling her many ethnic, religious, and linguistic communities, India has stuck to the path of free and fair elections, a multi-party political system and the orderly transfer of power from one government to its successor.

I would like to draw particular attention to the similarities and shared values of the United States and India. The framers of the Constitution that Indians celebrate today drew on

our own Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Both of our countries are former British colonies that gained their freedom after a long and difficult struggle. English continues to be an important language of commerce in India. Many Americans almost instinctively saw in Mahatma Gandhi a reflection of values that our country holds dear. During this month when we celebrate the birthday of one of America's greatest heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King, we should remember that Dr. King derived many of his ideas of nonviolent resistance to injustice from the teachings, actions, and self-sacrifice of Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I have to mention this, but today's celebration of Republic Day in India was marred by a bombing at a crowded stadium in Jammu, India, where Republic Day celebrations were taking place, killing 7 people and injuring 47. Another terrorist attack was staged on a parade in Srinagar. These events remind us that there are still forces trying to destabilize India—some of them receiving support and encouragement from abroad. But it is impressive to keep in mind that despite being so severely tested by the forces of terrorism, India has preserved its democratic institutions, seeks to give opportunities to people from all religious and ethnic backgrounds and moves resolutely forward with market-based economic reforms.

There is, however, good news for us to talk about. United States-India relations are looking better than they have in a long time. Two of the President's Cabinet Secretaries have been in India this month—Defense Secretary Perry and Commerce Secretary Brown, who was accompanied by the top officials from some of our major corporations. The two Secretaries' visits to India resulted in significant accomplishments on issues relating to security and trade and investment. I hope we in Congress will make it a high priority to continue this momentum and move it forward. The Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, which I initiated two years ago, is reorganizing in the new Congress with strong bipartisan participation. We are dedicated to steady improvement in United States-India relations and in being a voice for the 1-million-strong Asian-Indian community here in America.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me, an elected Representative of the oldest continuous democratic republic on earth, to pay tribute to the world's most populous democracy on the occasion of their great national day.

AIRLIFT ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I have introduced today with bipartisan support calls for ending the C-17 program after this year's buy is completed, providing the Air Force a total of 40. In addition, my bill calls for putting in place a serious program to use more affordable, already developed aircraft to fill the remaining airlift need.

Under DOD's current C-17 only plan, we will actually encounter an airlift deficit as the planned retirement of C-141's continues. The cost of the C-17 program has increased 41

percent—\$190 billion—from the original estimate of \$190 million per plane. Based on past experience, there is every reason to believe that the C-17's program cost will continue to rise. DOD's current estimate is \$22.5 billion for 40 planes, or \$563 million each.

The Rand Corp., GAO, CBO, and DOD's cost and operational effectiveness analysis have all recently presented airlift options that would enable savings of 8-10 billion dollars or more compared to a fleet of 120 C-17's.

GAO released its report today, "C-17 Aircraft: Cost and Performance Issues," responding to the fiscal year 1994 Defense Authorization Act request for its assessment of the C-17's original justification and the effect of technical problems and cost increases on its ability to achieve original program requirements.

The report states, "Changes in the C-17's intended role, the results of DOD's cost and operational effectiveness analysis, and continued program cost growth lead us to conclude that a 120-aircraft C-17 program is not the most cost-effective way to meet airlift requirements."

Secretary of Defense Perry said yesterday that if a balanced budget amendment is approved, the Pentagon will face very major budget cuts and have an even smaller force than it does now. He went on to say that a smaller force means the Pentagon would no longer be able to carry out its two-MRC strategy.

Requirements for the first 30 days of an MRC drives our airlift planning. If we will be forced for budgetary reasons to reconsider the two-MRC strategy, the overpriced C-17 sacred cow—for which reasonable alternatives exist—needs to be one of the first items re-examined.

Among those alternatives are commercial widebodies such as 747's or MD-11's, the existing C-5, and extending the service life of our C-141's.

The C-17 continues to experience technical problems. Today's GAO report details severe airflow problems that prevent the plane from executing one mission the Army has considered critical: simultaneous airdrops of paratroopers and equipment. The problem of turbulence inside the plane that occurs when the cargo door, ramp, and side troop doors are open persists. Even after the 18th plane was delivered to the Air Force earlier this month, those simultaneous drops continue to be suspended.

I am pleased that Senator BUMPERS has introduced similar legislation in the Senate.

This bill could save taxpayers more than \$10 billion and meet our aircraft needs with more cost-effective alternatives. Throwing money at this plane that can not deliver what it promised is irresponsible in today's austere fiscal environment. We have cheaper alternatives that will keep our military strong. Every day we wait to implement them costs taxpayers millions of dollars.

