

science majors to be selected for an intensive aeronautical engineering education program to replace aeronautical engineers during World War II. Eventually, Mayor Nack joined her husband Don to start their own architectural firm, all while raising six children.

On behalf of the citizens of Pasadena and California's 27th Congressional District, I wish Mayor Nack well in her retirement. She will be missed, but I have a feeling that she will continue to be involved in other civic activities and remain a strong presence in the Pasadena community.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT  
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 23, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending, and reduce welfare dependence:

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, we all agree that reform of the welfare system is long overdue. The current system is costing billions of dollars and is not solving the problem. It does not put people to work but instead has created an unhealthy cycle of dependency.

In reforming the welfare system, our focus must be on moving people into real jobs. I will vote against the Republican bill for many reasons—but primarily because it makes no guarantee that welfare recipients will move into work.

Under that bill, there is less accountability for the dollars spent than under the current system. They do nothing to improve access to and the quality of existing education and training, so that people have the skills they need to get a job. The majority's bill moves to the extreme—and will only create another system that fails families and taxpayers by creating a whole class of women and children with no hope of becoming self-sufficient.

The Deal substitute provides a balance in this debate. It is tough on work, requiring participants to establish contracts detailing what they will actually do to secure private sector employment. The substitute provides a serious deadline: Participants can participate in a workfare program for 2 years. After 2 years are up, States have some flexibility to work with these populations—but ultimately people must work, or they lose their cash benefits. The Deal substitute also provides States with resources to improve existing workfare systems, so that participants actually attain the skills they need to get and hold a job. Without those skills, any employer will tell you, they just won't find work.

The Deal amendment provides State resources for child care, so families can work while ensuring adequate care for their children. The Deal amendment preserves the nutrition programs that are essential underpinning for the health of our Nation's children. The Deal amendment includes tough provisions to strengthen the current child support enforcement system so that millions of young people will be supported by parents who have

the means to do so—instead of being supported by taxpayers. Finally, the Deal amendment helps address the crisis of teenage pregnancy and provides communities with the resources they need to prevent teenage pregnancy.

In short, the Deal substitute provides sensible responses to the American public's demand for reform, but does not in the process hurt vulnerable children or simply shift costs to other programs.

I urge my colleagues to support the Deal substitute. We must reform the welfare system to move people from welfare to work. We cannot afford to fail.

I request unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

HALL OF FAME

**HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 24, 1995*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, the Suffolk Y is the home of the New York Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, honoring Jewish sports figures who have distinguished themselves in the field of sport. This Sunday, March 26, 1995, induction ceremonies will be held at the Suffolk Y JCC to honor the 1995 inductees.

This year's inductees are Mel Allen, baseball; William Beroza, Lacross; Hank Greenberg, baseball; Nat Holman, basketball; Margaret Lambert, track and field; Fred Lebow, track; Sid Luckman, football; Dolph Schayes, basketball; and Allie Sherman, football.

The Hall of Fame's athlete of the year is Anita Kaplan, the women's basketball star at Stanford University.

The objective of the hall is to foster Jewish identity through athletics. The New York Jewish Sports Hall of Fame is housed at the Suffolk Y JCC, and a display of the inductees' plaques and memorabilia is permanently housed there as well.

Sports has always been the international language, the unifier among all peoples. Everyone who participates in sports is a winner, but when figures rise to the top of their class, as with the Hall of Fame inductees, the victory is even sweeter.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the superior career performances of these great athletes and fine individuals on the occasion of their induction into the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame.

FEDERAL ACTION IS NEEDED TO  
ENFORCE FEDERAL BUILDING  
HEIGHT LIMITATIONS

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 24, 1995*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Federal action is needed in order to preserve the letter and intention of Congress' Height of Buildings Act of 1910.

In introducing this legislation, I have no intention of interfering with the district's zoning decisions, only to enforce Federal law. I do

not relish having to take this action, but it is out of a necessity generated by the desire of some to circumvent Federal law.

This legislation will simply enforce current law regulating the height of buildings constructed in the District of Columbia by prohibiting the District of Columbia from issuing any building or occupancy permit for a project located at 1328 G Street Northwest unless the project to be developed complies with the required building height limitation of 110 feet.

In order to get around the law, the developers of this project have argued against not only Federal law, but the laws of physics. No matter how much a developer might wish it to be so, a property cannot be in two places at the same time.

The plot of land in question is located in the middle of the 1300 block of G Street. Nonetheless, the developers claim that it actually "fronts" on 13th Street. As found by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, "that is not the case here—1328 G Street is clearly a mid-block building separated from 13th Street by 75 feet, two lots, and a public alley. Any suggestion that 1328 G Street 'fronts' on 13th Street is clearly an artifice, and would circumvent the requirements of the Building Height Act."

I am submitting for the RECORD a letter from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to the National Capital Planning Commission providing greater detail of the developer's shenanigans with this project.

Again, taking this action is not something that I relish, but it is necessary. It is necessary in order to enforce existing law, to protect the Federal interest, and to preserve the unique skyline of the Nation's Capital.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION,  
*Washington, DC, March 16, 1995.*

Re closing of a public alley and establishment of an easement in square bounded by F, 13th, G, and 14th Streets, N.W. (D.C. Council Act 10-295).

Hon. THOMAS M. DAVIS III,  
*Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee,  
House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. DAVIS: On behalf of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (the "National Trust"), I am writing to urge you to disapprove D.C. Council Act 10-295, which permits the closing of the alley referenced above. Allowing this alley closure to become effective would violate the Building and Height Limitation Act of 1910, ch. 263, 36 Stat. 452 (1910), by permitting a building at 1328 G Street to exceed the Act's height limitation. While we strongly support the District of Columbia's right to self-government on matters of purely local concern, it is appropriate for Congress to exercise its reserved oversight authority under the D.C. Home Rule Act when federal interests—such as upholding the integrity of the federal Height Limitation Act—are at stake as they are here.

The National Trust was chartered by Congress in 1949 as a private nonprofit organization to facilitate public participation in the preservation of our nation's historic resources. 16 U.S.C. §§461, 468. The National Trust has approximately 250,000 members nationwide, including 5,500 members in the District of Columbia. In addition to its headquarters building off Dupont Circle, two of the National Trust's eighteen historic house museums, Decatur House and Woodrow Wilson House, are located in Washington, D.C.