

with the project of making sure the private sector loan program works efficiently. The longer we delay getting rid of this ill-conceived government monopoly, the greater the problem will be in getting rid of it later.

I would like to close my statement by emphasizing that my reasons for objecting to the direct government loan program are reasons which appear to have strong bipartisan support.

On January 19, 1995, the President stood with the Vice President and several members of the Cabinet at the White House and said to the American people "We propose to stop doing things that government doesn't do very well and that don't need to be done by government." The Vice President went further. He declared to the American people who sent a clear mandate in November to reduce government that "over the next several months, we will be looking at every other agency and program asking the direct question, do we really need this agency; do we really need this program; there is a better way to do it; is there an opportunity here to give middle-class Americans a break? We have already eliminated over 100 programs. We will eliminate a lot more in the weeks and months ahead." Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, to join in my efforts to help the President achieve these stated goals by supporting H.R. 1501 to eliminate direct government student loans.

HONORING MORTON GOULD

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to one of the pioneering composers of the 20th century, Morton Gould. Mr. Gould is the 1995 Pulitzer Prize winner in music for his work "Stringmusic", which he wrote as a tribute to cellist and conductor Mstislav Rostropovich.

Mr. Gould has often been referred to as the Franz Josef Haydn of American music. He is a true original, helping to forge a national classical music where there hadn't been one. Along the way, Gould has composed so much music he can "barely keep track of it all."

Mr. Gould composed his first piece, entitled "Just Six," when he was, in fact, 6 years old. A teacher got it published. Being a child prodigy wasn't easy, though: boys will be boys, and according to Mr. Gould, he was often roughed up by the bullies at his elementary school for his musical tendencies.

One of Mr. Gould's most famous compositions is "American Salute," his 1943 arrangement of the American standard "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Mr. Gould says that people often approach him to say that they played the song in band class when they were younger.

Mr. Gould dropped out of high school during the Great Depression; as the oldest of four boys an ill father, it was his responsibility to support the family. He took a job playing piano at Radio City Music Hall in New York, and at age 19 he played at the Music Hall's December 27, 1932, opening night.

From 1934 to 1943 he conducted and was in charge of music at the Mutual Radio Network, and in 1943 he went to CBS radio. He continued composing and making a name for himself with such popular tunes as "Pavane",

and with ballets that were choreographed by Agnes de Mille and Jerome Robbins.

Mr. Gould served more than 40 years on the board of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which protects the copyrights of musicians. He was president of the society for 8 years.

In December 1994, Morton Gould was honored by the Kennedy Center for his innumerable and enduring contributions to American culture, and in 1995 he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for music.

It is an honor and a privilege to salute Morton Gould, one of America's premier composers. His musical gifts have enriched the lives of people the world over, and his timeless legacy will continue to enrich lives for generations to come.

H.R. 1786, A BILL TO REGULATE FISHING IN CERTAIN WATERS IN ALASKA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer a bill today which would allow for the traditional fishing of Red Fish in the Katmai National Park during the months of August to October of each year by a limited number of my Alaska Native constituency in the Bristol Bay area. This bill is the result of the work of the Bristol Bay Native Association in cooperation with the Alaska Federation of Natives.

This bill would allow approximately 30 to 40 local residents who live within the boundaries of the Katmai National park to fish for Red Fish during the months of August to October of each year. The ancestors of local residents who reside within the boundaries of the Park have participated in the annual harvest of Red Fish from August to early October every year. While Katmai National Park was designated a park in the 1930's, local residents were prohibited from the taking of fish except with a rod and reel. This bill would allow the local residents to again fish for a traditional dietary fish of their region.

Specifically, section one defines the Katmai National Park.

Section two is the provision which would allow local residents, to, again, begin their traditional fishery of Red Fish within the Katmai National Park during the months of August through October.

Finally, section three addresses the effect of title and jurisdiction of tidal and submerged lands within the Katmai National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this bill at this time to begin the process of reviewing each of these important provisions which affect my Native constituency. I introduced an identical bill last year, H.R. 4943, and am pleased to report that I received no opposition to the intent of that bill from any State or Federal agency or from any other group which may have an interest in this bill. Thank you for the opportunity to briefly explain my bill today.

TRIBUTE TO WAYNE LEESE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual from Bridgeport, MI, Wayne Leese. Over the course of his life time, Wayne has shown exceptional dedication to the school community. On June 12, 1995, Wayne will be recognized for his devotion to our youth and out community when he is presented the Second Annual Government's Community Service Award.

