

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

USING TAX REFORM TO CURE THE
AILING HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are on the brink of the most important legislative reform of the century. At the request of the President, Congress is close to passing a comprehensive health care reform package. This reform package has a number of complex and important goals. The two central goals of the package are to, first, extend to all Americans the right to obtain health care. And next, to take on the ever-increasing problem facing health care: sky-rocketing cost. The trick is to do both without destroying the highest quality medical care in the world.

To achieve these goals, Congress is faced with some tough choices. After attempting to formulate a national health care plan under nearly 10 different Presidents, we have come to the end of a long journey, only to be faced with yet a final divide in our path. While both of these paths seem to lead to the same outcome, they travel vastly different directions.

Our two choices consist of the following: We can continue down the road of free competition that espouses the entrepreneurial American spirit, or we can reverse our history and institute a centralized, regulated system that builds in inefficiency and developmental stagnation. In every instance, in every country that has attempted to implement a centrally planned economy, the final outcome has been disaster. On the other hand, by depending on the free market system, our country has grown into the most powerful Nation in the world. Our innovation and technological development have continued to lead the world for decades, in every market segment.

This is especially true of the health care industry. Our entrepreneurial spirit has led to the development of lifesaving drugs, procedures, and medical devices. In my home district of Houston, our medical center is one of the best in the world. The Texas Heart Institute is the world leader in heart surgery, and in the development of artificial heart research. In fact, a recent article in U.S. News and World Report ranked M.D. Anderson Hospital as one of the Nation's top hospitals. These advances would not be possible under a Government-run, centrally planned system. I, for one, am not willing to threaten our current research and development programs and simply administer the current technology levels to our citizens. Why change the portion of our system that works?

While the current health care system encourages technology and new innovative procedures, it also discourages thrifty application. The central cause of this inefficiency in the present system is the process we use to purchase our health care. For those that can af-

ford to purchase health insurance, they usually do so through their employers. Many employers pay about 80 percent of the cost, while the employee pays the remaining 20 percent. A large number of employers cover the entire cost of their employees health insurance. Since the cost to the employee is slight, and since employees are sheltered from the true difference in cost among plans, they are encouraged to obtain as much coverage as possible. If employers and employees are willing to purchase the most expensive health plans, providers respond by raising their prices and offering Cadillac health plans. Under this system, no one is fully aware of the cost of the plan. Employees are shielded, employers are shielded, and plans are free to increase prices. Thus, the cost of health care is much higher than it should be, since there are no rewards for providers to lower their prices.

To create the proper incentive for employees and employers, the pricing of health plans should be adjusted to allow individuals to pocket the difference if they purchase low-cost plans, which would subsequently encourage providers to lower cost in order to keep their market share. Consumers who chose to pay more for health care coverage would expect better service for the added cost. Thus, consumers would have the incentive to join a health plan that effectively manages their costs, while those plans that were not efficient and performed poorly in providing services would lose customers and go out of business.

One proposal by Senator BRADLEY corrects the incentive structure in the purchasing of health plans. Senator BRADLEY's plan imposes an excise tax on high-cost health insurance premiums. By applying this tax only to the high-cost plans, this proposal helps to achieve a balance in the incentive structure for purchasing health care. The current Internal Revenue Code rewards wealthy people who have higher marginal tax rates and more expensive benefits. By adopting an equalizing measure such as Senator BRADLEY's, we can reduce the cost of subsidizing the wealthy and save the Treasury billions each year. This savings could be used to help finance subsidies for poor people to help achieve the other goal of our health reform package: universal coverage.

Therefore, by restructuring the pricing of health plans to encourage consumers to purchase more efficient plans, we can effectively reduce the costs of health care, while at the same time provide a subsidy for those who are unable to afford health care. This proposal is not a new suggestion; in fact, it has been under consideration for some time.

The 1980 National Health Care Reform Act proposed by Representatives GEPHARDT and Stockman included a similar provision as a central component. Other proponents have included Senator CHAFEE, and Representatives COOPER and GRANDY. We all recognize the perverse incentive structure embedded in the

present Tax Code on our health care system, but we have failed to remedy the problem in previous reform efforts. For example, the current bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means has provisions that call for employer defined contributions of 80 percent of three categories of different plans, thus subsidizing the high-cost category plan more than the low-cost categories. Under this arrangement, employees are rewarded with a larger employer contributions for choosing the more expensive plan. We must stop such inefficient decisionmaking.

I encourage all Members to make the tough choices that will enable us to reform the health care system by providing universal coverage and correcting the incentive structure in the health care system. Let's keep the principles of market competition as a central component of our economy and our health care system.

[From the Washington Post, July 13, 1994]

HEALTH CARE TAX REFORM

One of the stronger provisions in the health care bill the Senate Finance Committee approved earlier this month was an amendment by Sen. Bill Bradley. The excise tax on high-cost health insurance premiums is a blend of tax reform and health care cost containment—an effort to use the one to achieve the other.

It would limit or counter a basic tax break that favors the better-off and would use the money instead to help buy health insurance for the poor. That's a good exchange, and the measure would also have the virtue of discouraging people from buying more care than they need by raising its price. The proposal could be more sharply designed, as Mr. Bradley himself would concede, but it points in the right direction. Health care reform can only succeed if accompanied by cost containment. If Congress decides to rely on competitive forces instead of government controls to hold down costs, this will make the competition keener. Who's not for that?

Current tax law heavily subsidizes employer-paid health insurance. Employees don't have to count the employer-paid premiums as taxable income, even though the premiums are as much a part of their compensation as their pay. Organized labor particularly loves the exclusion, which it helped build at the bargaining table into the third-largest federal health care program, after Medicare and Medicaid. That's one of the reasons there's little enthusiasm for attacking it; it's the tax version of an entitlement. But it costs the Treasury more than \$50 billion in lost income tax a year, and at least in its present form it's bad tax policy. As a matter of equity, all forms of income ought to be equally taxed—as labor itself has often been first to argue.

The case for narrowing the exclusion is all the stronger because, on average, the greater savings go to the better-off. They tend to have more generous insurance—more dollars per household excluded from tax—and each dollar of exclusion is worth more to them because they face higher tax rates. The exclusion produces inequities within income classes as well. Two households with similar incomes will pay different taxes because one

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

receives part of its income in the form of health insurance premiums that are exempt from tax and the other does not.

The exclusion affects health care costs by making them even more surreal. The employee is doubly cushioned against them because the government joins the employer in paying them. Why bother to economize in a case like that?

Critics of the exclusion have urged that it be capped. At tax time, any employer-paid premiums over a certain amount would have to be counted as income. Taxpayers would be reminded of the cost of their care and given an annual incentive to control it. For political reasons, Sen. Bradley chose not to attack the exclusion directly and raise the tax of individuals. Rather, he would go at it obliquely and impose the tax on insurance companies. That would muffle the effect a little. But over time it would still likely make the buyers of high-priced care more cost-conscious.

Current federal policy blurs the cost of health insurance. The higher the cost, the greater the blur. Mr. Bradley would take a modest first step toward turning that around. Why not?

IN HONOR OF DR. JAMES TURNER
OF MARSHALL, IL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. James Turner, a distinguished physician from my district. Dr. Turner has served the people of the 19th District as a family practitioner at Cork Medical Center in Marshall, IL since finishing his residency 5 years ago. I believe Dr. Turner's commitment to providing quality health care to a rural community sets an example to those involved in reforming our Nation's health care system.

Recently I held a number of town meetings in my district to discuss health care reform and the possible effects it may have on providing medical services to a majority of my constituents who live in rural communities. These very enlightening and informative meetings reinforced that any health care package Congress passes must protect and provide health care services to those Americans who live and work in rural settings.

I would like to honor Dr. Turner's fine work and commitment to providing the people of my district with quality health care services by including in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article published about Dr. Turner and his work as a rural physician. As Congress continues to examine ways in which to reform our current health care system, Dr. Turner is an example of what is right with the existing system. The dedication and compassion he gives to his profession is truly an inspiration to all of us.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FAMILY PRACTICE
PHYSICIAN

Before James Turner, D.O., has an opportunity to sit at his desk and before his "office hours" officially begin, his nurse approaches him. "Doctor, are you available to see a patient?"

The patient has a piece of metal in his eye. Dr. Turner extracts it. Before he finishes with the early bird, another patient is waiting.

The day has begun at Cork Medical Center in Marshall, Illinois, for Dr. Turner, a family practitioner.

"Eighty percent of medical school students start out as primary care physicians," says Dr. Turner during a brief break, "but as medical students are exposed to high technology, interest dwindles in primary care."

"After all," Dr. Turner says, "We're not very glamorous. We practice basic meat and potatoes medicine." Evidenced by his next patient, a 3-year-old, who is ill. He discusses a recent fall the child had and related similar stories to the girl's mother about his sons.

In another room, nicknamed the "Antique Room" for its motif, he interviews a young pregnant woman. The interview begins: "This is your baby, I'm just here to help." After the unhurried conversation, he's off to another patient.

Each time Dr. Turner exits one of his three exam rooms where he treats 40 patients daily, the phone in the hallway is ringing. Dr. Turner answers, and talks with one of the approximately 100 patients, Union Hospital personnel or physicians he will field calls from during the day. He talks about illnesses, and spends time referring callers and patients to Union Hospital and other areas at Cork Medical Center.

Cork Medical Center is a multi-physician practice at 410 North Second Street in Marshall, a rural community in Clark County with a population of approximately 3,300. Physicians at the center are family practitioners George T. Mitchell, M.D., Steven Macke, M.D., and David Davis, M.D. Richard T. Kirsten is the center's optometrist. Other services are provided at the center include physical and speech therapy, x-ray lab services and prenatal education.

"I was originally interested in emergency medicine," he said. "As I progressed through medical school, I realized I enjoyed people and their families. Emergency medicine didn't provide an avenue for that. Now, I get a chance to watch the family grow and I can work with them on a more personal basis. Sometimes it's emotionally difficult, but it's very fulfilling. You develop a certain bond with the family."

DO RURAL PHYSICIANS HAVE A LIFE?

A major question for many physicians entering primary care, especially in a rural setting, is "Will I have a life?" A good consideration, especially since Dr. Turner is enormously busy. But for a family practitioner, it's just an average day. "We take care of everybody," says Dr. Turner. "It definitely keeps me busy."

When he's not at the office, he sometimes gives annual physicals to large groups of children—sometimes in school—or is out making house calls. "Yes, we still make house calls," he says. "Sometimes it's necessary because the people cannot get out. They must be cared for."

He also emphasizes, "A birth can come at any time, which can turn anybody's schedule topsy turvy." He had at least 20 expectant mothers due in August and September.

"You can have a life, but you have to be organized," Dr. Turner says. He exercises regularly, coaches Little League and spends as much time as possible with his family. "You have to draw the line with work," he says. This evening, his "line" is 4:30 p.m. so he can make it to a Little League game.

