

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE "TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC BROADCASTING FACILITIES ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1993"

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure and Public Broadcasting Facilities Assistance Act of 1993. This proposal, which I am introducing at the request of the Administration, sets forth a plan to authorize the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] to fund pilot projects that promote a national communications and information infrastructure. The focus of the pilot projects will be those areas that most need communications resources but are least likely to get them: education, health care, and other social services. By using a limited amount of Federal Government resources to establish a model or test-bed, the Government can leverage a modest investment into rich payoffs for our society.

The proposal also recognizes the role that public broadcasting will play in this multifaceted infrastructure by authorizing the NTIA to grant funds to extend and upgrade the facilities of public broadcasters.

I believe the Federal Government has a key role to play in the development of a national infrastructure. One aspect of that role—funding of pilot projects—is covered by the legislation I introduce today. These projects will advance our understanding of such critical matters as interconnection and interoperability of multiple communications systems, as well as provide a concrete understanding of what are the communications needs of those who aren't just in the entertainment business. There are other aspects of the infrastructure that must be addressed, and we will debate those issues at the appropriate time, but I think it is important that we get started by giving the NTIA the authority they need to be a full participant in the development of a national communications infrastructure.

A description of the administration proposal and a section-by-section analysis follows:

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED

BACKGROUND

The Administration is committed to accelerating the development of a nationwide information infrastructure that is accessible by all Americans and serves the needs of the nation as we move into the 21st century. This infrastructure includes all the facilities used for delivery and dissemination of information throughout the nation—computers, computer data banks, fax machines, telephones, and video displays linked by high-speed telecommunication links capable of transmitting billions of bits of information

in a second. The computing and networking technology that makes this possible is improving at an unprecedented rate, expanding both our imagination for its use and its effectiveness.

Key to the success of accelerating the development of the national information infrastructure is a government-private sector partnership in which the Federal government promotes necessary development of, and interconnection to, advanced networks. The Administration's intent is not to construct, own, or operate a network that competes with private sector communications providers. The private sector currently invests approximately \$50 billion annually in the U.S. telecommunications infrastructure. The privately-owned networks funded by such substantial investment will continue to be the principal basis of the U.S. information infrastructure. Government can facilitate further development of this private sector infrastructure by aiding research and development in telecommunications and information technology, stimulating further private sector investment, and promoting interoperability among network providers.

A major role of the government in the development of the information infrastructure is to ensure that all people in the United States have access to its benefits. The infrastructure grant program that is created in this legislation is designed to enable users that provide essential services to ordinary people, such as schools and hospitals, to take advantage of the capabilities provided by advanced telecommunications technologies.

A wide range of demonstrations will be funded that provide the basis for connecting schools, libraries, health care facilities, museums, and other social and community service with interactive data, voice, and video telecommunications capabilities. Demonstration projects in which advanced telecommunications capabilities are used in innovative ways to aid traditional social services (such as education and health care), will be part of the program. These demonstrations will take full advantage of the technical advances that impact network designs, equipment configurations, and service options. Substantial systems growth beyond that possible through direct Federal investment alone could result through the leveraging of Federal funds.

Public broadcasting has long held a special place in American culture. It provides free educational and cultural programming to practically all Americans. Federal assistance to public broadcasters has enabled stations to purchase equipment that would otherwise be beyond their financial means, thus allowing local stations to respond to the unique needs of the communities they serve. Legislation is needed that focuses exclusively on public broadcasters to increase public broadcasting services for blind and hearing-impaired citizens, and extend public broadcasting services to underserved segments of the American public.

THE PROPOSAL

To enable all Americans to participate more fully in the information age, the Administration is proposing legislation to create a new demonstration grant program that

will help K-12 schools, state and local governments, as well as non-profit organizations such as hospitals and universities, become part of the national telecommunications and information infrastructure. Proposed program expenditures are consistent with the President's budget. This bill authorizes the Commerce Department to award grants, up to fifty percent (50%) of the total project cost, to entities proposing demonstrations that will enable them to participate in the information age.

Title I of the legislation sets out Congressional findings, the purpose, and definitions. Title II establishes the Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Program. Title III amends the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program so that it focuses exclusively on the needs of public broadcasters. Title IV reauthorizes appropriations for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. Title V reauthorizes appropriations for the National Endowment for Children's Educational Television.

Telecommunications and information infrastructure can be configured in almost infinite ways. It is up to the end users of information to decide what they need and how best to obtain it. Accordingly, under the Administration's legislative proposal, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) is given wide discretion in determining which demonstrations merit funding. Demonstrations will be designed by the applications, not by the government. They will be evaluated based on criteria that are designed to achieve the following goals: the expansion of telecommunications and information infrastructure for health care, education, and other social service providers; the interconnection of social service providers to telecommunications and information infrastructure; the promotion of accessibility to telecommunications and information for all citizens of the United States, especially traditionally underserved populations; and, the promotion of infrastructure interconnection and interoperability. The Secretary is authorized to monitor and evaluate the demonstrations funded under this new program.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC BROADCASTING FACILITIES ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1993

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 101. Short Title.—"Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure and Public Broadcasting Facilities Assistance Act of 1993".

Section 102. Findings.

Section 103. Purpose. To facilitate the development of the national telecommunications and information infrastructure, the Secretary shall establish and maintain two separate assistance programs:

(1) The Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Program shall promote availability of advanced telecommunications technologies to: (a) enhance the delivery of diverse social services, including education and health care to the public; and (b) support

● 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.

the formation of a nationwide, high-speed infrastructure through interconnection of telecommunications facilities and improvement of such facilities.

(2) The Public Broadcasting facilities Program shall focus on (a) extending public broadcasting services to underserved Americans, and (b) maintaining and improving the capability of existing public broadcasting facilities.

Section 104. Definitions. This section defines "construction", "interconnection", "public broadcasting facilities", "public broadcasting services", "Secretary", and "telecommunications and information infrastructure".

TITLE II—ASSISTANCE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Section 201. (a) Changes the heading to subpart C of part IV of the Communications Act of 1934 from "Telecommunications Demonstrations" to "Assistance for Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure".

(b) Section 395 of the Communications Act would be repealed and replaced with the following—

"Section 395. Declaration of Purpose; General Criteria for Approval and Expenditures by Secretary of Commerce; Appropriations; Administration."

(a) Purposes. The purpose of this section is to assist through matching grants, the development of a national telecommunications and information infrastructure. The objectives of these grants are to: (1) expand telecommunications networks or systems for social service and public information providers, including health care providers, educational institutions, and state and local governments; (2) enhance the ability of social service and public information providers through interconnection to access existing and new sources of information; (3) improve the delivery of services; (4) promote innovation; and (5) increase the productivity and efficiency of such services.

(b) Criteria. The Secretary shall base determinations on whether to approve construction grants under this section not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of the project, as long as the project would advance one or more of the following goals—

(1) the enhancement of the telecommunications information infrastructure for social service and public information providers;

(2) the promotion of accessibility to, and universal utilization of, telecommunications and information infrastructure for all citizens, especially underserved Americans;

(3) the development and increased use of telecommunications and information infrastructure;

(4) promotion of infrastructure interconnection and interoperability;

(5) evaluation and demonstration of the efficiency and efficacy of innovative telecommunications facilities.

The Secretary may determine that extraordinary circumstances warrant providing a grant not to exceed 75 percent.

(c) Applications for Grants. This section sets up criteria for each application.

(d)(1) Funding. The Secretary is authorized to fund necessary and reasonable expenses needed for training in the operation of the facilities, systems, or networks. Such expenditures shall be authorized only for a period not to exceed one year after completion. (2) The Secretary is authorized to provide up to 100% of the cost of planning projects or studies.

(e) Rules and Regulations. The Secretary shall establish such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(f) Special Consideration. The Secretary shall give special consideration to applications for grants that would increase participation by minorities, individuals with disabilities, women and other underserved populations.

(g) Recovery of Funds. If within 5 years after completion of any project, the applicant or other owner ceases to be an entity described in sub-section (c)(5) (A)-(C), or such facilities cease to be used primarily for the intended purposes of the grant project, the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of such facilities the amount granted.

(h) Authorization of Appropriations. This legislation authorizes an appropriation for fiscal year 1994 of \$51,000,000 and for each fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 such sums as may be necessary.

(i) Recordkeeping requirements.

(j) Accessibility of records.

(k) Duty to monitor. The Secretary shall monitor and evaluate selected projects, within one year of their completion, to determine that such projects fulfill the objectives of this section. Any findings must be reported to Congress no later than two years after completion of such project.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING FACILITIES.

Section 301. (a) The heading to Part IV of the Communications Act of 1934 would be amended as follows—

"Assistance for Public Broadcasting Facilities: National Endowment for Children's Educational Television, Assistance for Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure, Corporation for Public Broadcasting."

Section 390. Declaration of purpose. The purpose of this Title is to assist, through matching grants, the planning and construction of public broadcasting facilities in order to achieve the following objectives: (1) extend delivery of services to as many citizens of the United States as possible; (2) increase services and facilities available to, operated by, and owned by minorities and women; and (3) strengthen the capability of existing public broadcasting entities.

Section 391. Authorization of appropriations. This legislation authorizes an appropriation of \$20,600,000, for fiscal year 1994, \$21,200,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$21,700,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$22,100,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$22,600,000 for fiscal year 1998, to be used to assist in the planning and construction of public broadcasting facilities as provided by this title.

Section 392. Grants for construction. (a) Applications for grants. This section sets up criteria each applicant must submit as the Secretary may require to assure their qualification.

(b) Amount of grant. The Secretary shall make a grant to the applicant in an amount determined by the Secretary, and shall not exceed 75 percent of the amount determined to be the reasonable and necessary cost of such project.

(c) Information and assurances.

(d) Studies.

(e) Rules and Regulations. The Secretary shall establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this Title.

(f) Special consideration. The Secretary shall give special consideration to applications that would increase participation by minorities, women and underserved populations.

(g) Recovery of funds. If within 10 years after completion of any project for construction of facilities, the applicant or other

owner ceases to be an entity as described in section 4(a)(1) (A) or (B), or such facilities cease to be used primarily for the provision of public broadcasting services, the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of such facilities the amount granted.

(h) Recordkeeping requirements.

(i) Accessibility of records.

Section 393. Criteria for approval and expenditures by Secretary. (a) Construction and planning grants. The Secretary shall consult with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, public broadcasting entities, and others, to establish criteria for making construction and planning grants.

(b) Basis for determination. The section sets up criteria the Secretary shall use in determining qualification.

(c) Noncommercial radio broadcast station facilities. A substantial amount of sums appropriated shall be available for the expansion and development of noncommercial radio broadcast station facilities.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Section 401. Authorization of Appropriations. This legislation authorizes an appropriation for the NTIA \$21,927,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$21,697,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$21,684,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$21,017,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$20,694,000 for fiscal year 1998.

TITLE V—NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Section 501. Authorization of Appropriations. This legislation authorizes an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, and \$1,100,000 for each of fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998, to remain available until expended.

RECRUITING PROBLEMS ARE BACK

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, after the last Democrat Presidency, our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines were a badly demoralized force. That administration manifested its disdain for the Armed Forces by failing to make the military a priority and by enacting deep budget cuts. The disastrous rescue mission in Iran is perhaps the most lasting and most definitive image of those years of military atrocity.

But the deaths of those brave soldiers and the failure of the rescue also served as a turning point, and the administrations which followed restored military confidence and morale. The United States became, as a result of those refocused priorities, the preeminent power on the world stage. We won the cold war because of that foresight and today, we are primarily responsible for the present period of relative world peace.

Today's peace is being threatened by the Clinton administration's policies that may take us "Back to the Future" and once again lead to an ineffective, weak military which encourages mischief and aggression throughout the world. Eliminating COLA's for both those on active duty and for retirees, allowing homosexuals to serve in the military, and shunning uniformed officers in the White House are all

signs of the same degradation and lack of respect displayed little more than a decade ago. It seems likely that if the administration has its way, the greatest fighting force history has ever seen will soon be effectively neutered.

The first practical problems created by the President's attitude are already beginning to emerge, as divulged in the following article, written by Brian Green in the July 1993 issue of Air Force Magazine. Green points out that the armed services, where enlisted men are often eligible for good stamps, are understandably finding it difficult to attract high-quality recruits, and must increasingly settle for second best.