In 1994, Bridgeport was selected to host the American Legion 16 & Under National Baseball Tournament. As the General Manager of Cablevision, Wayne was able to obtain a \$1500 contribution from ESPN so that Bridgeport-Spaulling Community School District could purchase an electric scoreboard. Furthermore, Wayne set up and chaired a raffle which raised over \$1800 for the tournament.

In addition to obtaining funds for the school district, Wayne has also expanded Bridgeport-Spaulling Community School's communication capability by providing a public access channel. This channel enables the school district to dispense educational materials, award recognition to students, allow access to video-broadcast of school events, and serve as another form of communication in an area without a daily local newspaper. However, Wayne Leese's contribution doesn't stop there. He continually serves as the information expert for the technology he provides to the community. Moreover, he devotes his time to making sure that the school community has the most updated interactive communication system.

Furthermore, Wayne, as an active member of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, is constantly seeking ways to contribute to the community. With the Bridgeport Fire Department, Wayne set up a model on wheels which helps teach children about fire safety. Since 1990, Wayne and Cablevision have donated thousands of dollars to the "Toys for Tots" charity and area fire departments.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne Leese is an outstanding individual who is devoted to improving the Bridgeport Community. He has literally brought the technological world into this rural area. I know you will join me in commending Wayne for all that he has done as he receives the Governor's Community Service Award.

NATIONAL FLAT TAX SURVEY RESULTS

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, let me commend to you the following statement by a fellow North Carolinian, Mr. Louis T. March. Citing the results of a survey conducted by the Representative Government Education Foundation, Inc. as evidence, Mr. March presents a thoughtful argument for implementation of a nation flat tax.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS T. MARCH, PRESIDENT,
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION
FOUNDATION, INC.

The Representative Government Education Foundation is a North Carolina based foundation dedicated to educating citizens about our American system of representative government and the vital role of citizen participation therein. An important part of our work is citizen surveys on various issues of importance.

There is an uneasy feeling on the part of many Americans that we no longer have truly representative government in our country, that government of the people, by the people and for the people has become government of the people, by big government for special interests. Many feel that the wishes of the majority have been lost in the shuffle of big government regulation, special interest favoritism and partisan political wrangling.

A recent survey conducted by the Foundation shows overwhelming support for a flat rate income tax (hereinafter Flat Tax). Reasons most often cited in favor of a Flat Tax are related as much to problems with the current tax system as they are to the merits of a Flat Tax itself. In our survey follow up the five most cited reasons for desiring a Flat Tax were:

1. The simplicity of a Flat Tax. The current tax code is much too complex, and defies comprehension on the part of the average taxpayer. With over 9,400 pages of tax law, the vast majority (seventy percent in one study cited) of returns filed by professional preparers are from citizens and households earning less than \$50,000. The average American feels a sense of alienation when he cannot easily understand such a basic law of the land. The myriad complexities of the current tax code certainly take their toll in human frustration and personal and business time which could otherwise be utilized for more productive pursuits. The sheer simplicity of a Flat Tax is perhaps the source of its greatest appeal.

2. A Flat Tax would mean tax relief for the American family. The current tax system imposes a tremendous burden on the American family. A generation ago one wage earner could comfortably support the average family of four—no longer. Now two incomes (or more) are required to do so, and the costs of day care, time away from children and the economic stress on family home life are taking their toll. It has often been said that as goes the family, so goes the country. A new family friendly tax system should be devised. Congressman Armev has previously cited that the typical middle income family of four pays approximately 24 percent of its income, up from two percent in 1948, and that the average American family pays more in all taxes than it does for food, clothing and shelter combined. This is wrong, and effectively constitutes a form of economic warfare on the American family. Strengthening the American family is much more important than any Federal government program. And one sure way to help the American family is to simply allow them to keep more of the money they earn. A Flat Tax with generous exemptions for dependents would be fair to the family; the current tax system is not. The American family is in dire need of tax relief, and a Flat Tax is viewed as a means of restoring a measure of fairness to the tax system.

3. A Flat Tax would be less of an economic burden not only on the individual taxpayer but would realize significant cost savings within the government as well. The current tax system is too costly. Respondents overwhelmingly concurred with the sentiment that marginal tax rates are much too high.