TRIBUTE TO DON BLACKETER

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen

from the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, Don Blacketer of the Harmon-Dial community. Mr. Blacketer died December 14, 1994, at the age of 75 at the Sam Rayburn Memorial VA Center in Bonham. Funeral services were held at McKenzie United Methodist Church in Honey Grove, where he was a member, and burial was at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Ladonia.

Born on September 27, 1919, in Leonard, TX, Don Blacketer was the son of Marcus Anderson Blacketer and Julia Mae Mullins Blacketer. He was a World War II veteran, serving his country in the United States Army under General George S. Patton's command in Europe. Following the war he married Perry Lillianell McCowan in the Dial community and distinguished himself in farming and ranching. Mr. Blacketer was a member of the producers board of the American Soybean Association and was past president of the Texas Soybeans Association. He appeared before our congressional committees to share his knowledge and to give his testimony. I was always proud to introduce him to the Congress—and to claim him as a constituent and as a friend.

Mr. Blacketer also devoted himself to helping improve the quality of life in the Dial community. He was instrumental in efforts to find funding to upgrade the community's water supply system and took the time to contact my office and other government officials concerning possible grant and loan programs for this project. He was a concerned citizen and a man who cared enough about his community to act on his concerns.

Mr. Blacketer is survived by a son and daughter-in-law, Mark and Pam Blacketer of Rockwall; a sister, Madyelene Pritchett of Sherman; and two granddaughters, Rachel and Sarah Blacketer of Rockwall. He will be missed by his family and by his many friends, and his contributions to the Harmon-Dial community will not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay a final tribute to this exemplary citizen, Don Blacketer, who distinguished himself in his service to his country, his community, and his family.

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE/ROLLA, MO

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a measure that is vital to the rural economic development efforts of south-central Missouri—specifically Phelps County and surrounding areas. This legislation will authorize the U.S. Department of Agriculture to convey land within the Mark Twain National Forest to the city of Rolla, MO.

The city of Rolla has been diligent in its plan to utilize the U.S. Forest Service's district ranger office site in the development and construction of a regional tourist center. I feel it important to note that tourism is the second largest industry in Missouri and this tourist center has already attracted great interest along with needed dollars to the regional Rolla economy.

Clearly, this project is a prime example of a local community exercising its own rural development plan for local expansion and job creation. In these times of reduced Federal support for rural community-based economic enterprises, the city of Rolla is a shining example and model of both involvement and initiative that other communities around the country can clearly emulate.

For over a year now, the city of Rolla has been collecting a 3-percent tax on local hotels in the attempt to finance this project independent of any assistance from the Federal Government. Indeed, this land transfer arrangement is a very unique partnership for both Rolla and the Mark Twain National Forest. Several of Missouri's proud historical landmarks, which are an important element of this site, will be maintained and preserved for current and future generations through the efforts of the city of Rolla—at a substantially reduced cost to local taxpayers. This is particularly important to bear in mind since this facility would have no further commercial viability without the direct involvement of the city of Rolla. So now, two worthy goals can be achieved—economic development and historical preservation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership efforts of the Mark Twain National Forest and the city of Rolla and I urge the expeditious approval of this measure in order that the citizens of Rolla can get on with the business of economic development and job creation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. REYNOLD BURCH

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of Dr. Reynold Burch, a man of enormous generosity and kindness whose contributions to our community will be long remembered. Dr. Burch, known by friends and family as Buster, died Wednesday, January 18, 1995.

Dr. Burch practiced medicine in Newark, N.J. in private practice from 1956 to 1981 in gynecology and obstetrics, delivering thousands of babies to two generations of Newark residents. During an era when professional opportunities for African Americans were very limited, young people looked to this extraordinary role model with pride, admiration, and hope.

I had the opportunity to know Dr. Burch personally in his capacity as a philanthropist. Along with his wife, Mary, Dr. Burch founded the Leaguers, Inc., a youth development program in Newark. To the young people in our neighborhood, Dr. and Mrs. Burch opened up both their hearts and their home, where the Leaguers regularly held their meetings. The program was directed by Mrs. Burch, a former teacher, who found that the young people in the neighborhood needed more direction and opportunity to expand their horizons and become upwardly mobile. Dr. and Mrs. Burch were truly ahead of their time and made a profound difference in our community.

As the program progressed, the Burches planned weekly meetings, provided outings to the theater, museums, legislative sessions, and cultural events for the young people. The

Leaguers gave the young people an opportunity to participate in programs we would never otherwise have had the chance to experience and enjoy. In 1949, we attended the swearing-in ceremony for Mayor Ralph A. Villani, mayor of the City of Newark at Newark City Hall. We visited New Jersey State Assemblyman Bowser in his office in the State capital, Trenton, in 1950. In 1951 we visited Philadelphia for a weekend and met with youth from a similar organization in an attempt to expand our experiences.