"It's easy to take on everyone else's family and forget your own. You have to push, but you can get all of it in." He demonstrates this by calling the Pacers basketball team ticket office in Indianapolis. "One of my

boys wants to see Indiana play Charlotte," he says, cupping his hand over the mouthpiece. He finds out the Pacers aren't as organized as he is; he can't buy tickets yet for any of the Pacers' home games.

During the day, he periodically checks his desk, looks over charts, completes dictation, makes notes and signs forms. "The paperwork can literally choke you. But it has to be done." He gets up quickly, and is off again to see more patients.

And after the day at the office is done, if necessary, he goes back to Union Hospital to look in on any patients he's keeping an especially close eye on. "Family practitioners are the patients' anchor. When they go to the hospital, they know us. We speak in common language to them about their condition. We stay with them through their entire hospital experience." In an average evening, he will go home to receive about five phone calls from patients and the hospital.

Among the din of the ever-ringing phone, the worried mothers and the sick children, there is Dr. Turner, and other family practitioners like him, moving from exam room to exam room. He treats his patients, unhurriedly, whether it's physicals en masse at a public school or a house call to a patient who cannot get to his office.

"It's a very demanding occupation," says Dr. Turner. "But I love helping people. Being a family physician is something you have to love to do well."

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL HANDLEY

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. CARR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Michael Handley, a man whose record of hard work and dedication to his family, the state of Michigan, and the Communications Workers of America is an inspiration to us all.

Michael began his union career in the early 1950's working in Knoxville, TN. Since then he has served as president of Local 3805, president of the Knoxville Area Central Labor Council, assistant vice president for CWA District 3, Michigan director of the CWA, and vice president of CWA District 4.

Michael has given to our State through hours of community service. He has served on the Michigan State AFL-CIO Executive Board, the Greater Detroit Area Hospital Board, the Detroit United Fund, and the Michigan Air Pollution Control Board.

In addition to all the work Michael has done for his union and the State of Michigan, Michael is a devoted husband and father of three sons. Those of us who are familiar with the contributions he has made in his 40 years of service will be sorry to see him retire. His leadership will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely fitting that the U.S. House of Representatives honor outstanding individuals like Michael Handley. Please join me in wishing him and his family continued success and a happy retirement.

INDIANA'S ROLE IN PARTNERSHIP
FOR PEACE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, last year President Clinton unveiled the Partnership for Peace Program [PFP] to build security ties between NATO and the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe.

An integral component of the Partnership for Peace Program is the National Guard State Partnership Program. The State Partnership Program links selected U.S. National Guard units with the Defense Ministries of PFP participating countries in an effort to provide military support to civil authorities in response to civil emergencies.

The National Guard State Partnership Program also serves to cement people-to-people relationships between the citizen soldiers of the United States and the military establishments of the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. In so doing, the State Partnership Program exposes PFP participants to grass roots America. This experience further strengthens the cause of democracy building among members of the former Warsaw Pact.

To date, fourteen countries in Central and Eastern Europe have entered the National Guard State Partnership Program. One of the most successful programs to date is the Indiana-Slovakia State Partnership.

In this regard, I would like to bring to my colleague's attention 3 brief documents: a short description of the National Guard State Partnership Program; a summary of the Indiana-Slovakia State Partnership program; and a list of partnership states.

SUBJECT: SUPPORTING EMERGING DEMOCRACIES—THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES

1. As part of the U.S. military outreach to the nations of Central and Eastern Europe, and with Interagency Working Group approval, National Guardsmen, Army Reservists and other Reserve Component personnel are serving throughout the region to advise and assist nations in their transition to citizen-based, military organizations. The effort emphasizes the proper role of the military in a democracy, military subordination to civilian control and military support to civil authorities. The U.S. Reserve Components are seen as compelling role models for a capable yet cost-effective military structure.

2. Through resident Liaison Teams and short-term Traveling Contact Teams, the program provides non-lethal assistance and advice focused on building democratic military institutions with peacetime utility in support of civilian authorities. Training in warfighting skills is specifically prohibited. Assistance in such areas as disaster response, civil emergencies and humanitarian assistance is stressed.

3. As proven during the Gulf War, "when you bring the Guard and Reserve, you bring America." The Reserve Components consist of more than a million Americans serving in over 4,000 locations across the United States. It is part of the fabric of hometown USA. Involving National Guard and Reserve personnel, their families, communities and civilian

institutions in bolstering democratic institutions in emerging democracies is one way of providing quality expertise at a reasonable cost while directly involving the American people in the effort.

4. Under the "National Guard State Partnership Program," formal "State Partnerships" are now being developed between the National Guards of selected States and the Ministries of Defense in many of these nations. The purpose is to encourage long term institutional and people-to-people linkages and to cement sustained relationships that can extend well beyond military matters. Through such innovations, the National Guard in each State, supported by Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve and other U.S. Reserve Component personnel, can be the key link in providing a "Bridge to America" to encourage consensus support of this vital national security program. Such activities "Add Value to America and America's Role in the World" by providing a role model of a community-based national defense force while helping everyday Americans contribute directly to building free and democratic societies.

INDIANA-SLOVAKIA STATE PARTNERSHIP

The "National Guard State Partnership Program" currently hosts state partnerships with fourteen (14) countries throughout central and eastern Europe. The purpose of these partnerships is to help the militaries of these countries transition to democratic institutions, working under civilian authority. Of these, the Indiana-Slovakia partnership is a rising star. Following the approval for the Interagency Working Group (IWG), and the approval of the U.S. Ambassador, the National Guard of Indiana initiated its first contact with Slovakia. The first event was the arrival of a traveling contact team (TCT) in Bratislava, a group designed to present the "Partnership Program" to the Slovak government, formalize the relationship, and initiate this critical step to democracy. As recently as mid-May, an Indiana National Guard Colonel was assigned to lead a Military Liaison Team, a planning cell, working with the Slovak Ministry of Defense, to determine the civil-military needs insuring their transition to a democratic society. The recent developments associated with this particular partnership mark the beginning of what has proven to be a rapidly developing process of cooperation between the state and its partner nations. Developments and events planned for the coming months will involve the civilian and military leaders of Slovakia and build an enduring relationship with grass roots America, the citizens and citizen-soldiers of Indiana.

PARTNERSHIP STATES

Alabama—Romania.
Arizona—Kazakhstan.
California—Ukraine.
Colorado—Slovenia.
Illinois—Poland.
Indiana—Slovakia.
Maryland—Estonia.
Michigan—Latvia.
Ohio—Hungary.
Pennsylvania—Lithuania.
South Carolina—Albania.
Tennessee—Bulgaria.
Texas—Czech Republic.
Utah—Belarus.

SOCIAL SECURITY, THE BUDGET
PROCESS AND ENTITLEMENT
RECONCILIATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, later this week the House will take up H.R. 4604, the so-called Budget Control Act of 1994. That bill requires the President to establish entitlement spending targets for fiscal years 1994-97, and requires Presidential recommendations and congressional action on special reconciliation legislation to either address any breach of those targets or to raise the targets.

The question has been raised as to whether the act applies to Social Security, notwithstanding the current off-budget treatment of the Social Security trust fund receipts and outlays and prohibition on including any changes in Social Security through reconciliation legislation.

It is our position, as expressed in the minority views on the bill (H. Rept. 103-602, pt. 1, pp. 13-14), that this does indeed put Social Security back on budget for purposes of calculating overall entitlement targets for each year and for addressing any target overruns through special direct spending reconciliation legislation. The only direct spending exempted from the targets under the bill are net interest and deposit insurance.

While there may be some legitimate differences in statutory interpretation as to whether Social Security should be included in the mix of direct spending targets and legislation, the fact is that the President has already included Social Security under the targets on three separate occasions—in his initial targets on September 3, 1993, in his adjusted targets in his January, 1995 budget, and in his mid-session economic review issued this month.

This has all been done pursuant to the President's Executive Order 12857 issued on August 4, 1993, which contains language identical to that of H.R. 4604.

Under section 2 of the Executive order:

The initial direct spending targets for each of fiscal years 1994-1997 shall include shall equal total outlays for all direct spending except net interest and deposit insurance as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Under section 3 of the Executive order:

As part of each budget submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Director shall provide an annual review of direct spending and receipts.

Under section 6 of the Executive order of the Director of OMB shall adjust the direct spending targets prior to the submission of the President's budget for each of fiscal years 1995 to 1997. If the projected outlays exceed the targets, section 4 of the Executive order requires that the Director of OMB "shall include in the budget a special direct spending message" which includes certain information on direct spending together with the President's recommendations for addressing the target overruns.

Mr. Speaker, the inclusion of Social Security in the President's 1995 budget as part of the

new direct spending targets it would seem to be at odds with section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 which provides for the "off-budget status of OASDI Trust Funds." That section specifically prohibits the inclusion of the Social Security trust fund receipts and outlays in the President's budget or in the congressional budget for purposes of calculating new budget authority, outlays, receipts or deficits or surpluses. However, it can be argued that this is not at odds with the President's Executive order and H.R. 4604 since Social Security is only being counted for purposes of direct spending targets and not for overall budgetary aggregates.

A larger question is whether H.R. 4604, and its special direct spending reconciliation process run afoul of section 310(g) of the Budget Act which prohibits the consideration of reconciliation directives or legislation which affect Social Security receipts or outlays.

Section 310(g) was enacted as part of the 1985 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. Section 7 of H.R. 4604 says that reductions in outlays or increases in receipts resulting from direct spending reconciliation legislation "shall not be taken into account for purposes of any budget enforcement procedures under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act." The section 310(g) point of order is thus one such enforcement provision and therefore it can be argued that it does not apply to direct spending reconciliation legislation.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that Social Security has been thrown back into the budgetary mix by the President's Executive order and by H.R. 4604. It is at least back on budget for reconciliation purpose if not for purposes of calculating aggregate outlays, receipts, and deficits.

We, therefore, urge defeat of H.R. 4604 because it violates the special off-budget status given to the Social Security system. By subjecting it to reconciliation we are compromising and possibly threatening the integrity and soundness of the Social Security system given by existing statutory provisions. Social Security, which is currently in surplus, should not be used to bail out other entitlement programs which may be in trouble.

At the point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include a memorandum appeared by the Rules Committee minority staff, elaborating on our interpretation that Social Security could be used for direct spending reconciliation purposes under H.R. 4604. The memorandum follows:

[Memorandum]

Re inclusion of Social Security in direct spending messages under H.R. 4604.
To: Rules Committee Republicans.
From: Rules Committee minority staff.

Introduction: The Rules Committee majority was unable to refute our interpretation of H.R. 4604 that it in effect brings Social Security back on-budget for special direct spending reconciliation purposes. However, a case may be made that it does not based on section 5(f) of the bill. The purpose of this memo is to elaborate on the interpretation that Social Security would indeed be fair game for reconciliation under the bill.