Green points out that the last time recruiters experienced similar problems was in the early 1980's, perhaps coincidentally following the last administration which treated the military with so little respect. I hope President Clinton and those who support his ruinous policies will consider the effects which ensued in the late 1970's. I hope they will recognize that recruiting difficulties are the bellwether of much larger, much more extensive difficulties to follow, and I hope they will all read the following article, which I submit for the RECORD.

The article follows:

RECRUITING PROBLEMS ARE BACK
(By Brian Green)

For the first time in more than a decade, Congress is getting steady, serious warnings about recruiting difficulties in the armed forces. The alarms are being sounded by top uniformed leaders and civilian officials at the highest levels of the Defense Department.

Not since the early 1980s has the U.S. been saddled with this problem. Now, however, the evidence is that internal turmoil has undercut the military's ability to attract sufficient numbers of high-quality recruits. Numerical goals are getting harder to meet, and the trend is toward lower quality.

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin repeatedly told the Senate and House he intends to maintain readiness and prevent the emergence of a "hollow force" of the type seen in the late 1970s. For this, Mr. Aspin testified, strong recruiting is critical.

Nevertheless, warning signs abound. Mr. Aspin noted that, even though the quality of recruits remains high, the trend is on the downside. The percentage of new recruits with high school diplomas is ninety-five percent in Fiscal Year 1993, down from more than ninety-nine percent during Fiscal Year 1992.

Air Force Lt. Gen. Robert Minter Alexander, the deputy assistant secretary of Defense for Military Manpower and Personnel Policy, said the percentage of recruits scoring above average in the qualification test dipped during the first half of 1993.

In terms of raw numbers, the Air Force met its recruiting goals over the past year, but only with some difficulty. The Air Force has also seen a jump in recruits scoring in the lower half of the qualifications test.

Uniformed and civilian defense officials attribute the spate of difficulties to several factors, including:

Controversy about military pay. The troops and their supporters have publicly expressed anger at the Clinton Administration's scheme to freeze military pay in Fiscal 1994, limit raises to less than the rate of inflation from Fiscal 1995 through 1998, and reduce the cost-of-living allowances for military retirees.

The furor over homosexual rights. AFA Executive Director Monroe W. Hatch, Jr., pointed out in a letter to House Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D-Miss.) that "issues such as homosexuals serving openly in the armed forces * * * are having a negative impact" on recruiting. Many other veterans organizations have made the same case.

Declining recruiting resources. Secretary Aspin made a strong appeal to Congress to provide better funding for recruiting and advertising. The Air Force believes its \$5.6 million advertising budget request is about \$2 million short of the minimum to hold even in its recruiting efforts.

Public misunderstanding. Top defense leaders note a broad public impression that the military, because of the continuing drawdown, doesn't need to recruit any new soldiers, sailors, airmen, or Marines. The public is unaware that the services are still recruiting to preserve balance of youth and experience in the ranks. General Alexander said, "Young people seem to believe that the reductions—which they might view as layoffs—mean that we no longer are hiring."

Worse, many in Congress are also ignorant of the necessity of attracting new recruits. "My colleagues in Congress * * * said, 'Why are we still spending money on recruitment here when you're taking 100,000 men and women out of the armed forces this year?'" said Secretary Aspin.

Maj. Gen. John J. Closner III, chief of the Air Force Reserve, warned that AFRES faces several unique recruiting problems. AFRES success depends in part on recruiting trained service members who leave active duty. That pool will shrink dramatically as the active-duty armed forces drop from 2.2 million in 1987 to 1.4 million—and perhaps 1.2 million—in 1998.

Base closures also hurt the Reserve: Moving a base from a densely populated area to an isolated location "severely reduces our ability to recruit the skilled people we need."

Furthermore, AFRES is losing physicians in the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm. According to Air Force Surgeon General Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Sloan, "Dissatisfaction with financial implications and the necessary time commitment are reasons for this persistent loss of physicians."

Solving the recruiting problem will not be easy, according to witnesses. A shrinking pool of potential recruits, inadequate recruiting staff and budget, fewer benefits, and a perceived decline in the military's importance seem certain to complicate the effort.

The military potentially faces competition from President Clinton's alternative national service program. The Clinton plan would provide generous educational benefits to young people in return for community service. Veterans groups argue that these volunteers would receive benefits comparable to or better than the Montgomery GI Bill benefits available to veterans who opted for potentially dangerous military duty. The GI Bill is widely recognized as a key recruiting tool.

At present, officers have not experienced problems with retention—getting experienced veterans to reenlist. However, some worry that the situation could change.

Part of this has to do with the high operational tempo of today's military forces. Air Force Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, commander in chief of U.S. Transportation Command and commander of USAF's Air Mobility Command, testified about the pressures of long overseas tours and low pay.

"It disturbs me," said General Fogleman, "when I start to see shortfalls in recruiting and enlisted personnel using food stamps. * * * We can't afford to keep burning the candle at both ends. There is a breaking point. I can't define it with any precision, but I know we are closer to it this year than last year or the year before that."

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FOR 1992

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it has been my custom to submit a statement of financial disclosure every year in which I have served in the House of Representatives. While the law now dictates that Members of Congress submit financial disclosure statements in May of each year, I also continue to file this more detailed family financial report as I have since 1971. In this way, my constituents are kept fully and completely informed concerning my financial status and that of my family.

Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzoli income—
Calendar year 1992

Salaries and fees:

U.S. House of Representatives (R.L. Mazzoli) ...	\$122,676.74
Alexandria Drafting Co. (Helen Mazzoli)	29,501.11
Weichert-Mount Vernon Real Estate Co. (spouse referral fees less expenses)	- 80.00
Total, salaries and fees	152,097.85

Interest, dividends, rents, and distributions:

Congressional Federal Credit Union:	
No. 62976-0 (member/savings)	1.24
No. 62976-1 (member/checking)	75.03
No. 84720-0 (spouse/savings)	52.37
No. 84720-1 (spouse/checking)	220.58
Congressional Federal Credit Union certificates of deposit (spouse):	
No. 25778	171.38
No. 25779	279.48
Interest on matured certificates of deposit (spouse):	
No. 21128 (matured 11/15/92)	197.62
No. 23972 (matured 11/15/92)	89.54
The Cumberland Savings Bank	
No. 01-000-001-00610155499 (spouse/savings) (closed, January 1992) ..	.07
First National Bank and Trust Co.: No. 427-5518-4 (joint/special account)	11.80
Liberty National Bank and Trust Co.: No. 00922668 (member checking)	335.17

Liberty National Bank and Trust Co.: Certificate No. 01-024-0064989 (spouse)	466.20
U.S. savings bonds series E (member)	201.13
U.S. Treasury bills (spouse):	
No. 912794YW8	198.70
No. 912794YZ1	195.10
No. 912794ZR8	191.10
Interest on matured U.S. Treasury bills:	
No. 912794XX7	287.70
No. 912794YK4	258.30
No. 912794YMO	242.70
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.:	
IRA No. 01527329 (spouse)	1,705.71
IRA No. 2905081232 (member)	1,724.79
Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.: Profit sharing plan (spouse) ...	94.75
Civil Service retirement system voluntary contribution program No. 37943VC (member)	1,071.57
Federal employee thrift savings plan (401-k) (member)	1,179.46
Rental property (jointly-held): 929 Parkway Dr., Louisville, KY 40217, rent and interest less expenses	291.95
Total: interest, dividends, rents, distributions	9,543.44
Total income	161,641.29
<i>Statement of financial worth Dec. 31, 1992</i>	
Cash, stock, bonds, and certificates of deposit:	
Congressional Federal Credit Union:	
No. 62976-0 (member/savings)	\$27.98
No. 62976-1 (member/checking)	1,027.18
No. 84720-0 (spouse/savings)	1,617.23
No. 84720-1 (spouse/checking)	6,711.31
Congressional Federal Credit Union certificates of deposit (spouse):	
No. 25778	2,743.48
No. 25779	4,474.21
First National Bank and Trust Co. No. 427-5518-4 (joint/special account)	316.46
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. No. 00922668 (member/checking)	9,048.06
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. certificate No. 01-0240064989 (spouse)	6,531.22
U.S. savings bonds series E (member)	3,029.56
U.S. Treasury bills (spouse):	
No. 912794YW8	10,000.00
No. 912794YZ1	10,000.00
No. 912794ZR8	10,000.00

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. Profit sharing plan (spouse)	7,085.03
Total cash, stock, bonds, and certificates of deposit	72,611.72
Retirement funds/individual retirement accounts:	
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.: IRA No. 01527329 (spouse)	23,105.78
Liberty National Bank & Trust Co.: IRA No. 2905081232 (member)	20,726.77
Civil Service retirement system contributions since 1971 (member)	85,806.64
Civil Service retirement system voluntary contribution program No. 37943VC (member)	26,250.00
Federal employee (401-k): Thrift savings plan (member)	36,435.72
Total retirement/individual retirement accounts	192,324.91
Real estate:	
Rental/Investment (jointly-held): 929 Parkway Drive, Louisville, KY 40217. Sold on Feb. 12, 1992 for \$42,000. Originally purchased on 9/24/87 for \$45,000:	
Personal (jointly-held): 939 Ardmore Drive, Louisville, KY 40217: (assessed value, \$69,020.00; less mortgage, 1,507.47)	67,512.53
1030 Anderson Street, Alexandria, VA 22312 (assessed value, \$183,900.00; less mortgage, \$32,156.38)	151,743.62
Total real estate	219,256.15
Automobiles:	
1965 Rambler (assessed value)	266.00
1973 Chevrolet (assessed value)	923.00
1985 Chevrolet (assessed value)	2,122.00
Total automobiles	3,311.00
Household goods and miscellaneous personal property	8,000
Net assets	230,567.15
Transactions: Sold real estate rental property on Feb. 12, 1992 for \$42,000: 929 Parkway Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40217. Property originally purchased Sept. 24, 1987 for \$45,000. (Jointly held.)	
1992 income tax recapitulation	
Total adjusted gross income	\$151,982.00
Deductions and exemptions	37,954.00
Taxable income	114,028.00
Federal:	
Tax withheld	34,339.00

Tax due	28,100.00
Refund due	6,239.00
Kentucky:	
Tax withheld	8,493.00
Estimated tax paid	1,320.00
Tax due	6,555.0000
Refund due	3,258.00
Virginia:	
Tax withheld	1,290.00
Tax due	818.00
Refund due	472.00
Occupational tax, Louisville and Jefferson County, KY: Tax paid (for previous year)	1,459.00

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT AMERICAN—
A GREAT MARINE: COL. LEN
FUCHS OF MARINE CORPS AIR
STATION EL TORO

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Marine Col. Len Fuchs who has provided my office and Orange County, CA with tremendous support as community plans and liaison officer for Marine Corps Air Station El Toro. Before serving at El Toro, Colonel Fuchs had a distinguished career including combat tours in Vietnam, Panama, and Saudi Arabia. His numerous decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Air Medal with numeral 9, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Navy Achievement Medal. While at El Toro, Colonel Fuchs has been especially helpful with the community and Government officials in the areas of environmental clean-up, base closing proceedings, and real world deployments to Somalia, Africa. I wish Colonel Fuchs and his family the very best upon his retirement from service and commend him for all of his successful efforts to preserve the security of our country. Semper Paratus!

REVIVING THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 7, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REVIVING THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

The airline industry is going through a very difficult period. Over the past three years it has lost over \$10 billion, and an additional \$700 million early this year. Several flagship carriers—Braniff, Eastern, PanAm—are out of business, and others are on the verge of bankruptcy. Only Southwest and the Big Three of the industry—American, United and Delta—remain relatively strong. The issue for Washington policy makers this year is how to help revive the airline industry while maintaining the strong competitive pressures that hold air fares down. In response to this problem, Congress, with my support, created a national commission

to propose ways to "ensure a strong, competitive airline industry." The Commission began its work on May 24 and is scheduled to make recommendations to the President and Congress in late August.

Importance of Industry: The U.S. airline industry is one of the critical sectors of our national economy. The airlines employ over 540,000 Americans, earn about \$80 billion in revenues, and are vital to many other industries, including aircraft manufacturing and tourism. They provide passenger service to one out of every three Americans each year. This year the airlines will fly nearly 500 million passengers on over 6 million flights, and will ship millions of tons of freight as well.

The airline industry is very important to Indiana. A 1987 study found that commercial aviation generated 113,000 Hoosier jobs and had a \$5.5 billion impact on the state's economy. The construction of a United maintenance facility at the Indianapolis Airport is projected to create an additional 6,300 jobs over the next ten years. The number of commercial flights departing the nine major Indiana airports has doubled over the past decade.