The Leaguers program gave me and many of my contemporaries an opportunity to grow and develop as teenagers. The program helped us make a positive contribution to our community and to society. As the program grew, the organization moved into a school and then finally built a structure at 750 Clinton Ave., Newark, NJ to house the group. Dr. and Mrs. Burch encouraged and assisted us in attaining higher education and molded us into young adults. My interest in improving my community was sparked by my involvement with the Burches.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will join me in extending condolences to Dr. Burch's wife, Mary, on the loss of her devoted husband, and to his many friends who will feel his absence deeply. He was a wonderful man who truly set an example of a life well lived.

PROPOSING A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 25, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the balanced budget amendment, H.J. Res. 1. This amendment to the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced Federal budget is not a new idea. Balanced budget amendment proposals have been introduced since the 1930's and, in recent years, have fallen just short of passage in Congress on several occasions. In 49 States, there is some form of balanced budget requirement—including the State of New Jersey.

In Congress, this balanced budget amendment is only the beginning of the process of amending the U.S. Constitution. It is a big step for Americans to amend the U.S. Constitution, and that is as it should be. Of the several thousand proposed amendments in 206 years, only 27 amendments have been ratified by Congress and by the States—and one of those, the 21st amendment, repeals the ban on alcohol proscribed by one other, the 18th.

Amending the U.S. Constitution requires a two-thirds majority in the U.S. House, 290 votes, and in the Senate, 67 votes; and ratification by three-fourths of the States, 38 of the 50 States. The drafters of the Constitution placed a great deal of weight on the powers delegated to the Federal Government and those that remain with the States, giving the States the ultimate decisionmaking powers regarding amendments.

They also saw a limited role for the Federal Government in taxation and borrowing—a role

which has been greatly expanded during the current century. The Framers of the Constitution clearly saw Federal debt as an emergency matter at times of national or international crisis, not as a means of normal operations. Likewise, taxation was for specific and justifiable purposes. It is the breakdown of both of these principles that has led to our current budget problems.

I believe Congress has an obligation to send this question to the States, so that we can engage in a much-needed and lively debate on the broader question—what is the role of the Federal Government and at what cost?

Our experiences with State budget balancing requirements have provided several positive outcomes from this important fiscal discipline. It imposes discipline on legislators and executive branch. It, therefore, requires a closer working relationship between these two branches of Government. And, the requirement ultimately will force all parties to sit down and work out their differences to maintain the required balance.

Having worked under the balanced budget requirement, I believe it will promote better communication and governance—at least that's been my experience as a State legislator in New Jersey. It has been 25 years since the last time the Federal Government's books were balanced. Of every dollar collected in Federal taxes, 15 cents goes to pay interest on the national debt—more than \$200 billion a year, further drawing down the amount available for other Government programs.

Clearly, our current situation is not due to under-taxation, but to over-spending. The Federal Government collects \$5 in taxes today for every \$1 it collected 25 years ago. The problem is that Government spending today is up \$6 for every \$1 spent in 1968.

Some may claim that the balanced budget amendment is a gimmick. Rather, I believe it will finally provide the discipline to the Federal budget process that has failed, to date, to control Federal spending—even with the best efforts of individual Members committed to deficit reduction and despite the demands of the American taxpayers.

THE HOMEMAKER IRA ACT OF 1995

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, women who do not work outside the home contribute as much as their working spouses to the care and support of their families and they deserve equal retirement security. Unfortunately, the Tax Code prevents women who work at home from providing for their own retirement to the same extent as women who work outside the home.

The problem is rooted in the rules governing Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's]. If both spouses in a household bring home a paycheck, each is permitted to contribute and deduct up to \$2,000 to an IRA—\$4,000 in total, subject to income limits. If only one spouse works, however, a married couple is limited to contributing a total of \$2,250 to an IRA. In other words, a one-income married couple

may put aside only about one-half as much in an IRA as a two-income couple. Furthermore, if the wage earner in a one-income couple participates in an employee pension plan, there are further limits on total IRA contributions.

Clearly, the tax code discriminates against spouses—primarily women—who work at home.

In order to end this unequal treatment and to promote private retirement savings, I today have introduced a bill to permit full, \$2,000 IRA contributions by nonworking spouses. Under my bill, a nonworking spouse could make a deductible IRA contribution, just as working spouses do under current law. An identical Senate bill has been introduced today by Senators HUTCHINSON and MIKULSKI.