Current budget act prohibition on Social Security reconciliation: Section 310(g) of the Budget Act ("Limitation on Changes to the

Social Security Act"), which was enacted as part of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) provides that it is not in order in the House or the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill or resolution, amendment thereto, or conference report thereon, "that contains recommendations with respect to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act."

Applicable provisions of H.R. 4604: Section 2(a) of the bill ("Establishment of Direct Spending Targets") requires that the initial direct spending targets for fiscal years 1994-97 "shall equal total outlays for all direct spending except net interest and deposit insurance. * * *

Section 4(b) of the bill ("Special Direct Spending Message by President") authorizes the President to make legislative changes "to reduce outlays, increase revenues, or both" in order to recoup or eliminate entitlement overages in whole or in part.

Section 4(c) ("Proposed Special Direct Spending Resolution") requires that President to submit a "special direct spending resolution" to implement his legislative recommendations through reconciliation directives to the appropriate House and Senate committees.

Section 4(e) ("Procedure if House Budget Committee Fails to Report Required Resolution") provides for the automatic discharge and privileged consideration of the President's direct spending reconciliation resolution if the Budget Committee fails to include direct spending reconciliation instructions in its budget resolution.

Section 5(f) of H.R. 4604 ("Application of Congressional Budget Act) provides that, "To the extent that they are relevant and not inconsistent with this Act, the provisions of Title III of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall apply in the House of Representatives and the Senate to special direct spending resolutions, resolutions increasing targets under subsection (c), and reconciliation legislation reported pursuant to directives contained in those resolutions."

Section 7 of the bill ("Relationship to Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act") provides that: "Reductions in outlays or increases in receipts resulting from legislation reported pursuant to section 5 ["Required Response by Congress"] shall not be taken into account for purposes of any budget enforcement procedures under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985."

Discussion: While it might be argued that section 5(f) of H.R. 4604 ensures that the prohibition on Social Security reconciliation in section 310(g) of the Budget Act remains in force and effect, this overlooks the caveat in section 5(f)—"to the extent they are relevant and not inconsistent with this Act" the provisions of Title III of the Budget Act apply to special direct spending resolutions and reconciliation legislation and directives.

The fact is that the provisions of the Act are inconsistent with the section 310(g) prohibition for several reasons:

Social Security is not exempted and must be included by OMB in calculating total direct spending targets.

The President may include any recommended legislative changes in messages to address overages and may include directives to implement those changes in his special direct spending reconciliation directives to committees.

The President is not and cannot be bound by budget rules that apply to the Congress.

The President's reconciliation resolution is automatically discharged and privileged for consideration if the Budget Committee does not include direct spending reconciliation instructions in its budget resolution.

Moreover, it can be argued that the section 310(g) Social Security reconciliation prohibition does not apply to direct spending reconciliation directives or legislation reported pursuant to the Budget Committee's resolution because section 7 of H.R. 4604 provides that reductions in outlays and increases in receipts reported pursuant to section 5 of the bill ("Required Response by Congress") "shall not be taken into account for purposes of any budget enforcement procedures under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985." As has been pointed out, section 310(g) is an enforcement provision enacted under the 1985 GRH Act. It would therefore follow that the point of order under section 310(g) would not apply to a direct spending reconciliation bill that changes the Social Security Act by reducing its receipts or increasing its revenues.

Conclusion: Whether it was intended or not, H.R. 4604 includes Social Security in the direct spending targets as well as in the mechanisms to address any breach of those targets through special direct spending reconciliation making changes in laws to reduce outlays or increase revenues.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDMOND
COSTANTINI

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Edmond Costantini, a friend and constituent. Ed recently retired from his position as a professor of political science at the University of California at Davis. Ed has spent many years focusing his talents and energies towards the enhancement of educational opportunities for his students at UC Davis. I am honored to be allowed to speak in his behalf and enter into the Record a brief and incomplete list of his many accomplishments.

Ed was Phi Beta Kappa at the New York University where he received his BA in 1954. He earned an MA from the University of Connecticut in 1956, and his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1964.

Ed was a member of the faculty of the political science department at UCD for over 30 years. During that time he served as chairman of the department from 1971-1977, and as vice-chair or acting chair from 1969-1971, 1978-1982, and 1993-1994. He served as assistant dean of the College of Letters and Science from 1967-1968 and served on many committees within the college including chair of faculty from 1981-1982. In addition, he has been an active member of the faculty senate and has served on numerous chancellor's committees.

Ed has given testimony before many governmental committees including state legislative committee on elections and reapportionment, assembly committee on natural resources and conservation and the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution. He is the author of a vast array of publications and has lectured at many U.S. and European universities, symposia and conferences.

Ed has been active in the Democratic Party since 1958. He is a three time delegate or delegate-designate to the Democratic National Convention and a 12-year member of the executive committee of the California Democratic Party. He testified before the Hunt Commission for Presidential Nominations. In 1960, he served as assistant campaign manager of John F. Kennedy's northern California campaign.

His teaching and research interest have included American politics, California politics, public opinion, mass media and politics, political behavior, political parties, and political leadership. He has been extremely effective in bringing into the classroom real world practices based upon his work with political parties and campaigns. Many students fondly recall his humorous teaching style and the real world focus of his lectures which made him a popular professor.

In addition to his long history of hard work and dedication to UC Davis, Ed served as staff secretary for education to Governor Edmond Brown, Sr., in 1966, as a visiting scholar at the University of Essex, England from 1975-1976 and as a faculty fellow at the UC Washington Center in 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in honoring Dr. Edmond Costantini and I personally extend my sincere appreciation for all he has done for the university and for enlightening us with his insights and studies in the field of politics.

TRIBUTE TO ROD ADAMS

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, the congressional district I represent, and indeed the entire State of North Carolina, recently suffered an irreplaceable loss.

Rod Adams, of Durham, NC, died on May 4. I knew Rod for many years and was proud to count him among my best friends.

Although Rod never ran for public office, he epitomized the highest ideals of public service.

Rod sat on the Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority for more than a decade, helping to guide the airport through a period of growth and development. He was also a member of the North Carolina Employment Training Board, the board of trustees of North Carolina State University, and the board of governors of the University of North Carolina system. He was serving his second term on the UNC Board of Governors when he died.

Earlier this spring, Rod's achievements were recognized in letters from President Clinton and Secretary of Education Riley. I ask that these letters be printed in the RECORD.

In his letter, the President highlighted Rod's "generosity and service" that "have improved the lives of your fellow Americans."

Generosity and service were, in fact, the hallmarks of Rod's life. Just as he devoted himself to the successful concrete business that he built, Rod devoted himself to serving his community. He was always there, and his leadership always made a difference.

Rod Adams will be missed by many North Carolinians. My thoughts, and the thoughts of countless others, continue to be with his wife, Doris, and his family.

Rod Adams can never be replaced. But we can all learn from his deeds. That will be his greatest legacy.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, April 19, 1994.

Mr. ROD ADAMS,
Durham, NC.

DEAR MR. ADAMS: I am delighted to join with your family and friends in honoring you for your many years of service to the state of North Carolina.

Our country's greatest strength is the community spirit of its people. Throughout our history, Americans have been eager to serve the common good—from the days of the Civilian Conservation Corps through the era of Peace Corps volunteers to today's Summer of Service workers. Our nation has now ushered in a season of American Renewal. We want to take more responsibility for ourselves, our families, and our communities in order to ensure a brighter tomorrow.

You can take pride in your contribution to this legacy. Your generosity and service have improved the lives of your fellow Americans.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Washington, DC, March 1994.

MR. ROD ADAMS: It is my honor and pleasure to send greetings to you for the many outstanding contributions you have given to the people in your community, and indeed to your state and our nation. I am particularly grateful for your work on behalf of education.

As President Clinton put it, education is "an answer to how all Americans can make their lives better and how we can all make the economy stronger." Giving our students the best education in the world is a moral imperative and an economic necessity if our nation is going to continue to prosper. Your work with North Carolina State University and now your work on the University of North Carolina Board of Governors, no doubt, contribute greatly in ensuring a quality education for our young people that will enable them to pursue any career they wish and to take on any challenge they choose.

I am grateful for this opportunity to thank you for your many contributions to excellence in education. Your continued commitment is an inspiration to all.

RICHARD W. RILEY,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF ELIGIBILITY REFORM PROPOSAL

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, with the support of all Republican members on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to introduce the Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1994. The purpose of this legislation is to revise and reform the current system of eligibility for health care services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

It is well known that the VA's current eligibility criteria is fragmented and difficult to understand. The rules for access to VA medical services have evolved piecemeal and do not authorize a full continuum of services for many of VA's patients. A veteran may receive inpatient hospital care only to be barred from access to outpatient care because of differing eligibility rules. I am submitting a chart which demonstrates exactly how complex and confusing such criteria are and the simplification provided by the legislation which I am introducing today.

Today's eligibility criteria at the VA has been imposed to help the Department contend with its perennially inadequate budget. The VA portion of Federal outlays for health care has shrunk continually since 1969 when it comprised 12.6 percent. In 1992 it fell to 6 percent. There is no indication that this trend will change. However, one thing is certain, allowing VA to continue on its current course will lead to its demise.

The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, on which I serve as ranking minority member, has recognized the importance of eligibility reform. In fact, the committee held the first of a series of hearings on this crucial issue on May 20, 1992.

The hearing reinforced our belief that maintaining the status quo will result in continued erosion of the VA health care system. In order to identify solutions, though, we need to concern ourselves not only with the current situation, but also with the future needs of our Nation's veterans. It is clear that the VA needs a realistic, achievable strategic plan, which includes eligibility reform, to meet the health care needs of a rapidly aging veteran population.

Prior to introduction of the President's Health Security Act, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the VA, and the Veterans Service Organizations [VSOS] were working together to formulate eligibility reform legislation for veterans. All efforts toward eligibility reform came to a halt with the advent of the new administration.

However, there is a bipartisan consensus that veterans once eligible should have access to a full continuum of health services, including long-term care and certain specialized services such as spinal cord injury and blind rehabilitation. This legislation preserves the services that VA does best and allows VA the flexibility it needs to design a strong future health delivery system.

Mr. Speaker, the fate of the President's Health Security Act is unknown. The administration has hung all hopes of VA health reform on passage of H.R. 3600. My legislation provides a vehicle for VA health care reform to move forward regardless of what happens to national health reform. If the Health Security Act fails to be enacted and it is my intention to oppose it for many reasons including its impact of the VA, Congress should not let VA health care reform die with it. Veterans have waited long enough for reform. Every week that goes by leads to further cannibalization of the system and erosion of veterans health care services. My legislation was not drafted in conjunction with any particular national health care reform bill. It could become part of an alternative plan. We cannot and should not

hold VA hostage to the Clinton national health reform bill.

The Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1994 envisions an eligibility reform proposal for VA to maintain a viable and independent health care system for veterans which:

Simplifies the criteria used to determine eligibility for VA health care services.

Promotes the delivery of a continuum of care by removing statutory barriers that currently constrain patient access to the system or patient referral to the most appropriate treatment setting.