Also, the current tax system requires approximately 115,000 employees of the Internal Revenue Service alone to administer and enforce it, with an annual budget of \$8 billion. Congressman Armev has cited a \$232 billion annual cost of compliance with the existing tax code. This has spawned an entire industry of tax code interpreters, tax preparers, accountants and attorneys to keep track of it all. The uniformity of rates, and the overall simplicity of the various Flat Tax proposals as seen as much more efficient system, saving money for taxpayers and for the government as well.

4. A Flat Tax would be beneficial to economic expansion. The current tax system stymies economic growth. The sentiment "what we tax we get less of, what we subsidize we get more of" certainly applies to the current system. Taxing savings, investment and productivity while subsidizing a whole array of proliferating social welfare programs is a major point of contention. There is a widespread feeling that our country's economic growth is held back by the massive outflow of hard earned tax dollars for the support of an inefficient, debt ridden and intrusive Federal government—a government perceived as not representing the best interests of the middle American taxpayer.

5. A Flat Tax would serve to restore public confidence and trust in our government. The current tax system has severely eroded public confidence in and trust of our Federal government and has over time incurred the resentment of a significant percentage of the citizenry. A large number of hard working law abiding Americans have come to live in fear of the Internal Revenue Service. There is a perception that those federal officials entrusted to be servants of the people are acting as their masters. Many Americans are simply fed up and feel that they have no say in this matter. They feel that the current tax system, apart from being too costly, complicated and inefficient, is grossly unfair, favoring moneyed special interests and partisan political concerns over the average American.

"No taxation without representation" was the rallying cry in the American Revolution. Many Americans feel that today we have excessive taxation without representation. This does not bode well for public confidence in our government. Tax relief would do a great deal to restore public confidence in government and in our elected officials. A Flat Tax is viewed by many as a step in the right direction. The American people want Congress to put the concerns of the law abiding, hard working taxpayer first. There is a widespread public sentiment that this has not been the case for a long time.

On behalf of the Representative Government Education Foundation, I thank you for your consideration of these matters.

LET'S NOT TURN OUR BACKS ON
ARMENIA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the commitment we have made to Armenia has helped to build democracy in that nation.

Now is not the time to be making extreme cuts in our assistance to the Armenian people.

The cuts proposed in the American Overseas Interests Act, H.R. 1561, would be devastating.

If this bill becomes law, United States aid to Armenia will be cut by at least one-third.

The Armenians are resilient people.

They are continuing to rebuild after a devastating earthquake.

They have outlasted the Ottoman Empire and the Soviet Union, and they continue to fight for freedom in Nagorno Karabagh.

Now is not the time to turn our backs on the Armenians.

But that is what this bill does.

This bill cuts aid to Armenia and other New Independent States by nearly \$100 million next year.

Instead of rewarding and encouraging the development of democracy, it sends the wrong signal to the Armenian people.

Mr. Speaker, the bill isn't all bad news for Armenia.

The humanitarian aid corridor provision we have fought so hard for is included in the bill.

The provision cuts off aid to countries, such as Turkey, which are blocking American humanitarian assistance.

This is an important step, and one that I believe is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, our commitment to Armenia is a very modest one.

It is a fraction of our foreign aid budget, and our foreign aid budget amounts to less than 2 percent of our Federal budget.

Mr. Speaker, I am voting against this bill because I believe we can do better, and we must do better to build democracy around the world.

CONGRATULATIONS JOE
GLASSFORD

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 8, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mr. Joe Glassford. This week Joe will retire from his 22 years of dedicated service as the director of special education for the Wabash and Ohio Valley Special Education District. Throughout his professional educational career Joe has earned the respect and admiration of all that have had the honor of working with him. His tireless efforts to improve education have positively influenced the lives of fellow teachers, parents, administrators, and most importantly, the children he has dedicated his life to helping.

During my time as an educator, I had the pleasure of meeting and working with this fine man. His tireless efforts in support of quality educational programs for children with disabilities distinguishes him as a truly exceptional educator.

Joe understands children with disabilities have the right to a first-rate education, and because of this, Joe has helped bring the torch of education to a special place. His unwavering dedication to the pursuit of knowledge has helped light the world for children throughout southeastern Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Glassford is a special and outstanding human being. He has served as the Illinois State Director of Special Education, and has been instrumental in the establishment and improvement of numerous programs that are designed to help our children receive a better education. I want to take this opportunity to urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating this fine man for all his successes. I wish Joe, along with his family, all