Congress should take the lead in promoting equal treatment, equal employment choice, and retirement security for American homemakers. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF QUEENS PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pause a moment to recognize the critical roles that public libraries play in our communities. The public libraries of today are not just book lenders, but instead serve as community hubs, cultural centers, reference and research facilities, and on-ramps to the information superhighway. An excellent example of a modern public library is the Queens Borough Public Library, the largest public library system in the country.

Queens Library recently conducted a survey to see how well they were doing in serving this most vibrant and diverse community. They were pleased to note that 85 percent of Queens residents use the Queens Borough Public Library, including 83 percent of the teenagers. The survey also showed that the library was succeeding in its attempts to reach out to all Queens residents, including those who don't speak English as their first language.

Among the many services that the library offers to its community are: educational programs for children and adults, including basic literacy instruction and English as a second language courses; a database on local community services programs; a public access point to the Internet; "New Americans" programs, which provide citizenship education for recent immigrants and assistance in integrating more easily into society, and cultural programs. In fact, one of the major undertakings of the library is a new Asian Cultural Center in its Flushing branch, dedicated to promoting understanding and appreciation of Asian culture, as well as serving the borough's Asian community.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the vital role that Queens Borough Public Library and public libraries around the country are playing in their communities. The modern public library is a lifelong learning center and an integral part of the community it serves.

BLOOMINGTON LOVES ITS KIDS

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the city of Bloomington as it kicks off its seventh annual "Bloomington Loves Its Kids" month on January 31.

This month-long celebration, which fosters community and family development, is a way of rewarding and honoring contributions to the community, both individually and through civic organizations. The emphasis will be on celebrating youths who contribute to the community and the way organizations can make a difference for our youth.

The celebration will feature entertaining and informative exhibits from over 50 community groups. There will be performances from dance companies, theater groups, bands and orchestras. Businesses will be sponsoring activities such as a coloring contest, a treasure hunt, and a celebration of outstanding students.

By creating a community event which provides entertainment and enrichment for its citizens, from toddlers through seniors, the city of Bloomington, MN, has provided a model for American community enhancement.

This is a terrific example of the type of program from which everyone benefits. By uniting the entire civic and business community around celebrating children, future generations will be well served.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the city of Bloomington for making the concerted and successful effort to enhance its community and the lives of its citizens. I am proud to announce February as Bloomington Loves Its Kids month.

HONORING ABRAHAM GRABOWSKI

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to honor my constituent, Abraham Grabowski, who is being honored this week by the RAIN Eastchester Senior Center.

Mr. Grabowski, who is 98 years young, is one of the few living veterans of World War I. Through his long and productive life, he has seen many changes and performed many good deeds. Perhaps the greatest of those deeds is his service in defense of freedom. This service took him from his home in New York to Canada, England, Egypt, and Palestine. He even returned to Israel in 1967 for the 50th anniversary of the Allenby Brigade, an all-Jewish unit that fought under British command to free Palestine from Turkish rule.

Mr. Grabowski eventually settled in Co-op City, where he was an original tenant of building 21. His interesting stories have been a source of pride among his neighbors and fellow senior citizens.

Mr. Grabowski has said he would like to return to Israel for his 100th birthday. I am confident he will be able to make that trip, and I extend my best wishes and congratulations to him on behalf of my constituents.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL LYNN KELLEY

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to one of our outstanding citizens in Virginia's 11th Congressional District, Carol Lynn Kelley of Lake Barcroft.

Carol, known as Kari to her friends, was born 40 years ago in Woonsocket, RI to Margaret and Stacia Klara. A 1972 graduate from Woonsocket High School, she graduated from Vassar College in 1976, and obtained her law degree from Case Western University School of Law in Cleveland in 1979. She practiced law in Cleveland until 1985, when she moved to Fairfax County, VA.

After being admitted to the Virginia bar she practiced law in northern Virginia from 1986 to 1992. At that time Kari decided to devote more time to her two young daughters, Elizabeth (Lizzy) and Allison and the community where she and her husband Tim make their home.

Kari has been active in the PTA's at Ellen Glasgow Middle School and Pinecrest School. She is an active Brownie leader in Falls Church and a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church.

Last year Mrs. Kelly was appointed to the Fairfax County Civil Service Commission, a body which adjudicates disputes in the Fairfax County government and makes recommendations on civil service policy.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Kari Kelly, an outstanding mother, attorney, civic activist, and civil service commissioner as her friends and community leaders honor her on Saturday January 28, 1995 at the Morse Estate in Falls Church.