Promotes a shift from acute inpatient care and nursing home care to outpatient and non-institutional care.

Promotes wellness through comprehensive prevention and screening programs.

Preserves VA's long history of leadership in the areas of long-term care, spinal cord injury, blind rehabilitation, and prosthetics by providing a full continuum of care.

Changes the practice of medicine within the Veterans Health Administration to employ managed care.

Continues VA as an independent health care system for veterans.

Continues VA as backup to DOD in times of national emergency and preserves VA's research mission.

In addition, the measure would mandate that the secretary establish a separate insurance program for veterans who do not meet the criteria for free VA care and for spouses and children of all eligible veterans. This insurance program known as the VA Group Health Plan would provide protection to individuals who have preexisting conditions and to whom insurance costs might be prohibitive if attempting to purchase private health insurance.

We have no official cost estimate for this measure. Informal estimates have placed the cost anywhere from cost-neutral to a high of \$3 billion the first year. One thing however is certain, allowing VA to collect from Medicare the cost of care rendered to non-service-connected veterans who are already entitled under Medicare is a measure which is long overdue. Because VA is barred from collecting Medicare reimbursement, it has in effect been subsidizing Medicare for decades. Informal estimates put the first year savings to VA from Medicare reimbursements at \$7 billion and the figure climbs from there. It is unreasonable for VA, in these times of severe fiscal constraint, to subsidize Medicare, an entitlement account from VA's discretionary medical care funds.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is my attempt to identify workable solutions to ensure the future viability of our Nation's veterans health care delivery system. I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor the bill.

IN YOUR HEART, YOU KNOW HE'S
RIGHT

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for some reason, it has become accepted in

this country that to be genuinely conservative is somehow to believe in discriminating against people based on their sexual orientation. No one has done more to exemplify honest conservatism in recent times in America than Barry Goldwater. And no one speaks out more eloquently these days than he does against discrimination based on people's being gay or lesbian.

Mr. Speaker, to those now active in politics who have drawn inspiration from Barry Goldwater in the past, and who may in fact have gotten involved in politics in part because of his example, I believe that Barry Goldwater's 1964 slogan is appropriate: In Your Heart, You Know He's Right.

JOB PROTECTION FOR GAYS

(By Barry Goldwater)

Last year, many who opposed lifting the ban on gays in the military gave lip service to the American ideal that employment opportunities should be based on skill and performance. It's just that the military is different, they said. In civilian life, they'd never condone discrimination.

Well, now's their chance to put up or shut up.

A bipartisan coalition in Congress has proposed legislation to protect gays against job discrimination. Congress is waking up to a reality already recognized by a host of Fortune 500 companies, including AT&T, Marriott and General Motors. These businesses have adopted policies prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation because they realize that their employees are their most important asset.

America is now engaged in a battle to reduce the deficit and to compete in a global economy. Job discrimination excludes qualified individuals, lowers work-force productivity and eventually hurts us all. Topping the new world order means attracting the best and creating a workplace environment where everyone can excel. Anything less makes us a second-rate nation. It's not just bad—it's bad business.

But job discrimination against gays and lesbians is real, and it happens every day. Cracker Barrel, a national restaurant chain, adopted a policy of blatant discrimination against employees suspected of being gay. Would anyone tolerate policies prohibiting the hiring of African Americans, Hispanics or women?

Today, in corporate suites and factory warehouses, qualified people live in fear of losing their livelihood for reasons that have nothing to do with ability. In urban and rural communities, hatred and fear force good people from productive employment to the public dole—wasting their talents and the taxpayers' money.

Gays and lesbians are a part of every American family. They should not be short-changed in their efforts to better their lives and serve their communities. As President Clinton likes to say, "If you work hard and play by the rules, you'll be rewarded"—and not with a pink slip just for being gay.

It's time America realized that there was no gay exemption in the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" in the Declaration of Independence. Job discrimination against gays—or anybody else—is contrary to each of these founding principles.

Some will try to paint this as a liberal or religious issue. I am a conservative Republican, but I believe in democracy and the separation of church and state. The conservative movement is founded on the simple tenet that people have the right to live life

as they please, as long as they don't hurt anyone else in the process. No one has ever shown me how being gay or lesbian harms anyone else. Even the 1992 Republican platform affirms the principle that "bigotry has no place in our society."

I am proud that the Republican Party has always stood for individual rights and liberties. The positive role of limited government has always been the defense of these fundamental principles. Our party has led the way in the fight for freedom and a free-market economy, a society where competition and the Constitution matter—and sexual orientation shouldn't.

Now some in our ranks want to extinguish this torch. The radical right has nearly ruined our party. Its members do not care enough about the Constitution, and they are the ones making all the noise. The party faithful must not let it happen. Anybody who cares about real moral values understands that this isn't about granting special rights—it's about protecting basic rights.

It is for this reason that more than 100 mayors and governors, Republicans and Democrats, have signed laws and issued orders protecting gays and lesbians. In fact, nearly half the states have provided some form of protection to gays in employment. But of course many others have not, including my own state of Arizona.

It's not going to be easy getting Congress to provide job protection for gays. I know that firsthand. The right wing will rant and rave that the sky is falling. They've said that before—and we're still here. Constitutional conservatives know that doing the right thing takes guts and foresight, but that's why we're elected, to make tough decisions that stand the test of time.

My former colleagues have a chance to stand with civil rights leaders, the business community and the 74 percent of Americans who polls show favor protecting gays and lesbians from job discrimination. With their vote they can help strengthen the American work ethic and support the principles of the Constitution.

FLORENCE DOMROIS NAMED POLISH WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and congratulate Florence E. Domrois on being named 1994 Woman of the Year by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Polish National alliance—Milwaukee Society.

In addition to being an active member of many community organizations such as St. Joseph's Women's Club, St. Francis Hospital Auxiliary, and the Ladies Auxiliary of the Knights of Columbus, Florence also volunteers at the diabetes center and at St. Helen's parish. She is a living example of the adage which says, "Be good to yourself, be excellent to others, do everything with love".

Florence Domrois sets an example of which we can be proud and which is of great benefit to the community in which she lives. I wish her continued success, health, and happiness.

OBTRUSIVE GOVERNMENT
TAXATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my concerns about the excessive taxation of small businesses. I would like to share the real-life story, which is not atypical, of a constituent of mine and one-time small business owner, Ms. Trish Young.

Having experienced the challenge of securing a comparable, permanent position after being laid-off, Ms. Young created her placement firm, Silver Anniversary Temporaries, to help those find work over the age of 40. Trish Young did not have to get involved in the employment industry but she made it her business to make sure other Americans would not suffer like she did while trying to rebuild a career. While Ms. Young endeavored to solve the problem of unemployment, obtrusive Government taxation was driving her own small business into bankruptcy. The Government robbed this entrepreneur of her survival by taxing 52.9 percent of her gross income. Because of the heavy tax burden from payroll, unemployment tax with a 30-percent surcharge, and a hefty 23-percent increase in workers compensation, Trish Young was forced to close her employment agency.

Mr. Speaker, there is something wrong in a nation where 7 out of 10 small businesses today are not making a profit. Instead of improving the survival rate of small businesses, this administration is driving them further into debt through last year's tax bill and this year's health care reform proposal. It is time to relieve small businesses from the distress of exorbitant taxes. We must make this effort as an attempt to dissolve unemployment in America before we have more tax-takers than taxpayers.

TENNESSEE NISSAN WORKERS
ARE JUDGED CONTINENT'S BEST

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, it wasn't the first time, and it won't be the last time that the workers making cars and trucks at the Smyrna, TN, Nissan plant are recognized as some of the best in the world.

The latest Harbour and Associates Survey of North American automobile manufacturers found that Nissan's production lines in Smyrna rank first and second in efficiency. Put another way, Nissan Smyrna requires fewer hours to build trucks and cars than any other plant in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. Its pick-up truck line ranks first in trucks, producing one vehicle for every 2.32 worker.

The Smyrna car line, which makes Sentras and Altimas, is the continent's most productive carmaker, requiring only 2.32 workers per vehicle. The plant, the largest under one roof in the United States, also makes the body parts for the Nissan Quest/Mercury Villager minivan.

Nissan managers credit the participative management techniques—fitting the job to the worker—for the stellar performance. Workers on the Nissan lines have a major voice in how the cars are made. This allows problems to be worked out quickly and solved together, with equipment modified or designed to work as well as possible.

In addition to having the most productive plant in North America, Nissans made in Tennessee consistently rank among the highest in quality ratings. As a result, sales are up to record levels. American consumers are giving a rousing vote of confidence to Tennessee's workers. In a market that is more competitive than ever, Nissan Smyrna is up to the challenge.

The 6,000 workers at the Smyrna, TN, assembly plant and the thousands of others who supply parts and services deserve our high praise for doing a great job. They are the most productive auto workers in the most productive country of the world.

HONORING ADVOCATES FOR
VICTIMS' CARY DE LEON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend a well-deserving recognition to Cary De Leon and the exceptional work she does with women who suffer domestic violence. Once again, Ms. De Leon was recognized by the Democratic Women's Club of Florida as the 1994 Lady of Excellence. Ms. De Leon has dedicated the last 10 years of her life to the promotion and awareness of issues pertaining to the betterment of women.

As a volunteer with the Commission of the Status of Women and then as temporary director of the very same commission, Ms. De Leon gained valuable insight into the deep-rooted social problems well hidden in the Hispanic community. She was called to action by the staggering number of women who remain in the vicious cycle of physical and mental abuse who are unaware of the available resources.

As the coordinator of Advocates for Victims, Ms. De Leon is in charge of eight women's support groups in Dade County. She left her high-paying public relations job 5 years ago and committed herself to educating the public of the crisis surrounding domestic violence.

Ms. De Leon also worked on a number of issues with the State attorney's office, where she challenged the judicial protection the State offered women in crisis. A year and a half ago, with the aid of several women's groups, the State attorney's office was able to open a court to deal specifically with domestic issues.

Ms. De Leon's work is not self-serving nor does she stand to gain from it. Although underpaid, she is willing to forego this matter so that other women, including her daughter, will not have to endure some of the hardships women must suffer in today's society.

In honor of the hard work and dedication on behalf of all abused women, I pay tribute to Cary De Leon.

TRIBUTE TO SANDRA MEADOWS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Duncanville Coach Sandra Meadows who died of cancer on May 27. Sandra Meadows, who coached girls basketball at the Duncanville Independent School District for 25 years, dominated Texas basketball in recent years. During her tenure as head coach, the Duncanville Panthrettes won four State titles and 743 games in her coaching career.

In April 1993, Coach Meadows stepped down from her coaching position at Duncanville High School. Before her 1989 season, Coach Meadows underwent a double mastectomy and had chemotherapy treatments that lasted until the first day of practice. However, Coach Meadows coached her team virtually without interruption following the surgery.

