

very strong. Consistently large budget deficits endanger the country's economic future and cheat future generations of Americans. Balancing the budget will increase national savings and that means greater national investment in physical, human, and technological capital. That in turn will increase productivity and boost incomes for Americans.

Many Americans believe that balancing the budget is not just an economic issue but almost a moral issue—that the government's inability to balance the budget means the country has lost a moral sense of fiscal responsibility. They see the huge deficits as shifting the burden to the next generation. Others look at deficits as shifting the burden to the next generation. Others look at deficits in more practical terms. They see no great harm with a deficit in any one year, but believe the continuing deficits undermine the economic underpinnings of the country. So a growing consensus has come to the view that deficit spending must end.

The details of balancing the budget still remain. In the current political climate neither Social Security nor defense spending can be cut and taxes cannot be raised. That puts enormous pressure on a rather small part of the government's total budget composed of Medicare, Medicaid, and other social welfare programs. Rather than gutting important programs such as health care for older Americans, our emphasis needs to be on reforms to make government work better and cost less.

#### ASSESSMENT

I think the President's new position on the budget is much better than his old one. He now wants to continue the deficit reduction that he started in the first two years of his administration, but he wants to do it more gently than others have proposed. Cutting the deficit too hard too fast could lead to a lot of pain which could undermine political support for a balanced budget. The President believes that a more gradual approach increases the chances of getting to a balanced budget.

I believe that both the congressional leadership and the President are wrong in providing for tax cuts now. The President's tax cut is much smaller and more targeted than the congressional leadership's. By the stretchout in years and the smaller tax cut he gets to his goal of a balanced budget without cutting as much from important programs like Medicare. But I believe any tax cut at this time is a bad idea. It does not make sense to me to borrow more money to provide a tax cut now. It is better to cut the spending, get the budget into balance, and then give ourselves a tax cut. We simply make the problem much more difficult if we add to the deficit we want to reduce.

Although I disagree with some of its specifics, I think the President has put forth a sensible plan for budgetary discipline. I am pleased to see that both parties are now on the same course. At the same time, no one should think the battle has been won. Much of the budget debate from this point on will be seen more as a skirmish over details, but some major decisions still lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. ENOCH H. WILLIAMS

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with pleasure to pay tribute to an extraordinary

public servant from Brooklyn, NY—Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Williams. General Williams retired as Commander of the New York Army National Guard on May 31, 1995, after over 30 years of active military service.

Major General Williams earned his commission in 1950 after serving as an enlisted member during World War II. Rising from the rank of second lieutenant to colonel, he served in many positions, among them—artillery officer, transportation officer, liaison to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and Commander of Selective Service, and Headquarters Detachment. General Williams was appointed Commander of the New York Army National Guard in 1990. His military education includes Field Artillery School, the Air Defense School Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial War College. Military decorations General Williams has earned include the Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal, and both the Bronze and Silver Selective Service System Meritorious Service Medals.

General Williams received a B.S. in business management from Long Island University. He also attended New York University and the New School for Social Research.

In his civilian occupation, General Williams is serving his fifth term as a New York City councilman, representing the 41st Councilmanic District. The 41st district covers the multiethnic Brooklyn communities of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights. General Williams also gives freely of his time to serve in many governmental positions. He is a member of the American Institute of Housing Consultants, Community Service Society, and the New York Urban League. He is currently civilian director of the New York City Selective Service System. General Williams' dedicated service to the U.S. military merits special recognition. I take great pleasure and pride in entering these words of commendation into the RECORD.

IN TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. CHARLES DOMINY

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the service of Lt. Gen. Charles E. Dominy to the U.S. Army and to our Nation as he prepares to retire.

General Dominy's career in the Army has spanned 33 years, including his service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy. During these three decades he has served our Nation in a number of important capacities. In his final assignment prior to retirement, General Dominy serves as chief of the Army legislative liaison and as director of the U.S. Army staff, a position from which he has had to confront the numerous issues and developments surrounding the Armed Forces in the 1990's. His work has received widespread praise and commendation.

As chief of the Army's Office of Legislative Liaison, he worked with Members of Congress and their staffs on the numerous issues affecting our Nation's military. Before his tenure in Washington, General Dominy was a platoon leader as well as a leader and trainer for Army troops.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Lt. Gen. Charles Dominy for all of his dedicated service and hard work, and I am honored to join with his family, friends, and colleagues in recognizing his accomplishments and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

EDSAT

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I will be reintroducing legislation designed to facilitate the development of an integrated, nationwide telecommunications system dedicated to education. This bill would guarantee the acquisition of a satellite system to be used solely for communications among State and local instructional resource providers.

Certainly every student in America deserves equal access to quality education. Unfortunately, not every small rural or poor inner-city school can afford to hire specialized instructors to provide the education for children the way that schools in larger and wealthier communities can.

One way to bridge this gap is through the use of satellite technology for distance learning. With the efficient use of an integrated, satellite-based communications system linked by cable and telephone lines, distance learning can provide children access to vast educational resources, regardless of wealth or geographic location.

I have long been interested in helping to strengthen and improve the utilization of telecommunications in the U.S. economy and educational institutions. The need for a satellite dedicated solely to education programming has been apparent since the issue was raised at the 1989 education summit. Since that time, the nonprofit National Education Telecommunications Organization [NETO], along with its wholly owned subsidiary, the Education Satellite Corporation [EDSAT], has been working to improve the availability of educational programming for schools, universities, and libraries across the country.

The EDSAT Institute found that while the education sector is expanding and investing heavily in telecommunications systems, they are often not able to commit to expensive long-term contracts with satellite providers. This puts them at a competitive disadvantage with other buyers of satellite time. In addition, as occasional users, the education sector is forced to pay high and variable prices for undependable services.

Finally, the current system is set up so that educational programs are often spread out among 12 to 15 satellites. Every time the user wants to switch to a different program, they have to adjust their satellite dish. NETO's goal is to create the infrastructure necessary to establish an integrated telecommunications system at affordable costs to the education sector.

Dedicating a satellite for education and collocating programming that is now scattered across numerous satellites will allow schools to receive far more educational programming—without constantly reorienting their satellite dishes. Collocation will also enhance the