Industry Problems: There does not appear to be one single explanation for the downturn in the industry. Some point to broader national and international factors. The recession and sluggish recovery, for example, have curbed passenger travel and industry profits. The Gulf War also hurt the industry as jet fuel prices have soared and the threat of airline terrorism kept travelers at home.

Others attribute the problems to deregulation. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the federal government relaxed its regulation of many key sectors of the economy, including airlines. Deregulation was designed to make industry more competitive and innovative in serving its customers. The benefits in the airline industry have been mixed. Air travel has become more affordable, but competition has also driven many carriers out of business and the Big Three now dominate several airports.

Other government policies have been criticized as well. The industry says that it is over-regulated and over-taxed, and is hampered by an outdated, over-stressed air traffic control system that produces \$3 billion worth of delayed flights and missed connections each year. Some argue that liberal bankruptcy laws have also contributed to difficulties in the industry. Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection has enabled several weak airlines to keep their fares low, forcing other carriers to match them and lose money.

Still others say that some of the industry's problems have been self-inflicted. During the late 1980s airlines invested billions of dollars in new planes. Now they find that they cannot fill the new seats at a profit. During the past 5 years the U.S. commercial fleet has increased by 13%, but there has been little growth in passengers. Questions have also been raised about productivity in the industry, which has lagged behind other sectors of the economy, and about business decisions in the 1980s to load up on debt.

Possible Remedies: Congress and the President will await the findings of the airline commission before taking action to address the problems in the industry. The health of the industry depends largely on private sector efforts, but several possible remedies have been discussed.

First, Congress and the President should work to improve the overall health of the U.S. economy, which in turn would increase passenger travel. This means, first and foremost, cutting the federal budget deficit. The

deficit shrinks the pool of savings for private investment, raises long-term interest rates, and curbs growth. The deficit reduction package now under consideration in Congress will address some of these problems and improve prospects for growth in the economy.

Second, the federal government should review the impact of regulation on the airline industry. The airlines say, among other things, that new safety and environmental requirements add significantly to the cost of new aircraft, and that higher fuel taxes would cripple the industry. Some suggest that more should be done to promote competition and reduce dominance at some U.S. airports by one or two carriers.

Third, investment in airline infrastructure could be increased. For example, the federal government could accelerate the development and installation of new airport equipment that could enhance safety and cut delays, and adopt other policies to improve airport efficiency.

Fourth, steps could be considered to liberalize international air travel. Most countries, including the U.S., restrict or bar foreign airlines from flying domestic routes. For example, United cannot fly from Milan to Rome, nor can Lufthansa fly from New York to Los Angeles. Agreements could be negotiated to expand international travel. Many industry experts agree that U.S. airlines, particularly the Big Three are among the most competitive in the world, and would be successful in a more open travel market.

Fifth, easing restrictions on foreign ownership of U.S. airlines could be reviewed as a way to infuse capital into ailing U.S. carriers. Current law limits foreign ownership to 25% of voting rights and 49% of ownership. Recently, British Airways bought 25% of USAir, considerably improving USAir's financial position and improving its international competitive position. The U.S. could consider lifting foreign ownership restrictions if foreign governments reciprocated by allowing greater U.S. ownership of their airlines and/or opening their airports to more flights by U.S. carriers.

Conclusion: A stronger economy will improve the performance of the airline industry, but there are other steps which the federal government might take to enhance its long term prospects. The airline industry is important to the country, and I am persuaded that Washington policy makers must work with industry representatives to help revive it.

TRIBUTE TO FOUR OUTSTANDING CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to four outstanding citizens of New Jersey. On Tuesday, March 23, 1993, the Passaic Valley Jaycees honored Helene K. Baumann, Raymon Scott Keeley, and Lynn Schoenburger. An Honorary Distinguished Service Award was presented to Anthony Gaita of the Totowa Borough. These citizens devoted tremendous time, talent, and energy to the enrichment and protection of their communities.

Helene K. Baumann is the founder of Little Falls Flower and Garden Club, a coordinator

for Little Falls Municipal Alliance for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and a neighborhood fundraiser for the American Heart Association. Helene has made the air smell sweeter, helped our citizens fight drugs, and kept our hearts beating longer.

Raymon Scott Keeley has served his country as an E-5 petty officer in the U.S. Navy. Currently, Mr. Keeley is a volunteer for the Totowa Fire Department, a member of the Totowa Police Department, and a helpful hand on the Totowa first aid squad. A local newborn was very fortunate to have Mr. Keeley welcome it into the world, recently.

Lynn Schoenburger is a coordinator of the Passaic County Special Olympics, a volunteer on the Paterson first aid squad, and an active assistant to the hearing impaired. Ms. Schoenburger is on her way to becoming a nurse.

Honorary recipient Anthony Gaita is from Paterson, NJ. Mr. Gaita has been active in the Jaycees for 18 years. His concern for his community is demonstrated by the many organizations of which he is a member. They include the American Legion Post 227; Sons of American Legion, Totowa; and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Gaita is also an auxiliary fireman for the city of Paterson; a commissioner on the Recreation Department of Paterson, and a 15-year veteran of the Democratic County Committee in Paterson. His great diligence and hard work within his community and others merit honor.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Helene K. Baumann, Raymon Scott Keeley, Lynn Schoenburger, and Anthony Gaita for their unselfish contributions that have been an inspiration throughout their communities. I am thankful that these exemplary citizens of New Jersey are continuing in their devoted work for the benefit of all they serve.

THE WICKS AIR SYSTEM

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert Congress and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to an invention of one of my constituents that has the potential to save lives. On February 26, 1993, the World Trade Center was bombed at midday by terrorists. One of the most vivid images of that day was the footage of workers coming out of the building with handkerchiefs over their mouths and black soot on their faces. Some of these people who spent hours moving down the stairs of the towers became part of the more than 1,000 injured in the incident. People in the upper stories of the towers broke windows to get fresh air and attract the attention of rescue teams. This incident demonstrated that fires in high-rise buildings still present unique and challenging dangers.

Approximately 8,000 people die each year in the United States as a result of fires in hotels and high-rise buildings. Most of these victims succumb to smoke to toxic fumes during their attempt to evacuate. While people have an inherent fear of fire, they don't have an inherent fear of smoke.

A resident of my district, Mr. Edward Wicks of Danbury, has developed a life line air system which has the potential to save lives in buildings maintained by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Wicks life line air system creates refuge rooms out of the bathrooms of multistory buildings for occupants and firefighters to go for safety in the event of smoke. When the Wick system detects smoke, heat, or carbon monoxide, it drains the water from the bathroom pipes and forces fresh air into the room.

This project not only will save lives, but it will also create jobs and promote the spirit of American entrepreneurship. I encourage Secretary Cisneros to investigate the potential of the Wicks life line air system.

MUST HEALTH CARE REQUIRE NEW TAXES?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the American people are already feeling the pressure of exploding health care related expenses. Further, we have begun to hear disturbing reports concerning the immense tax burden that the public could be forced to bear if the President's health care plan designed by First Lady Hillary Clinton is eventually adopted. Clearly, we must make every effort to maximize the benefit of the extraordinary amount of money that is already being spent on health care before we even consider asking the overburdened American taxpayer to accept additional sacrifice. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to read the following article from the April 2, 1993, issue of the Indianapolis Star which describes a novel proposal for employer sponsored health insurance.

[From the Indianapolis Star, April 2, 1993]

HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

The government should not fine people for being sick or injured, although by taxing their medical benefits, in effect that is what it would be doing.

First Lady Hillary Clinton said she thinks that would be unfair. It would. We hope the health care reforms she is helping to draft will reflect her opinion in that matter.

She has said that reforms, now in their formative stage, could be financed in part by cutting up to \$200 billion worth of red tape from the \$900 billion health care system.

There are probably few Americans who have given any thought to the issue who will not hope she is right. The confusion, waste of time and costs spawned by the tangled bureaucratic monstrosity are phenomenal as well as infuriating.

But some prospects raised by analysts of the plan being drawn up by Mrs. Clinton and her secret task force are disturbing.

The expense of the Clinton plan in new taxes and deficit spending could carry the annual cost of medical care far above the trillion-dollar mark. Providing health insurance for the estimated 36 million persons who lack it could cost \$33 billion to \$60 billion. Price control and failure to expand medical personnel and facilities—doctors, nurses, technicians, hospitals and clinics—could saddle the nation with socialized medicine and medical care rationing.

There is a model health insurance policy that Hillary & Co. should not overlook. It is the brainchild of Pat Rooney of Golden Rule Insurance of Indianapolis.

It works like this:

An employer who spends and deducts, for instance, \$4,500 a year per employee for family health insurance would have a choice. He could use about 34 percent of that amount to buy each employee a catastrophic health insurance policy that would take effect above \$3,000 of medical expenses and pay up to \$1 million.

The other 66 percent of deductible expense per employee—\$3,000—would be put in a medical account. The employee could draw from it throughout the year for routine family medical expenses.

If less than that \$3,000 is spent each year, the balance goes into the employee's individual retirement account (IRA). This gives the employee incentive to avoid seeking expensive treatments for trivial complaints.

In turn, demand would be reduced, and by the normal economic law of supply and demand, prices should fall.

Another plus of the Golden Rule type of policy is that it goes with the employee from job to job. Half of the estimated 37 million lacking health care policies are uninsured for four months or less.

The Golden Rule model policy could provide affordable and adequate coverage for every American family who needs it.

Why not consider expanding it to cover all Americans who need coverage?

CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO H. RUSSELL HARRIS OF QUEENSBURY, NY, ON HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it will be my privilege to lead this House in a birthday greeting to H. Russell Harris of Queensbury, NY, who will be 90 years young this Friday.

Where do I begin to describe a man who has been a local institution and an inspiration to me ever since I entered public life?

I could begin by describing a man who grew up on a local farm, played an active role in Grange organizations, and still tends a good-sized garden at home. I could talk about his days as a teacher at the one-room schoolhouse at Oneida Corners. Or I could talk about his many years of public service.

In his long and productive life, Mr. Harris has been an insurance salesman, one of the earliest mail carriers, and a constable. He is better known as a former Queensbury town supervisor, town highway superintendent, and, until his retirement in 1967, Warren County Welfare Commissioner.

Mr. Harris was active in Grange activities at the local, county, and State levels for 75 years. In fact, his mother was a charter member of the local grange when it formed in 1913, and young Russell would tag along until joining himself at the age of 14. His wife, Isabelle, also was active, and the two of them worked their way through seven degree Grange ceremonies. Their heyday of involvement in the Grange was also the heyday of

small farms and a rich Grange social life. Mr. Harris credits his Grange activities with preparing him for local leadership roles.

But that's not all. He was instrumental in the founding of Adirondack Community College and in the formation of several area volunteer fire companies. He has also been active in masonic organizations, the American Association of Retired Persons, and Queensbury Senior Citizens. And like many men who gave of themselves so willingly, he still found time to raise a family.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all other members to join me, not only in wishing a happy birthday, but in paying a well-deserved tribute to H. Russell Harris of Queensbury, an outstanding American, a model public servant, and an honored friend.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD LOVINS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Richard Lovins, an outstanding individual from my congressional district whom we remember today.

Richard was an employee at the Charles Melvin Price Army Support Center, working on a contract through a program designed to help the disabled under the Federal Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act. This act insures that the Federal Government allows disabled organizations to secure Federal service and community contracts to provide work for disabled citizens.

Richard's many talents were well utilized by his supervisors. He had an excellent attendance record, and was always counted on for the tasks which were requested of him. It is apparent from all who worked with Richard that he was an extremely unique and outstanding individual.

It was with great sorrow that Richard's family, friends, and coworkers mourned his passing last May. However, his achievements and passion for work have provided a lasting memory. He will be remembered not as a disabled individual, but one who used all of the talent he had to perform his job with great pride and success.

On July 21, an award will be presented to Richard's mother and father by the National Institute for Severely Handicapped. This award will then be presented annually to the top performing disabled worker on a JWOD contract.

It is my privilege to bring to my colleagues' attention the legacy of Richard Lovins and the award that has been created in his memory.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REVISE BOUNDARIES OF THE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NA- TIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in introducing legislation today which

will revise and expand the boundaries of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The Blackstone Corridor encompasses 250,000 acres currently encompassing 20 communities between Providence, RI, and Worcester, MA.

Established as a national corridor by Congress in 1986, the resources of the Blackstone are nationally significant as the birthplace of America's industrial revolution.