Residents of Duncanville, TX and people across the Nation lost a professional, dedicated friend, and most of all, a beloved coach with the death of Sandra Meadows. And her strongest foundation for success as a coach and an educator came from her love of children.

I commend the Duncanville ISD in renaming the gymnasium where many of Coach Meadows best moments were spent, to the Sandra Meadows Gymnasium in memory of her dedication to the children and community of Duncanville, TX.

AN AGENCY BEYOND REDEMPTION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to commend to his colleagues the following editorial from the July 16, 1994, Washington Post, concerning the continuing corruption and scandal surrounding the District of Columbia's Department of Public and Assisted Housing.

Both daily newspapers in the city have condemned this mismanagement, corruption and betrayal of the District's citizens by this agency. As the Post editorial makes clear, the existing joint effort between HUD and Mayor Kelly has done little to end the mismanagement at this agency. There is no excuse for tax dollars being spent to send DPAH staff to a conference in Puerto Rico when citizens of the District are living in substandard housing or worse, on the streets. This is further shameful proof that neither HUD nor the District can solve DPAH's problems. This Member again urges Judge Steffan Graae to place the District's public housing authority in receivership as recommended by James Stockard, the special master appointed by the court. Action must be taken now before further abuses occur.

[From the Washington Post, July 16, 1994]
AN AGENCY BEYOND REDEMPTION

We were coming around to the view that placing the city's fouled-up housing department under control of a court-appointed receiver was a bad idea. But after learning that the D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing—an agency faced with cost overruns, thousands of tenants living in disgusting conditions and a mile-long public housing waiting list—recently sent four staff members and four tenants on an all-expense-paid junket to Puerto Rico, we think the receivership advocates may be on to something after all.

Finding the right word to describe this latest escapade isn't easy. Witless, absurd, imprudent, irresponsible and stupid come to mind. By what rationale or sequence of thoughts could leaders of the officially designated worst public housing system in the nation decide to send a city delegation on a four-night trip to a 17-acre beachfront resort while the District is running out of money and public housing tenants must make do with backed-up toilets, crumbling ceilings and roaches galore? But then, come to think of it, why expect DPAH to give its tenants any thought? This is the same department that spawned the bribes-for-rent-vouchers scandal and that, with conditions deteriorating in the projects, spent \$1.3 million on renovations and furniture for DPAH's headquarters, including \$100,000 to spiff up several executive office suites. This latest escapade suggests that DPAH, as now constituted, is beyond redemption.

It makes matter worse that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which scored DPAH at the bottom of its list of the nation's bad housing systems, reportedly gave the junket idea to DPAH. Puerto Rico's housing department, which shares space with the District on the HUD list, hardly seems the best choice of role models. As for the tour's usefulness, one junketeer said only parts of a workshop she attended were translated from Spanish to English. So she did the next best thing: She spent the afternoon on the beach.

It was only a few weeks ago that HUD and Mayor Kelly assumed significant direct control over the chronically troubled DPAH to stave off a takeover by the court. If housing conferences represent the kind of ideas HUD is bringing to the table, D.C. Superior Court Judge Steffen Graae should gear up for action. A DPAH official said the agency intends to dispatch a delegation to another conference in Dallas next month.

HONORING R. CLARKE BENNETT
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in Federal agencies whose specific contributions to our society are unknown to the vast majority of the public. They do their jobs year in and year out, working behind the scenes, largely unrecognized for their efforts on the public's behalf.

That is why I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to one such Federal employee who retired on June 3, 1994, from the Federal High-

way Administration after 27 years of remarkable public service in the area of highway safety.

Clarke Bennett joined FHWA in 1967 as a Safety Standards Engineer for the National Highway Safety Bureau. In 1970, he was promoted to Deputy Chief of the Street and Highway Geometrics Division of FHWA's Office of Highway Safety and later became Chief of that office's Technical Development and Standards Division. After that office was reorganized in 1977, he became Chief of the Program Evaluation Division. In October 1982, he was promoted to Chief of the Traffic Control Systems Division, Office of Traffic Operations. From 1984 until his retirement, Mr. Bennett held the position of Director, Office of Highway Safety at FHWA.

Mr. Bennett leaves a legacy of highway safety accomplishments that has earned him the respect and praise of his peers and those who have worked with him over the years. Certainly, the American public owes Mr. Bennett a debt of gratitude, for his efforts have resulted in many of the safety features that are incorporated into our Nation's highway system today.

Examples abound of Mr. Bennett's contributions to highway safety. I will name just a few.

Under Mr. Bennett's leadership, the National Highway Safety Review, which was responsible for the Older Driver Initiative, established minimum standards for reflectivity of highway signs, break-away supports, forgiving guard rails, and roadside clear zones.

He was instrumental in having work zone safety data separated from other fatality data in the Fatal Accident Reporting System. This led to an awareness of the growing number of work zone fatalities and resulted in an emphasis on work zone training and traffic control plans to reduce those fatalities.

His involvement in pedestrian safety led to regulatory approval for strong yellow-green signs for pedestrians and bikers. Motorists' enhanced reaction to the new signs has encouraged many States to conduct their own field studies.

He was also involved with the development of the skid trailer, which permits highway professionals to measure the skid resistance of pavements. This has resulted in improved, long-term skid-resistant pavement materials.

One of Mr. Bennett's major contributions was his work in developing highway standards for the Federal section 402 state and community highway safety grant program. He was a leading participant in providing states with guidance on developing computer programs and other mechanisms that enabled them to identify high accident locations and to make necessary improvements. These efforts included a training program to help States evaluate the effectiveness of their safety projects.

Prior to joining FHWA, Mr. Clarke served 10 years with the Bureau of Traffic Engineering of the DC Department of Highways.

Mr. Speaker, we can point with pride to Federal professionals like Clarke Bennett for exemplifying the real spirit of public service.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saying, thank you, Clarke, for your many contributions and commitment to highway safety and for your dedication to the public which you served so well.

IN HONOR OF CARL AND PATRICIA HORN'S RETIREMENT FROM EDUCATION

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Carl and Patricia Horn of Royalton, IL as they both retire from 30 years of teaching in the State of Illinois.

Carl Horn richly contributed to the lives of many during his 30 years as an educator. Carl began his career as a band chorus director in Norris City, IL in 1964. In 1968, Carl became the music director at Zeigler-Royalton High School where he taught until his retirement this year. From 1988 to 1993 Carl served as assistant principal of Zeigler-Royalton Junior and Senior High School. Carl Horn also served as girls high school basketball and softball coach while teaching at Zeigler-Royalton.

Patricia Horn began her 30 year teaching career as an elementary school teacher in 1962 at Waukegan Grade School. After teaching at a number of schools, Patricia began teaching at Zeigler-Royalton Junior High School in 1968 where she taught until 1994. Besides teaching, Patricia Horn served as sponsor to many student groups and organizations including the school newspaper, student council, and junior and senior high school cheerleading squads.

In addition to teaching and involvement in a number of extracurricular activities, Carl and Patricia successfully raised four children. Despite their very involved schedules, their children tell me they never missed a sporting event, band concert, or play in which they could show support for their children.

As an educator I commend Carl and Patricia for the dedication and hard work they have shown throughout their careers. By giving of themselves, Carl and Patricia have touched the lives of thousands of children over the years and by doing so, they have enriched and strengthened the community in which we all live.

COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. CARR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the Small Business Association of Michigan [SBAM]. This fine organization provides assistance and guidance to small businesses across the State of Michigan—businesses which are the engine of job creation in today's ever-evolving economy.

SBAM was founded 25 years ago by Dick Sanford, with the purpose of serving the small businesses of southwestern Michigan. The organization quickly grew, adding members from

across the State, to a membership today of over 7,200. In addition to coordinating legislative action at the State and national levels, SBAM provides a number of valuable services to its members, including: a small business lending program; educational programs; unemployment insurance consulting; a check recovery program; payroll services; and informative publications like the "Small Business Barometer" and the "Journal of Small Business".

SBAM should also be praised for the successes of its leadership. SBAM president Gary Woodbury was one of eleven commissioners appointed by President Clinton to oversee the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business.

I ask you to join me today in honoring the Small Business Association of Michigan, as its members gather for their annual meeting on Mackinaw Island this week, for its contributions to the strength and vitality of Michigan's small businesses.

H.R. 4598, COASTAL BARRIER
RESOURCES SYSTEM

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for H.R. 4598 which makes corrections to the Coastal Barrier Resources System to remove properties that were mistakenly designated as undeveloped coastal barriers that passed the House of Representatives under suspensions on July 12, 1994. In addition, I am pleased that Chairman STUDDS has recognized that border changes to unit boundaries should be considered next year when the Department of the Interior submits its recommendations to include Pacific Coast land in the Coastal Barrier Resources System. I am committed to work again next year to remove the St. George Island property from the System and I look forward to working with Chairman STUDDS toward correcting this inequity which was never intended under the Coastal Barriers Resources Act.

The property is part of St. George Plantation, a 1,200 acre residential and commercial development on St. George Island in Franklin County, FL. The plantation, which encompasses the entire island, has been in continued phased development since 1977. In 1990, land adjacent to this property with essentially the same or less development was excluded from the Coastal Barriers Resources System. Approximately 70 acres of residential and commercial property on the west end of St. George Plantation was mistakenly included in FL-90 of the System.

At that time, the owners of the property had made substantial improvements to the property. They had obtained many local development orders and had constructed roads, water and electric utilities to service the property. A single-family home had been constructed on a 2-acre parcel of land. All the lots had been platted and a substantial number sold by the time the land was included in the System. Therefore, I believe this property will be a good candidate for next year's consideration.

PREMIUMS RAPIDLY RISING "OUT
OF SIGHT"

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for those who have insurance, it is relatively easy to denounce efforts at health reform. However, for the 40 million people without health coverage, a change in the health system is a necessity.

The health care system is also unjust to millions of people who will soon not be able to afford costly insurance premiums. These are people who have worked their entire lives, only to find that as they grow older they can no longer keep up with rapidly rising insurance costs. They are faced with the terrible choice of either drastically changing their quality of life in order to pay for health insurance, or foregoing coverage and hoping they don't have any accidents or illnesses.

Following is a letter from Mr. Sterling Williams of Jackson, MS. Mr. Williams' health premiums have increased so much in the last few years that he is in great danger of losing all his insurance coverage. His unfortunate situation illustrates the drastic need for health reform.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: As I write this letter to you, I am keenly aware of your efforts and others to get a workable universal health care bill through Congress and into law. I feel that my circumstance with respect to obtaining health insurance might be persuasive in helping the opposers and undecided to get behind your plan or one of the plans being considered so that people like myself will not continue to be misused and abused by the present insurance establishment. I am presently a small property owner who is semi-retired and partially disabled with a moderate case of "spinal stenosis." Additionally, I have had glaucoma in my right eye for over 25 years but it is managed with eye drops. My health care problems began about 30 years ago when I joined an insurance plan made up a religious group incorporated in the State of California which went bankrupt shortly after I was informed that I needed a minor eye surgical procedure to relieve the pressure in my right eye. The bankruptcy left me to pay the eye surgeon and hospital bill in spite of my having faithfully paid my premiums for many years.