THE PROGRESSIVE PROMISE: FAIRNESS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, in contrast with the GOP's Contract With America, we shall offer a positive legislative alternative during the first 100 days of the 104th Congress to extend a fair shake to all Americans on the Progressive Promise. Our plan shall be rooted in the principles of social and economic justice, nondiscrimination, and tolerance. It shall embody national priorities which reflect the interests and needs of all the American people, not just the wealthy and powerful.

Today the Progressive Caucus in bringing to the floor for a vote our 1st in 11 alternative bills to the Republican Contract—The Fiscal Fairness Act, which allows a waiver of the balanced budget requirement in any fiscal year when the national unemployment rate exceeds 4 percent, thus sustaining our long-standing national commitment to full employment.

The second bill in the Progressive Promise is The Equal Justice Before the Law Act, which is an anticrime package that retains key aspects of the anticrime legislation enacted in 1994 to prevent crime as well as punish that which happens; to crack down on white-collar

crime—for example, S&L bailout, defrauding Federal Government on procurement, criminal penalties for willful violation of child labor laws by employers that result in serious bodily injury or death of minors in the workplace, eliminate deductibility of legal expenses when a company is accused of a crime—and on drug trafficking and abuse.

The third bill in the Progressive Promise is The Corporate Responsibility Act, which cuts corporate welfare in the form of special subsidies and tax loopholes of benefit to many of America's wealthiest corporations; to require companies to internalize pollution clean-up and other costs of production instead of continuing to foist them on the American taxpayer, and to reform basic labor laws to restore collective bargaining rights and balance in employer-employee relations.

The fourth bill in the Progressive Promise is Family Foundation Act, which will enable parents to get decent-paying, stable jobs in order to afford child care and health care for their families; to raise the minimum wage and index it for inflation; to strengthen child support collection; to abolish financial penalties for two-parent families; to protect the sanctity of the family and safeguard the health and well-being of all our children; and to ensure that all Americans are well fed.

The fifth bill in the Progressive Promise is The American Homemakers and Caregivers Act, which target IRA's and other savings incentives on middle- and low-income Americans; special provisions to extend generous IRA options to spouses who stay home to nurture children under 6 years of age, thus recognizing the importance of parental child-rearing; to allow penalty-free IRA withdrawals for home health care, education expenses, or to start a small business; and targeted deduction for child care expenses.

The sixth bill in the Progressive Promise is The National Economic Security Act, which cuts the Pentagon and CIA budgets and star wars spending in favor of shifting limited resources to meet domestic social needs and investments to strengthen the U.S. national economy.

The seventh bill in the Progressive Promise is The Cradle-To-Grave Health Care Act, which require a vote on sense-of-the-Congress resolution against cuts in Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid; to establish a state-based, single-payer health care plan that provides cost-effective, comprehensive and affordable health care for all Americans, including long-term care and prescription drug coverage; and to stress disease prevention and health promotion in our communities.

The eighth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Job Creation and Invest in America Act, which would create at least 1 million jobs in the United States in each of the next 2 years from \$127.2 billion in new investment to rebuild and upgrade America's physical infrastructure and clean up the environment; to pay for these investments by closing tax loopholes for offshore production while rewarding U.S. companies that invest, produce, and create jobs in the United States; to require the wealthiest U.S. corporations and citizens to pay their fair share of taxes; and to establish a national commission to find ways to encourage social investment of billions in pension funds to meet domestic needs in America.

The ninth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Taking Back our Congress Act, which curbs influence-peddling and special-interest lobbying through tougher lobbying restrictions and campaign finance reform; to prohibit ex-members of Congress and executive branch officials from lobbying on behalf of foreign governments and companies; to improve ballot access so more Americans can run for office; and to authorize some public financing of congressional elections to make it more affordable for more candidates to run regardless of personal wealth.

The tenth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Public Interest Legislature Act, which strengthens financial disclosure requirements and to prevent financial conflicts of interest in voting decisions by Members of Congress.

The eleventh bill in The Export American Products, Not American Jobs Act, which eliminates or limits special tax and trade incentives and taxpayer-backed programs that reward U.S.-based multinational corporations for producing offshore; no new fast-track and trade agreements without enforceable worker rights, environmental, agricultural, and safety health standards; to prohibit importing child and forced labor products; and to reduce U.S. trade deficit by eliminating unfair trade barriers to U.S. exports.

PROTECT AMERICAN TAXPAYERS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the stage is set for Congress to get its fiscal house in order. The American people demand it. The years of frivolous tax and spend policies are over. Our mandate is clear. Passing the balanced budget tax limitation amendment will restore fiscal sanity and accountability.