It is exciting to renew the Federal Government's support for this project at a time when local interest is mounting. This is especially so given that this year we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the start of the American industrial revolution.

At a time when Congress and the American people are looking for ways to take advantage of local resources without further straining the Federal budget, projects such as the Blackstone Heritage Corridor which have the powerful support of local communities stand out as especially deserving.

Unlike other more traditional national parks, the Federal Government does not own or manage lands in the Blackstone.

Instead, in an innovative partnership, a relatively small Federal commitment for this project leverages substantial State, local, and private resources in support of a cooperative plan approved at both the State and Federal level.

I am proud to join my colleagues in sponsoring this important legislation, and I look forward to working with others in the House towards its approval.

PERSECUTION OF BAHAIS IN IRAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the Iranian Government has once again demonstrated its calculated and despicable policy towards the largest religious minority in Iran, the Bahais.

In a recent incident, government officials destroyed gravesites and exhumed bodies in Tehran's Bahai cemetery, a site with important historical significance for the world Bahai community. The bodies were taken to an unknown location and an Islamic cultural center will be constructed in place of the cemetery. Although many Bahai cemeteries have been pillaged, this current act of desecration marks the first time that bodies have actually been exhumed.

This incident is another in the long line of human rights atrocities which have been inflicted upon members of the peaceful, law-abiding Bahai faith in Iran. Evidently, the government intends to execute its recently revealed secret plan to destroy the Bahai community. Despite receiving international condemnation for its deplorable human rights record, the Iranian Government has not relented in its persecution of religious minorities in Iran, including the Bahais. Next week, I will be introducing the Bahai community emancipation resolution and I urge my colleagues to join me in sending a message of support to the Iranian Bahai community.

THE SUPREME COURT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 14, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SUPREME COURT

Some years ago, "Impeach Earl Warren" signs dotted the Indiana countryside. More recently, comments to me about U.S. Supreme Court decisions were frequent and sharply critical. In the last several months I can scarcely remember a comment from Hoosiers about the Supreme Court. The change, I think, lies in the lower profile the Court has adopted.

The Court, led by Chief Justice Rehnquist, purports to reject an activist role. It says that elected officials, not courts, should take the lead on public policy issues, interprets statutes narrowly, refuses to read into the law new rights and obligations, and makes no effort to give sweeping guidance on the issues before it. The Rehnquist Court holds the view that the Supreme Court should decide fewer cases on narrower grounds than previous Courts. This year, the Court handed down 107 opinions, compared with the mid-1980's average of 150 rulings a term. Except in important decisions in the areas of criminal law and civil rights, the Court refrained from seeking out cases to overturn. The Court has generally not embraced the Reagan social agenda: abortion is still legal and organized prayer is still not allowed in public schools. In general, this Court is deferential, but when it feels strongly about an issue, the deference fades.

MAJOR DECISIONS

In criminal law, Chief Justice Rehnquist continued to lead the Court in limiting state prisoners' ability to seek federal court review of their cases. For example, the Court ruled that a death-row inmate who found new evidence of his innocence 10 years after his conviction was not automatically entitled to a federal court hearing. The Court did, however, limit the government's power to seize the property of those convicted or suspected of drug crimes, putting a brake on the government's authority under drug forfeiture laws. The Court also deemed that forcing a non-smoking prisoner to share a cell with a chain-smoker may be cruel and unusual punishment. In a unanimous decision, the Court upheld laws which provide longer sentences for hate crimes.

In the area of civil rights, the Court, casting deference aside, ruled that legislative districts drawn in "bizarre" shapes in order to increase minority representation can violate white voters' constitutional rights to equal protection of the law. The Court sent the case back to a lower court to determine whether a "compelling government interest" justifies such redistricting plans. The Court also made it harder for workers to win employment discrimination claims, saying that they are not automatically entitled to a favorable judgment even if their employer lies about the reason it engaged in apparent discrimination.

In several church-state cases, the Court made little new law. It ruled that a local ordinance banning ritual animal sacrifice infringed on the constitutional right to free exercise of religion, and said that a public

school district may not prevent church groups from using its classrooms after school hours if other outside groups are allowed to. The Court declined to revisit its decision last year to ban graduation prayers by refusing to review a lower court decision that student-led prayers are acceptable. As a result, these prayers are permissible in only Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The Court also ruled that a public school may provide an interpreter for a deaf child enrolled in a religious school. In its only abortion case, the Court decided that a Reconstruction-era civil rights law cannot be used to stop abortion protesters from blockading clinics. It refused to hear appeals from states where laws banning most abortions have been declared unconstitutional by lower courts. It also upheld the Clinton and Bush policy of intercepting fleeing Haitians at sea and returning them to Haiti without hearings.

SHIFTING ALLIANCES

The previous term was notable for the emergence of the centrist coalition of Justices O'Connor, Kennedy, and Souter, who voted together almost three-quarters of the time and cast the deciding votes in a number of important cases. But this year, they voted together in only 58% of the Court's decisions. Justices Kennedy and O'Connor agreed more frequently this term with the conservatives, though Justice O'Connor was more likely to dissent. Common to both Justices O'Connor and Souter again this term is an inclination towards only incremental change. Justice Souter in particular is driven by the belief that precedent should be overturned rarely. He dissents with increasing frequency in decisions in which the majority takes an activist view. Rather than an advocate of change, he is a defender of decisions he hesitates to overturn.

His views contrast with those of Justices Scalia and Thomas, who often fault past Court rulings and show little hesitation to overturn them. For example, in the decision concerning the chain-smoking inmate, the two argued that 17 years of Supreme Court precedents on prison conditions were wrong. Though the other Justices often do not share in the rationale provided by Scalia and Thomas, enough of them usually agree in the results to ensure a conservative majority.

President Clinton has nominated Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Supreme Court to replace retiring Justice Byron White. Judge Ginsburg, who has served as a federal judge for over a decade, has a reputation as a moderate, with a conservative bent on criminal and business law but liberal leanings on some social issues. She is reluctant to use a court's power to bring about change in society that conflicts with significant public opinion. It is hard to predict the effect of the likely addition of Judge Ginsburg to the Court. Justice White was generally considered a conservative, and voted most often this term with Chief Justice Rehnquist. It is possible that, if confirmed, Judge Ginsburg could cast the deciding vote in a number of contentious cases.

The Court, easily one of the most fascinating institutions in the U.S. government, is never easy to read or understand because it often follows a zigzag course. Justice White, in retiring, expressed hope that the Court's future opinions would be "clear, crisp," and easy to understand. I have my doubts about that hope.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH BOYD-CLARKE

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of northern New Jersey, Ruth Boyd-Clarke, who served as the grand marshal of the 1993 Montclair annual Fourth of July parade.

Mrs. Clarke, a resident of Montclair, was born in 1899, and has resided in Montclair for the past 65 years. She was raised in the Georgetown section of Washington, and graduated from the District of Columbia Teachers College. She was awarded a degree from the New York School of Social Work, and attended New York University. Ruth then went on to work for the family and children services of the United Way, from which she later retired.

Shortly after her retirement, she was recalled to be the director of the Newark Day Care Center, and then as a social worker for the Newark Head Start Program. Mrs. Clarke has the distinction of being the first African-American social worker in Montclair. She also served as a Democratic committeewoman for the city.

Her volunteer efforts have been selfless, providing inspiration to all who meet her. Some of her volunteer memberships include: The Montclair-West Essex Guidance Center; the League of Women Voters; the Business and Professional Women's club; and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP].

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have such a wonderful and hard-working woman in my district. She has been a role model that transcends generation, gender, and race. I ask my fellow colleagues to join with me in congratulating Ruth Boyd-Clarke for her accomplishments.

REFLECTED IN THE WHIRLPOOL RITUAL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, the following article sums up the culture war perfectly.

[From the Washington Times, July 14, 1993]

REFLECTED IN THE WHIRLPOOL RITUAL

(By Mona Charen)

Venture with me once more into the world liberalism has created: New York City. New York has been governed politically, educationally, spiritually and morally by liberal ideas for at least 30 years. Fads that merely sideswiped other parts of the nation—like high-school condom distribution and a therapeutic approach to crime—have become institutional pillars of New York's liberal superstructure.

So how are they doing? One of the things liberals told us they could manage so much better than anyone else was the treatment of women.

News item: At least five teen-age boys have been arrested during the past week in

New York for engaging in gang molestation of girls in public swimming pools. In a ritual called "the whirlpool," reports the New York Times, as many as 20 to 30 boys, ranging in age from 12 to 17, link arms and surround a lone girl. They chant a slogan popular at basketball games—"Oops, there it is"—and then attack her, dunking her head under water, frequently tearing off her bathing suit top and sometimes grabbing at her breasts and genitals. This is high humor for the boys, perhaps especially if the girl is reduced to sobs of fear and humiliation.

All right, you say. Teen-agers misbehave. How can you possible blame liberalism?

Consider the response of Betty Gotbaum, New York City commissioner of parks and appointee (presumably) of liberal Mayor David Dinkins. She is the authority here. She is the representative of society's mores. Here's what she said: "This has been going on since time immemorial. And it's not right. But * * * we just have had a really bad five days."

No. New York has had a bad 30 years. "It's not right" is about the most tepid censure in the lexicon. How about "It's outrageous and will not be tolerated." Moreover, Miss Gotbaum betrays her limitations by suggesting that this behavior has been going on since "time immemorial." It has not. This kind of contempt for and cruelty to women wasn't a part of the America I grew up in. It wasn't a part of my mother's America either. Women were never treated this way in the worst days of the Great Depression or in the most libertine era of the Wild West.

No, it required the concentrated assault on "bourgeois values" that began in the '60s to so thoroughly unravel the fabric of civility that had previously survived war, depression and natural disasters.

An informal survey of 50 youngsters from a variety of neighborhoods in the New York area conducted by the New York Times reveals the coarse and vulgar world in which teen-agers now interact. This is a world in which romance is gone—replaced by easy sex and trashy language. Liberals, evangelists of the sexual revolution, never believed that by devaluing chastity they'd be devaluing women. But ask the girls who are almost universally addressed as "bitch" in New York City whether free sex has resulted in greater respect.

The term "bitch" is no accident. It literally refers to a female dog. And the girls reciprocate by addressing boys as "dogs." Derrick James, 18, of Bogota, N.J., was asked by the Times how he accounted for the predatory, pack behavior of teenage boys.

"It's nature," he explained. "Look at a female dog and a male dog: It's the same thing. You see 20 male dogs on a female dog. It's the male nature in a way."

So much for 5,000 years of civilization insisting that human beings, creatures created in the image and likeness of God, are not mere dogs in heat and are capable of better behavior.

This moral swamp we have allowed to emerge threatens the United States far more than huge budget deficits, a failing educational system or the challenges of global competition.

In my lifetime we have gone from a world in which men customarily rose from their chairs when a woman entered the room to a world in which a 14-year-old cannot swim in a public pool without fear of sexual assault.

It's been a steep decline.

SHELBY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—
ONE OF THE BEST**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the subject of health care is uppermost on the minds of the American people, I want to call attention to a hospital in my district which has earned national recognition for its excellence.

Shelby Memorial Hospital in Shelbyville, IL, was recently rated one of the top 11 hospitals in the Midwest and one of the top 100 in the Nation by New Choices For Retirement Living, a magazine for retirees.

The Shelby County area is blessed by the kind of natural beauty and friendly people of all ages. Quality health care is a vital asset for any community, and the people of Shelby Memorial are clearly providing health care leadership on a local and national basis. They are one part of what makes Shelby County such a good place to call home.

I am inserting into the RECORD a copy of an article from the Shelbyville Daily Union which further details this accomplishment. I commend the people who work at Shelby Memorial for attaining such a high honor.

[From the Shelbyville Daily Union, June 21, 1993]

SHELBY MEMORIAL CITED AMONG TOP
HOSPITALS

Shelby Memorial Hospital has been rated as one of the top 11 hospitals in the Midwest by a national magazine for retirees—based on the number of deaths per 1,000 cases.

Hospital CEO and President Dan Colby commented today "I've always been very impressed with the quality of the hospital, and I'm pleased that it has been recognized by an independent authority."

"We have a wide range of services that are not normally found in a small rural hospital," he explained. "Our quality is now nationally ranked * * * it's a tremendous compliment to the board and to the community."

Shelby Memorial was included in a list of the 100 "best" hospitals throughout the nation in the May issue of New Choices for Retirement Living, a national magazine. The article was prepared by Maxine Rock, an award winning medical journalist who lives in Atlanta.