After that incident, I purchased another health plan but the policy came back with an "exclusion for glaucoma forever." I canceled this plan and purchased an Allstate health plan which was subsequently sold to Mutual of Omaha. Although Allstate's agent told me that the "rider" attached to my policy regarding the "glaucoma exclusion would be removed if I had no problems after one year," I waited for two years and asked that the "rider" be removed. I was then told that the glaucoma rider was permanent. I, thereafter, protested to Allstate who was at the time in the process of selling their health care plan that I was in to Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company. Allstate suggested that I contact Mutual of Omaha's customer relations manager and explain my situation to him along with a letter he suggested I get from the Allstate agent who wrote my coverage stating that he had used the word "would" rather than "could" when I purchased the Allstate Insurance and was told

that the glaucoma exclusion would be removed after one year barring any major complications. Additionally, my eye doctor wrote a letter in my behalf saying that my glaucoma was "well managed" and that I am proof that "not all blacks who get glaucoma will go blind." I was later told that there is such a saying in the field because of the prevalence of "people of color," "blacks" to lose their eyesight, if they get glaucoma due to poor management or care of it. That was my doctor's way of expelling this myth. Mutual of Omaha then removed the "rider" against glaucoma. However, it appears that Mutual of Omaha was determined to "win the war" by raising my premiums "out of sight," after "losing the battle" to exclude treatment for glaucoma at the start.

The following is an example of what I mean. My policy anniversary is in July each year. In June of 1992, the premium for my wife and me was \$397.65 monthly. In July 1992, our premium was raised to \$671.88 monthly. In July 1993, our premium was increased to \$744.81 monthly. In July 1994, our premiums are increased to \$1,035.72 monthly. This last increase makes my insurance higher than the average income for the State of Mississippi. These increases, I believe, were designed to force me out of this insurance.

The increases given by me as outlined above is, in my opinion, discriminatory and an abuse of power. It seems to me that any health care system that can operate the above mentioned fashion is in serious need of regulating. My wife nor I have had any outstanding sicknesses. I jog 3½ miles every Monday, Wednesday and Friday in 30 minutes. I won seven amateur middleweight boxing championships before deciding to pursue the Christian ministry as one of Jehovah's Witnesses in 1956. This decision derailed my boxing career. I am now 61 years old and a grandfather trying to remain faithful to Jehovah God, our Creator, as well as keep some health insurance.

I am writing to you, as well as selected members of Congress and to the AARP with the hope that my experience might be helpful to those entrusted with the responsibility to act wisely and decisively in behalf of us, their constituents, and quickly enact the President's much needed health care plan or another being debated currently in Congress.

I am very truly,

STERLING E. WILLIAMS, Sr.

LARA HADRY: VOICE OF
DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Lara Hadry of Joppa, MD, upon her selection by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to receive 12th national honors in the national Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting Ms. Hadry's speech for the RECORD.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

"LINCOLN HAS BEEN SHOT!" my grandfather told me. He was enlightening me with the tale of his mother's remembrance of the day Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Great-grandmother was only twelve years old that day, and had already lost her father two years before at one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, Gettysburg.

Before I made a commitment to my future in America, I wanted to seek knowledge by looking into the past to see the roots of my patriotism. Grandpa, my oldest living relative and the eldest person of my acquaintance, was to be the source of my knowledge.

I approached Grandpa gingerly with my questions. My uncertainty was unfounded because this spirited, 94 year-old-man was eager to share my family's history. His face brightened with thoughts of his youth. What a discovery to speak to an elder American with memories that I could only experience by this one-on-one communication. Just as the ancient chiefs of native populations told and retold their families' history, the patriarch of my family began telling me of those who came before me and had defended the voice of democracy by committing themselves to America.

My grandfather was born in 1899, right after the Spanish American War, making him the age to be ready to fight in World War I. But, fate has twisted his youth with an accident in a woodshop class, that caused him to lose a portion of his first two fingers. His disappointment that his enlistment was denied for this reason, did not stop him from raising his first-born son to also have a commitment to America. His son was 24 years old the day he gave up his life to an enemy bullet deep inside Germany in the Spring of 1945 so very near the end of World War II. Although my grandfather was saddened and distraught by the loss of his only son, he was blessed with a second son born later that year in June of 1945. Never did my grandfather waver in his commitment to America, raising his second son to believe in preserving the strength of our country's liberties. The second son, my father, exemplified this commitment in August of 1963 by willingly joining the United States Marine Corps. The celebration of his 21st birthday in Viet Nam made him cognizant of the abundant freedom of Americans, and the necessity of continued commitment to maintain the strength of our democracy. It became clearer to me why, we as Americans, commemorate national holidays. On December 7th each year when my family raises the original 48 star flag that flew over Pearl Harbor in remembrance of my grandmother's brother, who perished abroad the U.S.S. Curtis, it is a personally moving experience for me.

Consequently, the respect for my country grew, when I began to fathom the commitments to America that has been made by my ancestors.

It made me realize, if my grandfather had tallied a lifetime of happenings from war and peace to depression and prosperity, what had countless millions of other Americans encountered? By questioning neighbors, relatives, friends of family, and the congregation at my place of worship, their stories brought to life for me things like war bonds, rationing, Chu Lai, supportive mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, and children, the horrendous Bataan Death March, and other actions taken by Americans at home and in far away places. I could see that many lifetimes of commitment to America could be absorbed, and by utilizing this learning, my loyalty and dedication could be turned into a working commitment to America. How lucky the youth of today are in having an ever-growing group of senior citizens from which to collect their ideas. Most of these older people will never have their experiences printed on the pages of history, but their contribution to America, no matter what their rank or position, has had a profound influence in the making of our country what it is today.

Only for the asking had all this amazing information been presented to me in the living form of my grandfather, whose memories spanned 130 years.

Seeking knowledge to preserve freedom is my commitment to America and it will be fueled, not only by the gift of my heritage bestowed upon me by my near-centenarian grandfather, but also by actively encouraging other young people to make a commitment to America by searching for knowledge, just by talking to the many experienced older Americans, who are so willing to share their voices of democracy.

ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT GOALS HAVE NOT KEPT PACE WITH THE MARKETPLACE

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, together with Congressman FISH, a bill that would solve what has been a major obstacle to vigorous antitrust enforcement in the international arena—the inability of our Justice Department to receive and share information with foreign agencies. Great praise needs to be given today to Attorney General Janet Reno and her vigilant antitrust chief Anne Bingaman for making this legislation a department priority.

American business has long had a profound respect for these laws—if not a profound love. Unfortunately, foreign competitors do not share this respect. In too many instances foreign companies have targeted our economy with anticompetitive conduct. As our economy is more fully integrated in the global economy, we become ever more vulnerable to these destructive tactics.

Yet, our antitrust enforcement tools have not kept pace with the international marketplace. Worse, in the eighties there seemed at times to be a lack of resolve by our Government to take foreign competitive threats seriously—perhaps reaching its lowest point in 1986 when the Justice Department—at the beck and call of the State Department—advocated, before the Supreme Court, that foreign predatory conduct here could be excused if a foreign government merely asserted that it had directed the conduct to take place.

Fortunately, in the nineties, the Justice Department is again demonstrating a stronger resolve for U.S. interests and they are asking Congress for additional tools to do the job right. As one of those tools, the bill I am introducing today would enable the Department of Justice to enter into reciprocal discovery arrangements with foreign antitrust enforcers who share our views of a free marketplace. This will make it much more difficult for foreign predators to find a safe haven here.

More work needs to be done in the foreign antitrust area, and I plan to target this area in the remainder of this Congress and into the next. I intend to pursue a range of other initiatives, including a close look at the operation of the foreign compulsion doctrine. I am hopeful that the Congress will be able to move this bill quickly to give to U.S. business the full and fair opportunity it has earned to compete in

the global marketplace. As this bill moves through the committee process, we will make any further refinements necessary to assure that a proper balance is struck between preserving important individual and proprietary rights and providing additional antitrust enforcement authorities.

GET RUSSIAN TROOPS OUT OF ESTONIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, ever since regaining its independence, Estonia has been negotiating with Moscow about the withdrawal of Russian troops. These forces now number about 2,500, and their departure from Estonia by August 31, 1994 was widely anticipated. But President Boris Yeltsin demonstratively proclaimed at the recent G-7 meeting in Naples that Russian troops would not leave Estonia by that date.

President Yeltsin's statement is very troubling. He justified his decision by charging that Russians are victims of persecution and human rights violations in Estonia. But his explanation is disturbing for two reasons: First, it is the position of the United States and the CSCE that troop withdrawals are not linked to any other issue under negotiation or discussion between Estonia and Russia. The July 1992 resolution of the CSCE's Helsinki Summit calls for the "early, orderly and complete withdrawal" of foreign—that is, Russian—troops from the Baltic States. Russian signed that resolution, which says nothing about conditionality or linkage with any other issues.

Second, despite numerous claims by President Yeltsin and other Russian officials, neither the CSCE nor other international organizations have uncovered human rights violations in Estonia. Staff members of the Helsinki Commission, which I cochair, have taken part in these fact-finding missions and have confirmed these conclusions. Russians and other noncitizens are becoming naturalized in accordance with Estonia's law on citizenship, and the CSCE and the European Community are closely monitoring the issuance of residency permits to noncitizens. They are learning Estonian and are taking advantage of Estonia's remarkable free market reforms to make money, there has been no violence, and Western public opinion shows a surprising level of satisfaction among them. Given these circumstances, allegations of human rights violations—not to speak of the more hysterical, tendentious, and unconscionable accusations emanating from Moscow of "genocide" and "ethnic cleansing"—are simply not credible.

Even on the issue of Russian military retirees, the ostensible bone of contention between the two sides, Estonia has been flexible and forthcoming—especially since Russia has been demobilizing its troops into the Estonian population. So it is hard not to conclude that Russia is pursuing ends other than human rights, like hanging on to Paldiski, a nuclear submarine training base.

Mr. Speaker, Russian troops should get out of Estonia, no ifs, ands, or buts. I regret that President Yeltsin, after his very public statement, is now boxed into a position from which it will be hard to extricate himself. The stance his government has taken does a disservice to Russia, affronts the sovereignty of its tiny neighbor and flaunts defiance of the CSCE and its principles.

TRIBUTE TO CYRUS ELDER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished young athlete, Cyrus Elder, has a direct congressional connection. His mother, De Elder, is one of my coworkers in the 10th district office.

We are enormously proud of Cyrus Elder, not only because of his unyielding athletic discipline, but also because he is also an excellent student.

[From the Maryland Independent, July 8, 1994]

ELDER GAINS TRACK CROWN; PLACES FIFTH IN LONG JUMP

(Bears take home national medals from competition)

Charles County's Cyrus Elder won the 200-meter dash at the USA Track and Field Youth National Championships in Knoxville, Tenn., to become the national champion in the event.