The voters elected us to defend their liberties and their wallets by making Government smaller. The tax limitation balanced budget amendment will keep the Federal spending beast under lock and key. It will force Congress to balance the budget the right way. It will force Congress to cut spending rather than balance the budget on the backs of the American taxpayer.

Our forefathers envisioned a Constitution that serves the needs of the people, not the needs of the Federal Government. America needs and wants a protaxpayer Constitution, not a protax Constitution. I urge my colleagues to support the tax limitation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RONALD POLLACK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Ronald Pollack. Ron is retiring after a lifetime of personal and professional devotion to public education.

Ron began his career as a teacher and counselor in the Detroit public schools. He is retiring as the director of the Department of

Support and Auxiliary Services from the County of Macomb's Intermediate School District.

Ron's varied experience has allowed preschoolers, special education students, adult education students, and many others to profit from his expertise. In addition to his leadership role at the ISD, he has taught at some of Michigan's most reputable Universities, including Wayne State, Oakland, Saginaw Valley, the University of Detroit, and the University of Michigan. He has also acted as a consultant for adult education classes co-sponsored by the United Auto Workers and both Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Ron Pollack has devoted himself to this task through both professional and civil endeavors. His commitment to education is second to none. Meanwhile, he also finds time to work with many outside groups dedicated to improving individual lives. The Private Industry Council, the Metropolitan Detroit National Alliance of Business and numerous other organizations have all benefited from Dr. Pollack's commitment to excellence.

Education was not simply a job to Ron Pollack, it was an avocation. He richly deserves all the best in retirement. He has been a good friend for many years and I ask that my colleagues join me in offering heartfelt congratulations and a sincere thank you for a job well done.

RURAL COMMUNITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1994

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, along with original cosponsors, the Rural Community Wastewater Treatment Affordability Act of 1995. HR 692. This legislation, which I first introduced in the 103rd Congress and was drafted with the assistance of the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program, is designed to ensure that rural and disadvantaged communities have greater access to the Clean Water Act's state-revolving fund [SRF] program.

While the purpose of the SRF program is to assist localities in their efforts to modernize existing treatment works and construct new ones through a low-interest loan program, it has fallen far short of this goal in rural communities. One of the largest obstacles for rural systems is that they can rarely finance 100% loans, even at low interest rates, because they have limited revenue generating capabilities and cannot achieve economies of scale.

It has become clear to me and many of my colleagues who represent rural communities that the federal government must take a more active role in assisting these communities with their wastewater treatment infrastructure needs.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will make SRF loans more affordable to small systems by allowing negative interest loan financing, extending the loan repayment period from 20 to 40 years and requiring that 1-2% of each state's SRF

allocation be used to make grants to communities for planning and predevelopment costs. In addition, the bill allows non-profit corporations to be eligible for SRF funding, as they currently are under USDA's Rural Utility Service's water and waste disposal program. Finally, the bill authorizes \$15 million for rural water organizations technical assistance programs. This provision will allow organizations like the Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program to provide hands-on, in-the-field, technical assistance to rural communities, thus, assisting these communities in making the most efficient use of scarce resources.

As reauthorization of the Clean Water Act is deliberated this year, I look forward to working closely with my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to ensure that rural and disadvantaged communities are not left behind.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Rural Community Wastewater Treatment Affordability Act and join me in assisting our nation's rural communities.

A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to first restore, and then to increase, the income tax deduction for health insurance premiums paid by those who are self-employed, at a rate of 25 percent for 1994, and 80 percent for 1995 and thereafter.

Fully one-quarter of self-employed Americans—3.1 million farmers and craftsmen, professionals and small business proprietors—have no health insurance. Compared to all other workers, the self-employed are one and a half times more likely to lack essential health care coverage.

As we search for methods to increase access to necessary medical services and reduce the crushing burdens of uncompensated care, which threaten the fiscal stability of both affected individuals and the entire health care system, there can be no doubt that U.S. tax code should encourage the self-employed to purchase health care insurance. Instead, current regulations discriminate against the self-employed and discourage the individual initiative that has always been a bedrock of the American economy.

As part of the expense of employee compensation, businesses can deduct the full cost of any health insurance provided to employees. Similar treatment of health care premium costs has never been fully available to the self-employed. And, unless we act quickly, the loss of the limited deduction in effect during recent tax years will soon be keenly felt by the self-employed. In order to provide consistent tax treatment of medical insurance expenses, my bill restores for 1994 the 25 percent deduction that has enjoyed nearly a decade of strong bipartisan support.