The article also listed the worst hospitals—based on the Medicare mortality rate which Colby reported "is nationally recognized." Shelby's rate was listed a 6.6 per 1,000 patients.

Shelby Memorial was one of only seven Illinois hospitals included in the listing. Only three other Illinois hospitals were rated higher; Thorek Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago, St. Joseph's Hospital in Breese and Good Samaritan Regional Health Center in Mount Vernon.

"The Hospital is very proud to be honored and so named in this article and we consider it quite gratifying that the quality of care that we have been providing the people of Shelby County for a number of years has been so recognized," Colby said.

Colby disclosed the hospital's occupancy rate averages "about 55 percent" throughout the year—which is "a little greater than normal for the industry."

He reports the rate has increased 25 to 30 percent over recent years, and is even larger with outpatient activity.

"It's a recognition from the community of the number of services we have to offer and their quality," he pointed out. "It's just a confirmation of how good we are."

Rock's magazine article detailed key criteria which should be considered when selecting a hospital. Among these:

Are there enough nurses?

How many people have died at your hospital in the past year from your particular surgical procedure or illness?

What is the infection rate?

Does the hospital offer community wellness services?"

"The mortality rates are based on a complex model developed by the federal government that takes into account each patient's age, emergency status, underlying condition and other factors," Rock said.

Rock goes on to explain, "though the rankings are based on Medicare data, they reflect the general quality of the hospitals."

The article points out "one out of ten Americans will enter a hospital this year. Yet chances are that most of us check out a mechanic for the family car more thoroughly than we do the hospital which we entrust our life."

Shelby Memorial Hospital is listed in the "Best Hospitals" of the Midwest category along with some very large, prestigious institutions including Rochester Methodist Hospital in Rochester, MN; Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis, IN; and Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.

Shelby Memorial Hospital, a 70 bed acute care facility, has been providing medical care for the residents and visitors of Shelby County for 75 years.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY: DARIUS-GIRENAS TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with exceptional honor that I rise today in recognition of the Darius-Girenas 60th Anniversary Transatlantic Flight Commemoration Committee and their commemorative program. On July 17-18, 1993, Lithuanian-Americans in Chicago will join Lithuania and the world to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the first nonstop transatlantic flight from the United States to Lithuania by Lithuanian-Americans Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas.

Stephen Darius was born in Rubiskas, Lithuania, on January 8, 1896. He settled in Chicago as a boy, graduated from Harrison High School, and attended Lane Junior College. Darius served in the United States Army and the Lithuanian Army and Military Aviation.

Stanley Girenas was born in Vytogala, Lithuania, on October 4, 1893. He emigrated to the United States in 1910 and settled in Chicago. After serving in the U.S. Army, he became a flying instructor.

On July 15, 1933, Darius and Girenas began their journey from New York. On the night of July 17, they crashed in Pomerania, Germany, 400 miles short of their destination. There were no survivors. The reason for the *Lituanica's* crash is still not clear.

Numerous streets, parks, squares, schools, and organizations in Lithuania and the United States have been named in their honor. Monuments have been erected in the United States, Lithuania, and Poland.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues and fellow Americans to join me in paying tribute to the 60th anniversary of the Darius-Girenas transatlantic flight.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH SIDE SOAPBOX FREEWHEEL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Second Annual South Side Soapbox Freewheel, a spirited competition that recently took place in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Freewheel was conceived and implemented by the Rev. Inez Ellis after she asked a number of children in her neighborhood what kind of activity they would like in their area. When she heard race cars, Reverend Ellis did not just dismiss the responses as naive. Rather, she created a "do-it-yourself" event that encourages children from 10 to 15 years old to work with their parents to build a soapbox racer. The child then competes in the Freewheel with the chance to win the speed, originality, and creativity awards. Cash prizes, donated by local businesses, were given to the three or four fastest participants in each age group with the intention that the money will be spent on school clothes.

The competition was fierce this year, Mr. Speaker, but the winners were, in the 14 to 15 year old group: Kevin O'Neil, first, and Andre Price, second; 12 to 13 age group: Tcumps Reese, first, Robert McQueen, second, David Veal, third, and Shaun Rottstedt, fourth; 10 to 11 age group: Clinton Triplett, first, Troy Pollard, second, Randall Ford, third, and Darryll Hall, fourth.

The Freewheel also awarded trophies to contestants with the most innovative soapbox designs. Rottstedt, Derrick Price, and Orrin Brown garnered creativity awards, while Andra Price, Marquis Williams, and Devin Johnson collected originality accolades.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the citizens of my district in congratulating Reverend Ellis, the generous donors and, of course, the Freewheel participants. Thank you for your hard work, and may God Bless.

MICHAEL J. ROCK RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE TO RENSSELAER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest public servants I've ever known will retire at the end of this month, and I'd like to say a few words about him.

Michael J. Rock is one Democrat I've never hesitated to praise, because he has distinguished himself from his first day in office.

Mr. Rock was appointed to the Rensselaer County Legislature in 1975 when Cornelius Ryan died. His country district covered East Greenbush, North Greenbush, and Rensselaer, which I represented as a Congressman until this year. Mr. Rock was a valued member of such standing committees as Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Judiciary, Public Utilities and Environmental Planning, and Social Services, as well as the Rensselaer County Fire Advisory Board.

I'll always remember him as a stalwart supporter of veterans, youth, and seniors issues. He played an important role in establishing Vietnam and Korean war memorials in the county.

He is a veteran himself, having served in the United States Army during the Korean war.

With his country seat and his job as an engineer with Amtrak, Mr. Rock's time was at a premium. Nevertheless, he found time to be active in St. Mary's Parish Council, the Holy Name Society, the Melvin Roads Post of American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, the Korean War Veterans Association, the Cardinal Spellman Council of the Knights of Columbus, the LaSalle Institute Fathers Club, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He also served as a manager and coach in the local little league.

Like many men who give so willingly of themselves to their communities, Michael Rock was also a devoted family man. He and his wife, the former Catherine M. Shaw, are the parents of four children.

His peers thought highly enough of him to elect him vice-chairman of the county legislature, and to re-elect him in 1989. He announced this year that he would not seek another 4-year term. He is retiring to take advantage of his Amtrak pension.

And while all who know Michael Rock can wish him well, we hasten to add that it's not going to seem the same without him in the county legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and all members to join me in tribute to Michael J. Rock, a good railroad man, a good family man, a model public servant, and an outstanding American.

PROTECTING THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, one of the most powerful weapons in the battle against persistent voting discrimination, the Voting Rights Act, has brought us closer to the ideal of truly representative Government. Any threat to this great piece of legislation—particularly a threat grounded in an ahistorical and unrealistic view of our political system—must be resisted. The Supreme Court's recent decision in Shaw versus Reno may pose just such a threat. The following editorial, published in the June 30, 1993, Washington Post,

accurately assesses the uncertainties created by that decision.

A THREAT TO THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

The Voting Rights Act, one of a handful of powerful civil rights statutes passed in the mid-'60s, may have been seriously undermined by a 5-4 Supreme Court decision announced on Monday. In a judgment that is at odds with earlier rulings, the court cast doubt on the constitutionality of a state's right—indeed, its obligation—under the act to draw election district boundaries in a way that makes the most of the voting strength of minorities.

At issue was the redistricting plan drawn up after the 1990 census by North Carolina. In spite of the fact that about 20 percent of the state's population is black; a minority candidate had not been elected to Congress since Reconstruction. At Justice Department insistence, the plan created two predominantly black districts (out of 12) by concentrating African American voters within boundaries that were admittedly erratically shaped—in part to accommodate a white incumbent. Other states, relying on the Voting Rights Act, have taken similar actions with the result that the number of minorities in Congress doubled this year, from 26 to 52.

Now, however, a slim majority of the justices has ruled that white voters—even those who cannot demonstrate that they have been harmed in any way—can challenge these plans on constitutional grounds. And plaintiffs may succeed if they can show that the boundaries drawn are so "bizarre" as to be inexplicable on grounds other than race. If that is the case, then the courts must determine that the state has a compelling interest in drawing such boundaries and that its action is narrowly tailored to accomplish the goal. Otherwise, the plan may be rejected.

Dissenting justices drew on 28 years of experience under the act and all of the relevant precedents to counter the majority's conclusions. They also correctly pointed out that the opinion provides no guidance for the states. The Voting Rights Act is not overturned, but how is it to be put into effect if race becomes a suspect factor in drawing boundaries? The majority says that not every plan will be rejected. But what, other than some rules as to shape or other factors that the court failed to announce, will make boundaries drawn with race in mind acceptable? There is a history of redistricting plans that create inkblot patterns in order to protect incumbents, forward a party's interest or put farmers, for example, in one district and city folks in another. So why is it constitutionally suspect to draw lines in order to remedy discrimination based on race? The dissenters are right to lament the uncertainty created by the decision.

These matters are difficult, pitting as they do the desire to end racial distinctions against the need to protect minority voting rights. On balance, though, the nation has come a long way since 1965, and protecting and enfranchising African American and other minority voters has been the primary factor in achieving that progress. If, in responding to the many challenges this decision will evoke, the courts weaken the Voting Rights Act, then the promise and progress that have characterized this country's decades-long effort to achieve social justice will be gravely jeopardized.

RAISE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, this article on the taxation of Social Security benefits, which appeared recently in the *New York Times*, was written by Robert Ball, the wise and insightful former Commissioner of Social Security. Few people are more knowledgeable about Social Security than Bob Ball, and we are indeed fortunate to have the benefit of his comments.

[From the *New York Times*, July 2, 1993]

RAISE SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

(By Robert M. Ball)

WASHINGTON.—Nobody likes being singled out for a tax increase, and it's no surprise that most higher-income Social Security beneficiaries oppose President Clinton's plan to tax more of their benefits. Nevertheless, it is a good idea.

It is only fair. Why should Social Security—by far our biggest pension system—be taxed differently from private pensions and Government career pensions? Retirees under these other plans pay income tax on the part of their benefit that exceeds what they paid in. They don't pay on their own contributions because those have already been taxed, but the rest of the benefit is income with no more special claim to exemption than other income, like workers' wages.

The President has proposed to tax 85 percent of Social Security benefits for higher-income retirees, as against the 50 percent now taxed.

Mr. Clinton proposed a fixed percentage because it just isn't worth doing (and explaining) the complicated individual calculations necessary to apply the exact rules for private pensions to millions of Social Security beneficiaries. Anyway, virtually every beneficiary will be better off with the 85 percent figure. Employees' contributions to Social Security are almost always less than 15 percent of the expected lifetime benefit because while benefits are indexed to wages and prices, employees pay Social Security taxes as they earn their wages, unaffected by subsequent inflation.

I favor the President's plan not only because it would make the tax code more equitable but because I believe it would strengthen Social Security as an institution. Identifying it with all other earned retirement income would emphasize that Social Security is not welfare. Taxing Social Security like other pensions would show that it is an earned right and help hold off proposals to cut benefits.

Social Security was tax-free until 1983, not because of a specific exemption but because of an interpretation of its benefits as a Government grant, really a gratuity, and not an earned right. When the Social Security law was drafted in 1935, some feared the Supreme Court might rule it unconstitutional because of its unprecedented linkage of levying taxes and granting benefits in a social insurance system. So the parts of the law granting benefits were kept entirely separate from the parts imposing taxes.

But if the benefits weren't connected to the taxes, what were they? One Treasury ruling said Social Security was "considered a payment in promotion of the general welfare and is not taxed," while the taxable portion

of a civil service pension was "considered to be in the nature of deferred compensation paid by the employer."

This distinction is damaging to Social Security, which also grows out of employment and is paid for by employees and by employer contributions—a deferred wage.

Besides reinforcing the program's philosophical basis, taxing Social Security benefits would end up costing the elderly less than the benefit cuts proposed as an alternative. Since the proposed tax (like the current tax) exempts single taxpayers making less than \$25,000 a year and couples making under \$32,000, only 22 percent of beneficiaries would pay. And those taxes would most affect the elderly early on, when they can best afford it. Total income, including work earnings and private pension income, which is not indexed for inflation, often declines over the years. Tax rate brackets and exemptions increase with inflation. So over time, a larger share of income falls into a lower bracket or becomes exempt, allowing retirees to keep more of their benefits in old age, when they most need them.

By contrast, cutbacks in cost-of-living adjustments or an across-the-board reduction in benefits would affect lower-income people as well as higher-income people and would tend to hit harder as retirees grew older.