Elder will now lead his team of 22 Bears to the Region III East Coast Championship this week at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg.

The top three places in the meet qualifies for the National Junior Olympics in Gainesville, Fla., later this month.

Elder led a team of five St. Charles Bears to the USA Track & Field Youth National Championships, held June 28 through July 2, that brought home six medals.

In addition to winning the national championship in the 200-meter dash, Elder was fifth in the long jump.

Michael Bachman led fellow racewalkers Brian Stortzum and James Overby to a third, fourth and fifth place finish in the 1,500 meter racewalk.

Sprinter Melynn Dade competed in the 100 meter dash.

PROTECTING OUR HISTORIC PUBLIC LANDS

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1994, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 255. This resolution urges Congress and the administration to closely evaluate the Walt Disney Co.'s proposed theme park and real estate development in the northern piedmont area of Virginia, and calls on Disney to move its park to a site where it would have a less detrimental impact on the surrounding, historically significant lands of

Shenandoah National Park and Manassas National Battlefield Park. This effort has been joined by 28 of my colleagues in the House and supported by numerous editorial writers across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit one of the more recent pieces regarding the proposed theme park, which appeared in newspapers this past weekend, and I again call on Disney to find a more suitable location for its massive development.

[From the Washington Post, July 17, 1994]

VIRGINIA'S THREATENED PIEDMONT

(By George F. Will)

HAYMARKET, VA.—In a churchyard here a gravestone reads:

Stonewall Jackson Campbell
May 2, 1863 Dec. 10, 1911

The infant Campbell was named for the Virginian who earned his name on a battlefield a few minutes gallop from the churchyard, a soldier who on May 2, 1863, received a mortal wound at Chancellorsville, not far from here.

Problem is, much of American history was made not far from here, often by men who lived nearby: The church is hard by the intersection of the James Madison and John Marshall highways. Just over yonder lives Miss Beuregard, a great-granddaughter of the Confederate general. And so it goes. You can hardly turn around out here without bumping into evocations of the nation's making.

This would be merely nice, not a problem, were it not for something that threatens to be the unmaking of this area. The Disney company seems determined, almost irrationally so, to turn this area inside out and upside down by building, about a half-mile from the churchyard and 3.5 miles from the Manassas field where Jackson fought, a huge commercial and residential real estate development, at the core of which would be an American history theme park.

Unfortunately, many faulty reason have been indiscriminately adduced for opposing Disney's project, so the one sufficient reason may get lost in the melee. It is that Disney has decided to build something that would radically transform, beyond recognition, an area that is, arguably, America's most defining landscape.

America has various defining landscapes, not all of them bucolic. One is Manhattan's forever unfinished skyline, emblematic of our heroic materialism. But one is more drenched in the history of heroic idealism than Virginia's Piedmont region, a perishable window on the past, a place which, were Jefferson and Washington and Lee to revisit it, would be comfortably familiar to them.

Some of Disney's critics would, if they could, freeze this region in time. They cannot. Development will come to this place because it is a short drive from Washington and the government that will not stop growing. But Disney's mega-development, by its scale and nature, would change beyond recognition a historic region rich in sites that millions of Americans come to as pilgrims to shrines of our civil religion.

Some of Disney's critics get the vapors at the thought of what the theme park might do to the telling of America's story. But if Disney or anyone else wants to make a skit, or a hash, of history, well, the right to vulgarize is one of America's most vigorously exercised rights. Anyway, Disney would be hard-pressed to do worse than, say, Oliver Stone's movies—or, for that matter, than some historians do, including some of Disney's academic despisers.

Disney has armed its despisers by talking foolishly, as when Chairman Michael Eisner said, "I was dragged to Washington as a kid and it was the worst weekend of my life," or when a Disney "creative director" said the park would "make you feel what it was like to be a slave." (See your sister sold down the river, then get cotton candy?) However, again, the point is not what Disney wants to do, but where it wants to do it.

The administration of environmental, transportation and other federal, state and local regulations provides many opportunities for Disney's opponents to slow the project's progress and raise its costs. In any such battle of attrition, bet on the multibillion-dollar corporation that buys lawyers by the battalions. But why does Eisner seem bent on becoming the archetype of the Hollywood vulgarian, greasing with money (some of it to politicians) the slide of a great corporation into the role of coarse bully, stamping its bootprints on hallowed places?

One of the roads that would have to become an enlarged congested highway to serve the park is Route 15, which runs north to Gettysburg. There one of the Berkeley boys now buried in the churchyard here was captured at the crest of Pickett's charge, at the wall on Cemetery Ridge now known as "the high-water mark of the Confederacy." From there Lee's army beat an honorable retreat.

It is astonishing that Disney, out of sheer stubbornness is risking its reputation as a good corporate citizen, and is doing so to put here a project that could be put in many more suitable places. But it is not too late for Disney to learn a lesson from Lee, who is revered by the nation he tried to dismember, revered partly because he knew how to retreat and when to surrender.

INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OPPOSING UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA TREATY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, Senator JUDD GREGG and I are introducing joint resolutions expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should refrain from signing the folly known as the Law of the Sea Treaty.

In 1983, President Reagan soundly rejected this treaty because it was not in the best interests of the United States. While recent United Nations-led discussions have led to some improvements in the seabed mining provisions of the treaty, these changes have not gone far enough. The treaty is still a bad deal for the United States and for our industrialized allies, whose interests continue to be sacrificed for the benefit of those countries who contribute the least to this international effort. Furthermore, the Law of the Sea Treaty is a terrible precedent for future negotiations involving outer space.

The most egregious example of this is found in the portions of the treaty which establish a seabed mining regime. For example, the treaty

retains the Enterprise, a Third World-dominated mining concern, which will operate in direct competition with the industrialized countries that currently sponsor seabed mining. The Enterprise will have significant advantages over private miners, including the choice of a free, fully prospected mining site from each miner filing a claim. In addition, the treaty still requires that seabed mining revenues be shared with the Third World and even national liberation movements, like the PLO.

The treaty also creates an enormous seabed mining bureaucracy, including an authority, an assembly, a council, a secretariat, several technical commissions, an international tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and a sea-bed disputes chamber. Third World interests dominate all these bodies. The United States has no veto; yet, we are to bankroll a quarter of the start-up costs of this new, unwieldy system.

In 1983, when the treaty was properly rejected by President Reagan, the marine scientific community expressed unhappiness with the research components for the treaty and the energy industry balked at sharing revenues with the Third World from the development of offshore oil and gas resources. All of these provisions remain in the treaty. Moreover, recent concerns have also been expressed about the preemption of Federal and State laws and our other international obligations by the Law of the Sea Treaty, including our ability to use economic sanctions to enforce environmental and fishery laws.

Despite these many defects, Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced on June 30 that the United States has committed itself to signing the Law of the Sea Treaty, and will sign a seabed mining agreement on July 29.

I have heard arguments that we need this Treaty to aid our national defense objectives. However, I note that the United States recognizes the freedoms of navigation embodied in the treaty as customary international law; that we have never been denied access to any strategically important navigational area; and that many of the countries that control these areas have not ratified the treaty.

Our hope today is that we can keep the administration from quietly sneaking this badly flawed treaty by the American people and that by emphasizing its many deficiencies, two-thirds of the Senate will not ratify this massive giveaway of U.S. strategic interests.

The United States has existed for over 200 years without a law of the sea treaty to protect its interests in the oceans. I see little, if anything, to be gained by jumping aboard this leaky boat and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to follow the outstanding leadership of my good friend, Senator GREGG, and to vote no on this treaty when it is submitted for ratification.

NATIONAL DIVIDEND PLAN

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, for much of the 103d Congress we have been occupied with

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

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL DIVIDEND PLAN: IT'S TIME

(By John H. Perry, Jr.)

"It's spending, stupid!"

For Fiscal Year 1995, the President's budget proposes spending of \$1.518 trillion—that's \$2,880,000 every minute of every day. And we will pile up an additional \$176 billion of debt even while we are paying net interest of \$198.8 billion on our existing national debt of \$4.6 trillion. Think of it, how would you spend \$48,000 a second next year? More importantly, how could you do that knowing that it adds \$335,000 a minute to your debt even while you pay \$378,000 a minute in interest on existing debt.

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

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

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

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

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

The National Dividend Plan is majestic in its simplicity:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buying American becomes not only a statement of faith in America's businesses

and industry, it also gives each voter a return on his or her investment of time and energy to the success of our nation's productive enterprise. And, because America will become more productive it will continue to be the most successful exporter of national goods and services in the world.

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

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

The National Dividend Plan gives America's voters not only the opportunity to continue to generously meet national needs, but the self-interest to demand that those needs meet the test of being measured by the light of day. And legislators, who now seek shelter in the "discipline" of a hazy Constitutional Amendment will find the glow of a new day of enlightened voter participation in the budget process. H.R. 430, legislation implementing a National Dividend Plan, is before the 103rd Congress. It's time that we as voters demand of our legislators that they not only return to the citizenry a means by which to measure their economic management of America, but also a share of the means which measures the economic strength of America.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF LIFTING THE EXPORT BAN ON ALASKAN NORTH SLOPE OIL

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for lifting the export ban on Alaskan North Slope oil. I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from the California Independent Petroleum Association to President Clinton outlining their support for lifting the ban.

The Department of Energy recently came out with a study that concluded the lifting of the ban would have a tremendous economic impact to not only my home State of California but to the entire west coast. Lifting the ban

would create between 10,000 to 25,000 jobs by the end of the decade. This would improve circumstances for west coast oil producers and would raise revenue dramatically for the Federal Government and tax and royalty revenues for the States of California and Alaska. It would also spur new production in new and existing wells.

CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT
PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION,
Sacramento, CA, June 10, 1994.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are grateful to you for undertaking a review of the current export restrictions on crude oil produced on the Alaskan North Slope (ANS). As domestic crude oil producers, we strongly support elimination of the ANS export ban which, in our view, has contributed to the decline of U.S. oil production, especially in California.

We firmly believe that eliminating the ANS export ban will create American jobs, expand U.S. crude oil production, and enhance U.S. energy and national security. Just recently, a number of maritime unions have come out in favor of dropping the ban. We endorse the proposal to require any ANS oil exports be carried on U.S. built, U.S. owned and U.S. crewed vessels, an action that will preserve and expand jobs in the U.S. maritime sector. Equally important, eliminating this export ban will not have adverse impacts on U.S. consumers, and will help preserve two vital industries, the maritime industry and the oil and gas producing industry, with no cost to the federal treasury.