The availability of this deduction should not only be renewed, it should be adjusted equitably. Because businesses, on average, contribute—and fully deduct as an expense—80 percent of the total cost of employee health in-

surance premiums, my bill increases the percentage of premium costs which can be deducted by self-employed persons to 80 percent, effective with tax year 1995. This is similar to the provision thoughtfully considered and passed by the Ways and Means Committee of the 103rd Congress.

With approximately 41 million medically uninsured persons in the United States currently, measures which encourage working people to provide for their health care coverage within the private sector are essential. The particular form of an individual's employment situation should not determine the tax treatment of health care costs incurred as part of the cost of doing business. Rather, as nearly as possible, parity of deductibility should be obtained within the tax code.

In the interests of both fairness and sound health care policy, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 691.

IN HONOR OF HUGO H. LANGE

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, seventy-eight years ago a 28 year old farmer from Floresville, Texas responded to the Nation's call for service during World War I. Corporal Hugo H. Lange joined Company H, 328th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Infantry Division of the Army during the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives in France. Corporal Lange's actions during the Meuse-Argonne offensive earned him a Silver Star, the Nation's third highest decoration for battlefield heroism, and a promotion to Sergeant.

Hugo Lange's citation reads, "For Gallantry in Action: Sergeant then Corporal Hugo H. Lange, Company H, 328th Infantry, distinguished himself during the severe fighting west of Chatel Chehery, France on 8 October 1918. Finding himself detached from his platoon, rallied and reorganized the men he could find, amounting to half a platoon, and successfully led them forward, this being the first detachment to reach the battalion objective. His aggressiveness, bravery and leadership through out the Argonne offensive contributed much to the success of his company."

After Lange's death in 1935, his daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Braden, discovered that the Army had never given her father the Medals of Valor. Through Mrs. Braden's efforts, the Army has decided to honor Hugo Lange's heroism with a ceremony today at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. Lt. Gen. Marc Cisneros, Commanding General of Fifth US Army and Fort Sam Houston, will present the Silver Star Medal and the World War I victory medal—with three campaign clasps—to one of Hugo Lange's sons, Mr. Victor Lange, and to Mrs. Braden.

I commend the family of Hugo Lange for their efforts to enhance and preserve their family history. Fewer and fewer of today's youth have firsthand experience of military service. In addition, we are losing more and more of our World War I and World War II veterans. Their history, and the stories of their struggles, need to be preserved and passed on to all future generations.

A MATTER OF CHARACTER: THE VIEW FROM THE IRON RANGE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on January 4 the House of Representatives welcomed its new majority. The event marked a political sea-change in the leadership of the House.

I would like to submit to you an editorial that ran in my hometown newspaper, the Chisholm, MN, Free Press, circulation 3,100. Its publisher, Veda Ponikvar, holds the distinction of being the first woman newspaper publisher in the State of Minnesota. I have known Veda all my life, and have always respected her insight, her wisdom and her articulate advocacy of the values we share as Minnesotans, and Americans.

I commend to you, my colleagues, a view of Washington from Minnesota's Iron Range.

[From the Free Press, Jan. 10, 1995]

CHARACTER IS MORAL ORDER

The great hope of any society is individual character. One must look into people as well as at them for Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

Character is moral order seen through the medium of an individual nature. In Character there is also unselfish leadership with the stamp on our souls of the free choice of good or evil we have made through life. Therefore, Character, like porcelain ware, must be printed before it is glazed. There can be no change after it is burned in.

A SHINING, SPOTLESS EXAMPLE

The noblest contribution which any man or woman can make for the benefit of posterity is that of a good character. The richest bequest of posterity is that of a good character. The richest bequest which any man or woman can leave to the youth of their native land is that of a shining, spotless example.

We have in the Congress of the United States a man in the personality of Newt Gingrich, who for over a decade has lived off of the American taxpayer. For the services rendered, he also has enjoyed a host of perks, including a very lucrative and all-inclusive health plan. He did little to institute some sort of national health bill that would lessen the burdens and worries of the electorate. He now is the Speaker of the House, a position that most men earn by integrity, selfless dedication, and humility.

What a sick, ugly example he has set for the Youth of this nation with his despicable assessment of The First Lady, Hillary Clinton. In public as well as in private, those elected to office and entrusted with the responsibilities of governing our nation, need to watch their language; be gentlemen and gentle ladies at all times; and give to the nation a luster of excellence and propriety.

That Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Gingrich are poles apart politically has nothing to do with proper manners and the decency to respect the highest office in the land. Mrs. Clinton is no neophyte in the area of governance. She is an accomplished attorney; has a brilliant mind, and above all, a desire to make life a little easier for the poor, the sick, the aged, and the impoverished. The nation didn't see one Newt Gingrich serving the homeless during the Thanksgiving Holiday. But Mrs. Clinton was there, serving those less fortunate. She deserves an A for effort on many fronts. We cannot say the same for Mr. Gingrich.