Ultimately, Social Security should be taxed as regular income, without special low-income exemptions. But eliminating exemptions now would cut too deeply into what many pensioners count on. Instead, inflation will eventually make today's low-income thresholds obsolete, while regular income tax exemptions will insure that about 40 percent of recipients will still pay no taxes on benefits.

The President's proposal would reduce the deficit some \$32 billion in five years. But the major virtues of this particular plan are philosophical: to promote tax equity and to emphasize working people's earned right to Social Security by treating it like any other earned pension.

IN SUPPORT OF THE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1993

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor Amendments Act of 1993. This legislation, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL, would revise the boundaries of this unique national park, and would reauthorize the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission to allow the preservation and enhancement of the corridor.

Without question, the Blackstone River Valley is one of the most historically significant areas of our Nation. As the birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution, it was here in the mill towns and cities between Worcester and Providence that America emerged as an industrial power. And in this, the 200th anniversary of the opening of the Slater Mill in Pawtucket, RI, the first working mill in America, I believe it is especially appropriate that

we take this opportunity to strengthen our commitment to preserving the rich historical, cultural, and natural resources of this region.

I am pleased that boundaries of the corridor will be revised to include the Rhode Island towns of Glocester, Smithfield, and Burrville. As an original cosponsor I believe that this legislation is critical to building on the commitment that has been made to revitalizing this valuable national resource.

I commend the communities throughout the region, and the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission, for their efforts toward preserving the character of the Blackstone River Valley, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE RASNER FARM OF WALLACE, MI

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Rasner farm of Wallace, MI, located in Menominee County in Michigan's First District, which I represent. On July 23, 1993, the farm will be honored as a Michigan Centennial Farm. A symbol of pride and dedication, the Rasner farm, owned by Kenneth Rasner, Jr., joins the rank of 22 other centennial farms in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

A centennial farm is a working farm of 10 or more acres that has been owned by a family for at least 100 years. The Rasner family has proudly worked the 440-acre farm for 108 years. Wilhelm Rasner built the farm in 1885. An example of the American dream fulfilled, Wilhelm immigrated from Germany with his wife and three children in hope of a better life. Originally a barn boss at a sawmill, Wilhelm turned to farming when the mill burned down. He then bought the land which has held the farm, an attribute to American workmanship, for four generations. Inherited by Albert Rasner, he and his wife farmed the land until 1948, when their son, Kenneth Rasner, Sr., assumed the task. After operating the farm for 28 years, the farm was passed to Kenneth Rasner, Jr., who, under the watchful eye of his father, learned the skills that have been passed down from generation to generation. Kenneth now operates the farm with his wife, Linda, and their six children.

The Rasners reside in the original house that was built on the farm, but the farm itself has grown immensely. Four silos, a Harvester, and a barn control the landscape. Kenneth and his father built an addition onto the barn a few years ago which holds up to 80 cows. The rest of the farm consists of corn and alfalfa.

Mr. Speaker, the Rasner farm is a model for America; a model of perseverance, dedication, and industriousness that constitutes the backbone of America. At times, farmers lead a thankless job, providing for others without a word of gratification. Today, I would like to personally thank the Rasners for their tireless efforts in making America into the land of opportunity that it is today. Congratulations Rasners, and best wishes.

THE ILLITERACY OF CLINTONOMICS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, despite President Clinton's claim that his economic package will stimulate the economy, the reality is that his proposals will stifle economic growth. As a result of Clinton's heavy taxes, many small businesses will be crippled which will, in turn, cause the unemployment rate to increase and consumer prices to rise. Added to the increases in his budget package, consumers will be hit in the future with even higher taxes to pay for the Clinton health care proposal, which will be coupled with a decrease in quality of those services. In his article from the June 21, 1993 issue of the Wall Street Journal Michael Boskin clearly illustrates the devastating impact of the Clinton economic and health plans. I submit Mr. Boskin's article to my colleagues and urge them to read and consider his conclusions.

THE ILLITERACY OF CLINTONOMICS

(By Michael Boskin)

The White House seems to believe that President Clinton's problems are the result of communication foul-ups, inadequate focus on his economic program and the media's fascination with haircuts, Hollywood, travel scandals and extremist nominations. I believe that the president and his administration are suffering from a much deeper systemic problem: economic illiteracy.

To be sure, every president has uttered illiterate remarks on the economy. George Bush's after-dinner comment that credit-card interest rates had not fallen with other rates led the Senate to pass a rate cap. This foolish antimarket notion would have bankrupted many major retailers, but fortunately, after much embarrassment to the president, the rate cap was squelched. Sometimes, we end up with harmless nonsense, such as Gerald Ford's "Whip Inflation Now (WIN)" buttons.

On other occasions economic illiteracy has, given the prevailing political winds, produced policies that greatly damaged the economy and ultimately the president. Richard Nixon's wage and price controls and Jimmy Carter's energy regulation are two obvious examples. Probably the most illiterate economic statement ever made by a president was Mr. Carter's late 1978 national TV plea to the Fed to lower interest rates to fight impending double-digit inflation.

A FUNDAMENTAL DISTRUST

What is most deeply disturbing about the Clinton administration is that a fundamental distrust of free enterprise permeates its policies and public pronouncements. I raise this issue not to embarrass the president, but in the hope he will get on a sensible course while he still has time. Consider the record of only the first few months of this administration:

First, the president claimed he presented the first "honest budget" in many years. It was to reduce the budget deficit \$500 billion over four years. But Mr. Clinton was the first president ever to use gross rather than net numbers for his budget presentation. The \$500 billion claimed in deficit reduction did not subtract out the \$170 billion of new spending (called "investment") and tax cuts

the president was proposing. Worse yet, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that the president's spending proposals exceeded the limits in the budget law by more than \$60 billion. The congressional budget committees had to include unspecified additional spending cuts to make up the difference.

The president also said there was \$1 of spending cuts for every \$1 of tax increases. This position came after backing off an original pledge of \$2 for \$1. The \$1-\$1 position was accomplished by calling lots of tax increases "outlay reductions" and large entitlement increases "tax cuts"; counting more than \$60 billion of spending cuts that were already required by law; and claiming savings from unspecified administrative and managerial reforms and hoped-for interest savings from a twist on the maturity composition of the national debt that will backfire if short-term interest rates rise. An "honest" accounting showed \$6 of tax increases for every \$1 of spending cuts in the original Clinton program.

Contrary to the president's claims that his program will spur growth and create jobs, there is nothing to help the economy grow—no real attempts to remove the tax barriers to saving, investment and entrepreneurship, nothing to improve the incentive to start or expand a business and create jobs. In fact, his proposal does the opposite.

For example, a sizable fraction of the higher-income taxes are taxes on small business profits. Eighty percent of American businesses are not incorporated and pay taxes on the same 1040 form you and I use. The large increase in tax rates on small businesses will reduce their after-tax profits, a primary source of funds for business expansion in the sector of the economy that creates most jobs. Even with the marginal improvements being made in Congress, the tax increases will still greatly exceed the spending cuts, increase sheltering and retard growth—even more so if Sen. Bill Bradley's capital-gains tax surcharge in the Senate Finance Committee bill becomes law. The new spending programs will grow more than projected, revenue growth will be disappointing, the economy will slow, and the program will reduce the deficit much less than expected.

Next, from months of leaks, it appears that the health-care reform proposals will be a sort of national health insurance in drag, combined with a massive disguised redistributive tax. The government prescribes a standard, comprehensive plan. Voters will be told that they are not paying taxes, just premiums to health alliances. The taxes will be "on employers" (a recent leak suggested a 12% payroll tax), even though this means that wages and employment will decline as employers foot the bill for health insurance. Currently the dollar amount of health insurance for most Americans is deducted from pay directly or indirectly through lower wages. A growing number choose among plans based on cost and services. A tax that is a percentage of wages destroys any link between individual health-care choices and cost, and disguises the redistribution of income. Price controls will be "voluntary," although there will be a backup federal system. The federal government will set global budgets, but they will be enforced by the states.

What does that mean? The amount you spend on something is the price times the quantity, adjusted for quality. That means either price controls, rationing or a decrease in quality—e.g., slower rates of innovation in everything from new life-saving drugs to detection technology. Claims that the costs

will be kept down by phasing the plan in are erroneous. That will just disguise the eventual cost. The radical restructuring is overkill, far beyond what is necessary to deal with the problems of access and cost.

Finally, let us consider the remarkable sequence of illiterate microeconomic pronouncements and policies emanating from the administration. First came the lambasting of the pharmaceutical companies, attacked for high prices on their few successful drugs. Next up were the health insurance companies. Then came the energy companies. Then someone discovered that banks were making profits (God forbid!) on student loans. One of the Clintonites' few spending "cuts" is nationalizing the student loan program in the Education Department, allegedly saving \$4 billion. Does anybody really still believe that the program can be run more effectively by a large government bureaucracy than by the private sector?

Then came the first lady's famous pronouncements: "too much profiteering," "price gouging," and "too many people are making too much money" in health care. The prospect of price controls and these populist charges surely are not going to get hospitals to hire new workers. Besides, what laws did any of these industries violate? Were the prices rigged? If so, where is the antitrust enforcement? Worse yet, who's next?

My award for the most illiterate statement goes to the vice president's ridiculous claim that a radical expansion of environmental regulation will actually help the economy. The most dangerous statements are those favoring managed trade and targets, thereby sanctioning cartels, undermining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and risking the trade liberalization that is the world's best hope for stronger economic growth.

ANTIMARKET ACTIVITY

The administration's rhetoric about the private sector reminds me of my conversations with the then-Soviets and East Europeans in 1989. They had learned the vocabulary of private markets, but they had no conceptual basis and little experience to understand what it meant. Obviously, the Clintonites are better informed than that, but it appears that we are in for a period of unprecedented antimarket government activity at a time when, virtually everywhere, countries are relying less on government and more on private initiative and markets.

The president needs his policies and pronouncements to be based on a coherent conceptual framework that is relevant to late 20th-century market economics, or the world economic community will lose even more confidence in American leadership, and Mr. Clinton will fail to accomplish his laudable objective of enhancing economic growth.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY AND PAUL COULOMBE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on July 3, I was privileged to attend a cookout in an extraordinary place, in which patriotism at its best was being manifested. Nancy and Paul Coulombe maintain a residence for American veterans who have fallen on hard

times. The accompanying article from the Sunday Enterprise, of Brockton, MA, does an excellent job of describing the home that Paul and Nancy Coulombe have made for so many veterans. Nancy Coulombe is herself, as the article notes, the daughter of a veteran who was always active in helping his fellow veterans, and her husband Paul is a distinguished veteran as well.

The article by Lois Wheelock describes the wonderful work the Coulombes do. I ask that it be printed here as an example to other people of how two concerned, compassionate citizens express their love for country, and to add my personal testimony, having participated in the Independence Day cookout at the Coulombe's residence, that this is a place where it becomes clear that properly expressed, love of country and love for other people come together perfectly.

COUPLE'S HOME SERVES AS HAVEN FOR DISABLED VETERANS (By Lois Wheelock)

PLYMPTON.—For as long as anyone can remember, the large white house on the fringe of town that sits on a knoll overlooking Cedar Street has been a haven for disabled veterans.

Although today there are 12 such men residing there under the supervision of current owners, Nancy and Paul Coulombe, town officials are still not quite certain what to call the home or exactly what category of zoning it falls under. Is it a guest house? Boarding house? Or possibly a rest home?

Confusion over the home's nomenclature is the least of Nancy Coulombe's worries. At one time, when such houses were still under the jurisdiction of the Veteran's Administration, she says, they were termed "foster homes."

"Now," she says with a bemused smile, "I think we're referred to as "managed-care facilities."

She also asserts that the issue was resolved back in 1987 when she came under the scrutiny of the town's inspectors and worked with them to bring the building up to code. At that time, Coulombe says, she was advised that the home was a pre-existing, non-conforming use, or in other words, "grandfathered."

Of greater concern to her at the moment, in addition to just running the place, which seems to be in a perpetual state of repair and renovation, is protecting her reputation, which recently was called into question by a disgruntled former employee. The woman, who also called the Enterprise with an anonymous "tip," made a series of phone calls to state and local police, Old Colony Elderly Services, local officials and even, according to Nancy, the FBI.

As a result, the Coulombes have had to endure weeks of phone calls, inquiry and investigation by the various departments, all of which ended in vindication for them.

Cathy Nelson of Old Colony Elderly Services, a state-funded protection agency, stated in her finding, "There is no basis for the allegations. The charges could not be substantiated," she added.