To his credit is The Contract which he waves around as if it were the saving formula for the people of the United States. Take a walk, Sir, across this beautiful land of ours and see for your self how people work, live and exist. They do with what they have, which in many instances is very meager. You now propose to look into the Social Security and Medicare areas to soup up funds for your proposals that you feel must be enacted under The Contract. You won't find the very rich and the affluent working in the mines, the taconite plants, the forests, the farmlands, the fisheries, or the highways of this country. It will be an education, but strangely enough, those issues are not in The Contract.

The Lady of Character and compassion is inviting you to the White House for dinner. You need to apologize to her, to the President, and to the citizens of this nation, and above all, to the young people, who have hopes and visions of, someday serving this nation.

As you continue your mission, Mr. Gingrich, don't take from the poor to make the rich richer. Take heed, that Character is the product of daily, hourly actions and utterances; words and thoughts; daily forgivenesses, unselfishness, kindnesses, sympathies, charities, sacrifices for the good of others, struggles against temptation, submissiveness under trial; and Humility, for your good fortune to be Speaker of the House in the greatest nation on earth. It is all these, like the blending colors in a painting, or the blending notes of music which constitute The Man.

MAYORS' COUNCIL OF GUAM 1995
OFFICERS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the Mayors' Council of Guam 1995

Officers who were recently inducted to office. The 1995 Officers are:

President: Mayor Francisco N. Lizama, Sinajana.

Vice President: Mayor Jose A. Rivera, Dededo.

Secretary: Mayor Paul M. McDonald, Agana Heights.

Treasurer: Vice Mayor Daniel E. Sablan, Sinajana.

Sergeant-At-Arms: Vice Mayor Joaquin G. Topasna, Agat.

I would also like to recognize the mayors who constitute the Mayors' Council:

Mayor Felix F. Ungacta, Agana.

Mayor Paul M. McDonald, Agana Heights.

Mayor Antonio C. Babauta, Agat.

Vice Mayor Joaquin G. Topasna, Agat.

Mayor Vicente "Benny" L. San Nicolas, Asan-Maina.

Mayor Raymond S. Laguana, Barrigada.

Vice Mayor Jessie B. Palican, Barrigada.

Mayor Vicente S. San Nicolas, Chalan Pago-Ordot.

Mayor Jose A. Rivera, Dededo.

Vice Mayor Doris S. Palacios, Dededo.

Mayor Jesse L.G. Perez, Inarajan.

Mayor Nonito "Nito" C. Blas, Mangilao.

Mayor Ignacio "Buck" S. Cruz, Merizo.

Mayor Antonio D. Materne, Mongmong-Toto-Maite.

Mayor Isabel S. Haggard, Piti.

Mayor Gregorio M. Borja, Santa Rita.

Mayor Francisco N. Lizama, Sinajana.

Vice Mayor Daniel E. Sablan, Sinajana.

Mayor Vicente S. Taitague, Talofofo.

Mayor Alfredo C. Dungca, Tamuning-Tumon.

Vice Mayor Teresita C. Borja, Tamuning-Tumon.

Mayor Jose T. Quinata, Umatac.

Mayor Edward C. Artero, Yigo.

Mayor Vicente C. Bernardo, Yona.

These public officials are a vital link to the community in my home district on Guam. They help to unite multiethnic groups within our communities. Among their many duties the mayors are responsible for the maintenance of

our neighborhoods at the local level and for the positive impression of our island that serves as an important attraction to our visitor industry.

They are instrumental in assisting the elderly population on Guam. In fact, in several of our municipalities the Mayor's Community Center also serves as a senior citizens center.

Because of their hard work and dedication, my constituents are confident that if a need arises the mayors will be there for them. After all the hard work these officials do, they are the first government representatives people turn to in times of disaster. In the aftermath of the 1993 earthquake, the mayors were the people that were the first to respond to the need and the first to take on the responsibilities to accomplish the necessary recovery for the island. Although they seldom get the recognition they deserve, I would like to tell the Nation and our island that their efforts are well appreciated and also well recognized.

I would also like to personally thank them for being wonderful and gracious hosts for me during my village meetings. It is their warm hospitality and cooperation that help to make residents of their villages feel welcome during our meetings.

It is a privilege to have such dedicated public servants serve the people of Guam at the grassroots level. It takes a special person to serve the people of Guam as mayor in a highly demanding job with many long hours, but our mayors on Guam continue to serve our island with pride and distinction.

Congratulations to the new 1995 Officers on their induction and much continued success to the Mayors' Council in this term.