Building Inspector John Norrman and Fire Chief John Walker, who recently completed a safety inspection of the home, also gave their stamp of approval.

What troubles Nancy is the ease with which an individual can level unfounded charges, setting off a flurry of official activity that costs taxpayers money. "What happens to her?" she asks, referring to the apparent lack of consequences for her accuser.

As for Nancy and her husband, the last few weeks have taken a toll. "It was nerve-racking," says Nancy. Despite the fact that someone lied, the allegations lead to suspicions, rumors and all kinds of speculation that is grounded in ignorance. On top of everything, she noted, at about the time the calls were being made, one of the younger boarders, Bobby Calef, disappeared while hiking in the woods in back of the house and was missing for several days.

Calef, who fell after climbing a tree, injuring his hip and leg, eventually dragged himself back to the house after laying in the woods for three days. He was hospitalized briefly and is currently on crutches and receiving physical therapy for his injuries but appears to be taking the incident in stride. As for Nancy, alluding to the account of the "missing man" in the paper, she muttered, "I suppose there were some people who thought we were burying bodies up here."

The Coulombes believe that some of the misunderstanding about the facility stems from their confrontation with the VA six years ago over that organization's attempt to impose federal fire codes, which Nancy says, would have been prohibitively expensive. With money from the sale of her West Bridgewater home, the Coulombes decided to take the matter to court.

Two years and \$20,000 later they won the right to operate independently from the VA as a private business. The men under her care, however, are still free to avail themselves of VA services and make frequent visits for recreational events, doctors and social worker visits and therapy.

What money was left from the sale of her former home was spent on renovations to "make the house livable" and bring it up to local codes. "We've gone room by room," says Nancy, adding that her husband, a licensed contractor, and her son-in-law have done most of the work. The most extensive project involved a large addition to the rear of the house with two decks where the men can smoke and look out on the cranberry bogs that surround the property. At present the kitchen is undergoing expansion. At the same time, old shingles are being replaced with clapboard siding as rotted sheathing caused by a leaking gutter is removed and replaced.

Nancy bought the five-acre property from the Lund family 10 years ago with her former husband. Unwilling to face the prodigious amount of work required to upgrade the home, he left, she says, less than a year later. She, however, decided to stick it out.

Everything in her background points to Nancy's making a success of the home. She studied business administration at Boston University and has in the past run her own catering and cleaning businesses. She handles the bookkeeping and administrative work for the home.

Although she never served in the military, she has worked for veterans causes most of her adult life. "My father, who passed away last year at the age of 92," she says, "was a World War I veteran and musician who toured during World War II with the Swingtime Review Show for the USO."

He taught her to play piano and brought her along on tours, she says. Nancy is currently an officer with the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary and in that capacity assists the Lions Club each year with organizing the Memorial Day Parade.

To this day Nancy volunteers to do music recreation therapy at the VA and performs at jamborees with her Silver Wings Band. It was during one of her performances that she

met her current husband, who was at the VA for outpatient care. He turned out to be the lead singer the band was looking for.

"Paul provides the structure here because of his strength of character," says Nancy, adding, "I couldn't run the place without him." She laughs and says, "I'm like the guys' mother, they don't really listen to me."

A combat veteran, Paul is someone the other vets can relate to. In some cases, it is Paul that a new boarder will respond to best, in other cases, it's Nancy who seems to trigger the healing process. They both take pride in their "success stories."

One such success is Jimmy, who Nancy says is "one of our true combat heroes" and what she calls a "star boarder." Paul found Jimmy on the streets in Boston, she says, where his hand had been crushed by a truck while he lays asleep in a gutter. He was bedraggled and incoherent. Today, Jimmy, who was awarded the Marine Silver Star for heroism in Viet Nam, is amiable and gregarious. He often walks the three miles into town for coffee and is a familiar sight striding purposefully along the town streets.

It was Jimmy who recently renamed the home, originally dubbed "Oasis Park" by Paul and Nancy, "Marine Manor." Lately, he told Nancy with a glimmer in his eye, he had been thinking of a new name "Cool House."

Jimmy credits Paul with turning him around and says of the home, "It's a good Christian place." In fact, the men do have Bible study one a week with volunteers who come in. One, Mary Dean of Center Street, who also serves as "chief cook and bottle washer" on occasion, calls the man "a blessing." A priest comes once a month to say Mass, and the men are taken out for church services on Christmas and Easter, says Nancy.

Her most recent success story, says Nancy, is Harold, who was brought to them on a Christmas Eve three years ago, supposedly just for the night. He had long hair and a beard and spoke to no one, she recalls. When it became apparent that Harold wanted to stay, he was appraised of the house hygiene rules to which he promptly conformed. The "wolfman" was transformed into quite a good looking man, she exclaims.

For the first year, Harold would talk only to Nancy, but since then has begun to mingle with the group more and more. The former homeless man and "town character" from a nearby coastal community now comes and goes on his bicycle and reliably turns up to perform his favorite chore, peeling potatoes.

Most of the men living at the home, says Nancy, could not make it on their own, although one former boarder did go on to get married and have children and is now a plumber, she notes. As her husband says, "Everyone is here for a reason." "To run such a place," she says, "you have to have a lot of patience and compassion. You have to love what you do."

WAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, thanks to a special program at Wayne Elementary School, in Wayne County, WV, students have a greater knowledge of drug abuse and prevention. The

program, Beginning Alcohol and Addictions Basic Education Studies (BABES), stems from the Federal Drug Free School and Communities Act and is part of West Virginia Governor Gaston Caperton's Drug Free Communities Program. Leadership from both the State and Federal Government provides this added drug abuse prevention education for children, and a \$7,000 grant from the Prester Center for Mental Health Services funds the program.

This educational approach teaches the dangers of drugs in a simple and nonthreatening way. Through activities such as puppet shows and story lessons, children are taught self-esteem and ways for coping with substance abuse at home. BABES also provides services to the community as an outreach program which involves parents as well as students. It is an outstanding example of what the Nation needs to fight the ongoing problem of drug abuse. Danita Stiltner, an instructor with the BABES Program, calls the educational series "a total systems approach to substance abuse prevention."

This program is a beacon of hope for drug prevention in America; teaching our children early helps them grow up drug free. I commend all of those involved in making the BABES Program a success.

I encourage my colleagues in Congress, Mr. Speaker, to take programs like BABES back to their respective districts. Only through cooperation and support will programs like BABES succeed in reducing the drug problem.

CANON CITY RESOLUTION

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, last year, Canon City, CO, became the sister city to Valdai, Russia. The people of this American community merit recognition by the Congress for their efforts to establish a friendship and maintain a relationship with this Russian town in a time of conflict and change. Therefore, I request that the attached resolution of commendation be printed at this point in the RECORD. Thank you.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, RESOLUTION IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF CANON CITY, CO, AND VALDAI, RUSSIA, TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH GLOBAL FRIENDSHIPS

Whereas the people of Cañon City, Colorado established the Cañon City Russian Sister City Association in April of 1992 to foster a continuing relationship between the people of Cañon City and the people of a similar community in Russia to promote mutual understanding through cultural, political and economic exchange,

Whereas on May 18, 1992 the Council of Cañon City extended a formal invitation to the City of Valdai, Russia to become the sister city of Cañon City,

Whereas Cañon City, Colorado and Valdai, Russia have exchanged delegations to establish the basis for future cultural, political and economic exchanges,

Whereas on December 14, 1992 official representatives of the City of Valdai, Russia and Cañon City, Colorado signed Sister City

Affiliation Agreements pledging to promote international friendship, the observance of universal human rights, free market principles and an appreciation for international law through economic, political and cultural exchange programs,

Whereas the Cañon City Russian Sister City Association is the first Colorado community to have established a sister city affiliation with a Russian community,

Whereas the accomplishments of the Cañon City Russian Sister City Association have been officially recognized by the Governor of the State of Colorado and the Association received a Best First Year Program Award from Sister Cities International in 1993,

Now, therefore, in recognition of the contribution of Cañon City, Colorado and Valdai, Russia to the realization that we are all citizens of one world and members of one human community,

Be it hereby resolved that the Canon City, Colorado and Valdai, Russia are hereby commended and congratulated for their outstanding achievements and are encouraged to continue their efforts to promote world peace through international understanding.

TRIBUTE TO MELISSA DAWN BRUINS

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Melissa Dawn Bruins, a young woman who is taking an active role in combating the scourge of drugs in North Haledon, NJ, and its surrounding communities. Having completed a 17-week course, Melissa recently graduated from DARE [Drug Abuse Resistance Education] as well as being named a DARE essay award winner.

Through her involvement in DARE, Melissa has educated her peers and local communities on the dangers of drug abuse. Thanks to the efforts of individuals such as Melissa, we can be more confident of someday reaching a drug-free America.

Not only is Melissa a stellar community activist, she is also an honor student at the Eastern Christian Middle School, a recipient of the Presidential Academic Fitness Award, and a first chair violinist for the Ridgewood Symphony Youth Orchestra. Her dedication to academics, music, and community volunteer work is truly exemplary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring Melissa Dawn Bruins for her outstanding contributions to our community. I wish her well in her future endeavors and hope she continues on in the fight to rid our society of drug abuse.

50TH BIRTHDAY OF NAVY SEAL/ UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAM—THE ELITE OF THE ELITE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th birthday of one of the

most elite combat organizations in the history of warfare, the Navy's Underwater Demolition Team or as they are known today—Navy Seals.

First organized in World War II as the Naval Combat Demolition Unit, these brave underwater warriors were directly responsible for much of our military success, especially the D-Day invasion of Normandy and amphibious operations in the Pacific. Without the preliminary work of the Underwater Demolition Team on enemy barriers and positions, thousands of U.S. servicemen would have lost their lives during these operations.

Today, Navy Seals continue to carry on the brave tradition of the underwater demolition team by serving with distinction in Operation Urgent Fury, Operation Just Cause, and Operation Desert Storm, as well as countless other unpublicized but nevertheless strategically important military operations throughout the world.

I urge all of my colleagues and fellow countrymen to join me in saluting the underwater demolition team and Navy Seals on the occasion of their 50th birthday. Congratulations to the elite of the elite.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY "ICEMAN"
BUTLER

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jerry "Iceman" Butler, an award-winning performer, producer, and composer who is being honored for his 35 years in the entertainment industry by the Midwest Radio and Music Association at its third annual convention in Chicago.

Mr. Butler began his distinguished career with Curtis Mayfield in Chicago in 1958. That same year, he wrote "For Your Precious Love," which launched Jerry Butler and the Impressions and became the first of his eight gold records. Other gold records include, "Moon River," "He'll Break Your Heart," "Only the Strong Survive," and "Ain't Understanding Mellow".

A 1991 inductee into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, Mr. Butler has been nominated for three Grammy Awards and is the recipient of two Billboard magazine awards, a CLIO Award, several ASCAP and BMI awards for songwriting and producing, and the President's Award from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Science. As a composer and producer, his efforts helped expose the talents of such artists as Jeffrey Osborne, Brenda Lee Eager, Natalie Cole, and Thelma Houston.

Mr. Butler has toured London, Amsterdam, Lisbon, and the Caribbean and performed at some of the world's most renowned showrooms, including Ceasars Palace, the Copacabana, the Apollo Theatre, Carter Barron, the Greek Theatre, and the Regal Theatre.

Since the early sixties, Mr. Butler has been involved in the civil rights movement in this country. As an entertainer, he was often de-

precated more every day. I applaud the impact of these women, and I commend all the St. Andrew ladies for the vital role they play. May they enjoy a well-deserved 70th anniversary celebration.

IN SUPPORT OF THE BLACKSTONE
RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HER-
ITAGE CORRIDOR AMENDMENTS
ACT OF 1993

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor Amendments Act of 1993. This legislation, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL, would revise the boundaries of this unique national park, and would reauthorize the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission to allow the preservation and enhancement of the corridor.

Without question, the Blackstone River Valley is one of the most historically significant areas of our Nation. As the birthplace of the American industrial revolution, it was here in the mill towns and cities between Worcester and Providence that America emerged as an industrial power. And in this, the 200th anniversary of the opening of the Slater Mill in Pawtucket, RI, the first working mill in America, I believe it is especially appropriate that we take this opportunity to strengthen our commitment to preserving the rich historical, cultural, and natural resources of this region.

I am pleased that boundaries of the corridor will be revised to include the Rhode Island towns of Glocester, Smithfield, and Burrillville. As an original cosponsor I believe that this legislation is critical to building on the commitment that has been made to revitalizing this valuable national resource.

I commend the communities throughout the region, and the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission, for their efforts towards preserving the character of the Blackstone River Valley, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO COL. DAVID M.
EMLING, USA FORMER COM-
MANDER OF TOOEELE ARMY
DEPOT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, Colonel David M. Emling, United States Army, has served as commander of the Tooele Army Depot [TEAD] complex from July 1991 through July 1993. Headquarters at Tooele, UT, the TEAD complex comprises eight separate sites in six States and employs over 4,000 personnel. During his tenure managing this multimission complex, Colonel Emling administered an annual operating budget of \$253 million and was ap-

nieed accommodations in hotels and restaurants as he toured in the South. He became involved in the political process, helping to elect public officials at all levels of government. In 1986, Mr. Butler launched his own career into public office, successfully being selected to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, IL. He was reelected in 1990 and continues to distinguish himself as an effective advocate for the needs of the residents of Cook County.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Butler has been my good friend for many years. A humble, dedicated entertainer, composer, producer, husband, and father, he certainly is deserving of the Midwest Radio and Music Association's tribute. I am privileged to be his friend and proud to enter these words of congratulations into the RECORD.

IN HONOR OF THE ST. ANDREW
LADIES SOCIETY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the St. Andrew Ladies Society will celebrate its 70th anniversary in New Haven, CT. I am pleased to pay tribute to this extraordinary institution—New Haven's oldest Italian-American women's organization.

Founded by 19 young women in July 1923, the St. Andrew ladies society quickly became an essential part of our community. In the decades since, the group has grown dramatically while retaining its character as an active local force and a preserver of tradition. The women of the society gather each month to nurture special ties, and to help lead the historic Wooster Square neighborhood that is the focus for Italian-Americans in New Haven.

The Ladies are much more than an extension of the St. Andrew apostle society; they have supported its aims but also reached out generously on their own. From student scholarship recipients to St. Michael's Church and the ninth-century Amalfi Cathedral in Italy, many worthy causes continue to benefit from the ladies society. Its members have assumed a critical responsibility—maintaining the Italian heritage that thousands of Greater New Haven residents share. It is a heritage which I grew up with—an entire culture, deeply meaningful and important to our community. That community depends on people like the St. Andrew ladies, who show a tremendous commitment to the traditions and the friendships of Wooster Square. The ladies' mission is to renew our history and help pass it along.

They have richly fulfilled that mission. The St. Andrew Ladies Society now includes third and fourth-generation members, young women inspired by the exemplary involvement of their mothers, aunts, and cousins. In fact, this organization which relies on families has itself developed into a kind of family. Five of the original founding members are still with us: Carmela Verderame Catuogno, Rose Sapiente DelPizzo, Julia Leone Farace, Rose Alfone Proto, and Anna Invingible. They were pioneers 70 years ago, and their efforts are ap-

responsible for 67 percent of the Department of Defense's stockpile of toxic chemical munitions. Under Colonel Emling's command, the TEAD complex remained responsive, flexible, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective. He has been adamant that customers' stringent quality and schedule needs be met and has demanded that dollars spent were fully justified and expended wisely.

Colonel Emling was responsible for overseeing the completion of a major military construction project, the Consolidated Maintenance Facility, which is a state-of-the-market automated overhaul facility. As a result of his personal involvement, the \$37 million building was completed on time and within projected cost—a rare feat these days—and the \$74 million equipment contract was reduced by over \$650 thousand with no degradation to required performance. Also, under Colonel Emling's leadership, the closure of Fort Wingate Depot Activity was accomplished a year earlier than scheduled, which, when combined with initiatives such as moving ammunition requiring demilitarization from Fort Wingate to TEAD, resulted in a savings of over \$12 million.

Under Colonel Emling's command, TEAD continued its enviable record in the environmental arena. The State of Utah praised the depot for running the best environmental management program of any Federal installation within the State. TEAD was also recognized by the director of Army Safety with a special award of excellence for its proactive safety programs and has won the Department of Defense's Value Engineering Award for four consecutive years—with a total of \$53 million saved.

Colonel Emling directed the use of Reserve Component Ordnance and Transportation Corps units to move base realignment and closure ammunition stocks requiring relocation, resulting in a savings of over \$500 thousand, as well as providing real world training for reserve soldiers. He was instrumental in the development of the Department of the Army and Army Materiel Command's policy to utilize the Army Arsenal Act allowing depots to compete to manufacture supplies for the Army. Colonel Emling led the efforts to design and manufacture a high-mobility trailer that the Army used as a pilot case for the Arsenal Act authority through the use of make-or-buy decisions, thus paving the way for depots to compete in the future.

During Colonel Emling's tenure at TEAD, defense downsizing resulted in severe workload reductions and budget cutbacks with grave impact on the missions and people of the depot. Besides the closure of Fort Wingate, Colonel Emling provided guidance for downsizing three other depot activities and resized Tooele Army Depot's workforce by cutting it nearly 40 percent to match the funded workload. Though TEAD has faced some of its greatest challenges during his command, Colonel Emling never lost sight of the importance of employees' quality of life, with emphasis on the work environment, morale, and welfare of the people, and his actions have made this concern obvious.

Col. David Emling has distinguished himself as a strong commander through his quick comprehension, prompt attention to business,

sterling integrity, and a fine example for his subordinates to emulate. Colonel Emling's outstanding performance of duty is in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflects great credit upon himself, Tooele Army Depot, and the U.S. Army.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY MESHEL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Harry Meshel, a political mogul from my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens of the Mahoning Valley never had a more effective, successful representative in the Statehouse than Mr. Meshel. In his 22-year career as a public servant, he garnered a substantial commitment of State projects and funding that provided employment opportunities and improved the quality of life for the citizens of my district.

Mr. Meshel began his distinguished career after earning his B.S. degree in business administration from Youngstown State University and his M.A. degree in economics from Columbia University. He was named urban renewal director of Youngstown in 1969, after serving as the executive assistant to mayor Anthony B. Flask from 1964–68. One year later, he was elected to the Ohio General Assembly as a State senator, where he held positions from Democratic majority whip, 1974–75, to Democratic minority leader, 1981–82, to president and majority leader, 1983–84.

His influence as a member of the ways and means, state and local governments and economic development, science and technology committees enabled Mahoning Valley to benefit from over \$160 million in grants from the Ohio Department of Development for Valley business, and over \$200 million from numerous other resources for highways, water, sewer, and other infrastructure improvements. Because of his savvy, the Valley continues to receive over \$320 million each year in State dollars for vital programs and necessary programs.

Mr. Meshel's other accomplishments include the handicapped bill of rights, which opened employment, educational, and civil rights opportunities for the infirm. His legislation creating an economic development program that provided \$500 million for business expansion and job creation is unmatched by any other State. Mr. Meshel continues to serve the Mahoning Valley and the State of Ohio as the State chairman of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Meshel has received countless awards for his efforts, including honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Ohio University and the Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine, the top legislator award from the Ohio Union Patrolmen Association, and a Distinguished Service Award conferred by the President of the United States. The latter award was presented to Mr. Meshel for encouraging and promoting the employment of the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in honoring Mr. Meshel for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Mahoning Valley. The com-

munity is a better place because of his work. He has my eternal gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO COL. GEORGE P. SHAMER II

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

Ms. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Col. George P. Shamer II of the U.S. Air Force, an exemplary leader, and most importantly, and loving husband and father.

Colonel Shamer will be retiring July 23 after 24 years of outstanding service to the Air Force and our Nation. He will be retiring from his position as chief, Arms Control Division at the Pentagon. He was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (acquisition), Long Range Power Projection, Special Operation Forces, Airlift and Training Directorate in 1989.

Colonel Shamer was born July 8, 1947, in Long Beach, CA, and graduated from Porter-Guard School in Charleston, SC. He was awarded a bachelor of science degree and a second lieutenant commission from The Citadel in 1969.

Colonel Shamer is a command missileer with service as a combat crew member in the Minuteman I, II, III, and airborne launch control systems. He completed operational readiness training in the Minuteman I weapon system at Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, in August 1969. He then served as an instructor to the missile combat crew in the Minuteman I and later the Minuteman III weapons systems at the 90th Strategic Missile Bombardment Wing (heavy), Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD, as an airborne battle staff operations controller in the 4th Airborne Command Control Squadron. In this position, he served as chief of the airborne battle staff on the West Auxiliary Airborne Command and performed as a squadron instructor/evaluator for Joint Chiefs of Staff and Strategic Air Command emergency action procedures. In 1981, while assigned to Headquarters, Strategic Air Command and the joint strategic target planning staff in the Missile Tactics Division he developed special ICBM employment plans and consolidated planning factors used to build the single integrated operational plan—the U.S. nuclear war plan. In 1984, Colonel Shamer was assigned to the 341st Strategic Missile Squadron, Malmstrom Air Force Base, MT. He served as the operations officer for the 12th Strategic Missile Squadron and as commander, 10th Strategic Missile Squadron. He was the first squadron commander to certify as combat ready at Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize Colonel Shamer before my colleagues and to wish him the very best in the future as he brings to a close a long and distinguished career. His exceptionally meritorious service in the performance of outstanding service to the U.S. Air Force and our country will be genuinely missed. I also salute his lovely wife Christina and his son John who have been by his side the whole way. This family has served our Nation well and I wish them God's blessing in the years ahead.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 15, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for intelligence programs. SH-219

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on the flood and disaster relief in the mid-west. SR-332

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to review successes and failures of environmental regulation and to examine the need for new policies to achieve a sustainable future, including environmental and trade policies in a global economy. SD-406

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of M. Joycelyn Elders, of Arkansas, to be Medical Director in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, and to be Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-430

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robin Lynn Raphel, of Washington, to be Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs. SD-419

JULY 19

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 885, to limit the acceptance of gifts, meals, and travel by Members of Congress and congressional staff. SD-342

4:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Regional Defense and Contingency Forces Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-232A

JULY 20

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of David Russell Hinson, of Illinois, to be Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SR-253

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas J. Dodd, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, James J. Blanchard, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Canada, and Jeffrey Davidow, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela. SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. SH-216

11:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-232A

2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

3:00 p.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Small Business Administration. SR-428A

4:30 p.m.
Armed Services
Military Readiness and Defense Infrastructure Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-232A

JULY 21

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to mark up a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Small Business
Rural Economy and Family Farming Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Federal role in rural economic development. SR-428A

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward Vietnam. SD-419

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1040, to improve the United States education system to help Americans become more technologically literate and internationally competitive, and S. 1190, to establish an America Cares program to provide for the establishment of demonstration projects for the provision of vouchers and cash contributions for goods and services for homeless individuals, and to provide technical assistance and public information. SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to continue to mark up a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Alan H. Flanigan, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador, and John F. Maisto, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua. SD-419

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine the potential for the Yugoslav conflict to spread to other parts of the Balkans, and the effectiveness of U.S. and international efforts to keep the conflict from spreading. SD-628

July 14, 1993

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

15713

JULY 22

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to continue to mark up a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on U.S. agricultural trade with Mexico. SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to continue to mark up a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 472, to improve the administration and management of public lands, National Forests, units of the National Park System, and related areas by improving the availability of adequate, appropriate, affordable, and cost effective housing for employees needed to effectively manage the public lands, and S. 471, to establish a new area study process for proposed additions to the National Park System. SD-366

JULY 23

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to continue to mark up a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Business meeting, to continue to mark up a proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994. SR-222

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the General Services Administration's management of Federal property. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to review the report of the National Academy of Sciences' Committee to Review the Health Effects in Vietnam Veterans of Exposure to Herbicides. SD-G50

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Department of Energy's efforts to cleanup its nuclear weapons complex, focusing on the scope and cost of the cleanup program, the technological and managerial problems it faces, the standards governing the cleanup effort, and how priorities are set among competing cleanup projects. SD-366

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 150, to provide for assistance in the preservation of Taliesin in the State of Wisconsin, S. 278, to authorize the establishment of

the Chief Big Foot National Memorial Park and the Wounded Knee National Memorial in the State of South Dakota, S. 492 and H.R. 240, to provide for the protection of the Bodie Bowl area of the State of California, and S. 845, to provide for the addition of the Truman Farm Home to the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri. SD-366

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine Federal government contracting procedures. SD-342

AUGUST 3

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 318, to provide for the energy security of the Nation through encouraging the production of domestic oil and gas resources in deep water on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico, and S. 727, to establish a California Ocean Protection Zone. SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Veterans Administration mental health programs. SR-418