Circumstances have changed greatly since the ban was put into law in 1973. The domestic industry has been devastated by low world oil prices. Crude oil production in the United States is declining, and will continue to do so, unless policy changes are made. By eliminating the ban on ANS exports, your Administration can take an important step in preserving two vital domestic industries.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Independent Oil Producers Agency
Independent Petroleum Association of America

British Petroleum
Berry Petroleum Company
Santa Fe Energy Resources
Tannehill Oil Company
McFarland Energy
MacPherson Oil Company
Trio Petroleum
Stockdale Oil & Gas Company
Gary Drilling Company
Rio Delta Resources Company
Capitol Oil Corporation
Nahama & Weagant Energy Company
Stream Energy
Vern Jones Oil & Gas Corporation
Anacapa Oil Corporation
Signal Hill Petroleum Company
Stocker Resources
Drilling and Production Company
City of Long Beach
Union Pacific Resources Corporation
Tidelands Oil Production Company
Hunter Resources
Vintage Oil Company
Fortune Petroleum Corporation
Seneca Resources Corporation
Pennzoil Company
OXY USA, Inc.
Crutcher-Tufts Production Company
The Termo Company
Western Avenue Properties

Makoil
ANGUS Petroleum Corporation
Sierra Resources
Commander Oil Company
Aidlin Oil Operations
Alamitos Land Company
Alanmar Energy
Jock Albright
Alford & Elliot
American Energy Operations
American Hunter Exploration Ltd.
Atlantic Oil Company
Axis Petroleum Company
B & R Oil Company
Bakersfield Energy Resources
Banta & Haigh
Benito Huntington Oil Company
Black Gold Oil Company
Breitburn Energy Corporation
Casa Oil Associates
Castle Minerals
CBase Corporation
CENEX Exploration & Production
Chase Production Company
Martin Gould Production
Coal Oil Inc.
Columbine Associates
Concordia Resources
Conway Oil
Cooper & Brain
Cornerstone Oil Company
Cree Oil Limited
DBM Oil Company
D.E. & O. Production
David E. Gautschy, Inc.
Davis Company
Dole Enterprises
Dos Rios Inc.
E & B Natural Resources Management
Engineers Oil Company
Fairhaven Resources
Fleet Oil Company
Fox Oil Company Trust
Ganong Oil & Gas Operations
M.H. Whittier Company
George Kahn Operating Company
Global Oil Production
Gotland Oil
Graner Oil Company
Russell Green—Independent
Hagee-Lewis Petroleum Corporation
Hallador Petroleum Company
Hallbergen & Company
Hardly Able Oil Company
Hellman Properties
Harlan Born, Jr.
Herley Kelley Company
Herrera Oil & Minerals
Hilcrest Beverly Oil Corporation
Hondo Oil & Gas Company
Howard Caywood, Inc.
Hoyt-McKittrick Oil Company
J. Thomas Pixton
Baker-Dickey, Inc.
Thomas Oil Operations
K.B. Oil & Gas Company
K.M.T. Oil Company
Kelt Oil & Gas
Sperry Oil Operations
Ker-Oil International
Kernview Oil Company
Keystone Oil Company
Laymac Corporation
Ferguson Energy
Laymance Oil Company
Lebanon Oil and Gas Company
Lee Lamberson, Inc.
Manley Oil Company
McGill & Shepard Exploration
Richard Mertz
Felix Smidt
Mickelson Oil & Gas Properties
Midway Premier Oil Company
Mission Oil Company

Mitchell Energy Corporation
 Mitchell Land and Improvement Co.
 Mitchell-Grossu Oil Company
 Mock Resources
 Morse Oil & Gas Company
 Naftex Holdings
 Newhall Land & Farming Company
 Nollac Oil Company
 Nordic Oil Company
 Northwest Petroleum
 Ogle Petroleum
 Ojai Oil Company
 Oxbow Energy
 Pacific Energy Resources
 Pacific Operating Company
 Pan Western Petroleum
 Patriot Resources
 Petro Resources
 Phoenix Enterprises
 Daniel Pickrell
 Pioneer Kettleman Co.
 Pioneer Midway Oil Company
 Fredrick C. Porter
 Harry Ptasynski
 Rhodabarger Oil
 Razar Resources
 Red Bank Oil Company
 Redwood Resources
 Reedy Exploration
 Bryce Rhodes
 Richard Sawyer
 Rohrig Petroleum Company
 Royale Operating Company
 S & C Oil Company
 S & S Oil Company
 Saba Petroleum Company
 Sacramento Energy Co.
 Sampson Oil Partnership
 San Joaquin Facilities Management
 Santa Fe Minerals
 Schaefer Oil Company
 Sequoia Exploration
 Shasta Pan
 Sierra Energy Company
 Sol Alexander
 Solum Oil Corporation
 South Coast Oil Corporation
 St. James Oil Corporation
 Stinnett Oil Company
 Stone Exploration Company
 Strangeman Exploration Company
 Sunrock Oil Company
 T.A. Atkinson
 T.E. Adams Oil Corporation
 TEJ Venture
 John Teberg
 Robert Teitworth
 Tejon Ranch
 Texokan Exploration Services
 The Mitchell Company
 Tide Petroleum Company
 Tower Petroleum
 Tri-State Development Corporation
 U.S. Oil & Gas
 United Energy
 Vaughan Production Company
 Venada National
 Venoco
 Virginia Oil & Land Company
 Conrad Von Bibra
 Victory Oil Company
 Well Energy Corporation
 Western Continental Operating
 Western Drilling, Inc.
 Westland Petroleum Company
 Witte Enterprises

**HONORING THE MEMORY OF ARMY
 SFC. JIMMY GRANT FREEMAN**

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, Army Sfc. Jimmy Grant Freeman, of Talladega,

AL, died a hero's death while defending a small, isolated base camp at Soc Trang, in South Vietnam. The memory of this young man is still fresh in his native State, where veterans and civic organizations are working to establish a Jimmy Grant Freeman Memorial.

I was in Talladega recently for Memorial Day ceremonies and I had the privilege of spending time with Jimmy Freeman's family and friends and commemorating with them his selfless dedication to duty.

In 1969, Sergeant First Class Freeman was 27 years old. He was married, the father of three children, and a veteran of 10 years of Army service. When the year opened, he was posted in a remote region of the Mekong River Delta with another U.S. Army sergeant. They were to give military advice to local troops at Soc Trang.

Only weeks after he arrived at the outpost, Freeman learned that his fourth child had died at birth and he took emergency leave to go back to Talladega. Given the choice of another assignment or returning to Vietnam, Freeman decided to return to his dangerous mission and to his fellow sergeant, Darrel E. Anderson, who had been left to bear their responsibilities alone.

On March 24, 1969, a numerically superior force overran the small Soc Trang base camp and both Americans were killed in its defense. Both were awarded the Silver Star posthumously for gallantry in action, and, later, in a rare tribute to their bravery, their camp was designated as the Freeman-Anderson Compound.

Freeman also was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart. Prior to his death, he had received the Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Ribbon, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

The Alabama Military Hall of Honor selected Sergeant First Class Freeman for induction in 1990 and his name is enshrined there with the names of other Alabama heroes who have been selected for this permanent and visible tribute. The Hall of Honor is on the campus of Marion Military Institute.

In a special tribute this year, Gov. Jim Folsom issued a proclamation proclaiming Jimmy Grant Freeman an Alabama Hero and urging that fellow Alabamians remember the sacrifice he made for his country and his fellow men.

The Jimmy Grant Freeman story that I have recounted is a timeless tribute to one man's patriotism and his devotion to duty. In further tribute, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that Governor Folsom's proclamation be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, to thousands of Vietnam veterans who were stationed at Soc Trang during the war, the name SFC Jimmy Grant Freeman is one which symbolizes heroism; and

Whereas, to Freeman's family and members of the Conner-Davis VFW Post 4261 in Talladega, the name symbolizes the unselfish dedication of a patriot to his country; and

Whereas, during Vietnam in the year 1969, Freeman was assigned to Mobile Advisory Team 71 at Soc Trang; just months after he arrived in the war zone, he returned to Talladega on emergency leave; and

Whereas, given the choice to return to Vietnam or remain in Talladega, Freeman chose to return and serve his country and assist a fellow sergeant and friend, Darrel E. Anderson; and

Whereas, Freeman and Anderson heroically defended their camp but lost their lives when it was overrun by a Viet Cong force; and

Whereas, both men were posthumously awarded the Silver Star for valor, and the Advisory Team 71 headquarters compound was named in their honor; and

Whereas, Freeman has also been inducted into the Alabama Military Hall of Honor at Marion Military Institute; and

Whereas, records of the heroic deeds of Freeman and more than 100 other soldiers can be found in a book by Ray Bows, Vietnam Military Lore 1959-1973 . . . Another Way to Remember; and

Whereas, in Talladega, the Conner-Davis VFW Post 4261 is honoring Freeman and working to establish a Jimmy Grant Freeman memorial; and

Whereas, it is fitting that all Alabamians recognize the contributions of Jimmy Grant Freeman to his country—contributions which culminated in the ultimate sacrifice—his life: Now, therefore,

I Jim Folsom, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim Jimmy Grant Freeman an Alabama Hero and do urge citizens of our great state to remember the great sacrifice he made for his country and for his fellow men.

**TRIBUTE TO THE EASLEY-
 FAULKNER FAMILY**

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate five generations who will gather from July 22 through July 24 in celebration of the Easley-Faulkner family very first reunion. This historic event will be held in Pittsburgh, PA. The two eldest members of the Easley-Faulkner family are 96-year-old Annie Faulkner Weatherspoon and 90-year-old Catherine Easley Middlebrooks.

Mr. Speaker, two cornerstones of a successful and long-lasting family are faith and family values. It was once said, "The only faith that wears well and holds its color in all weathers, is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience." Certainly a family that has remained intact, for five generations knows something of faith. And, family, one of nature's most brilliant masterpieces shines like the brilliance of the noonday sun. It is a well-known fact that the security and elevation of the family and of family life are the prime objects of civilization, and the ultimate ends of all industry.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that the family is God's most essential unit in the community and society. For that reason, we must fight hard to preserve the family. Because, the destruction of family must also necessarily mean the destruction of our Nation. As an optimist, my conviction is reinforced when I behold the world's finest treasures in the family storehouse of the Easley-Faulkner family. Refined gold you will find in this family's laughter. And silver is evident in the graying hairs where

they have been graced by wisdom's knowledge, discernment and judgment. The earth yields no sapphires or rubies so precious as that of a baby's smile when it sleeps or a child's unexpected affection and show of love. This is indeed a family.

Mr. Speaker, the pleasures of life, both great and small are contained within the confines of the family structure. For these and other reasons, I honor the Easley-Faulkner family on the occasion of their first family reunion and pray that God may grant them many, many more.

JACQUILINE DENISE DAVIS COURT

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the grand opening last Tuesday, July 12, of the Jacqueline Denise Davis Court moderate rehabilitation housing project in the south Bronx.

As my colleagues surely know, my south Bronx community has long been a national symbol of urban decline and degradation. Presidential tours of the ruins have come and gone, as have Presidential promises of concerted Federal efforts to revitalize this region.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, my community has made great strides in rejuvenating itself, and I am pleased to share with my colleagues one of the most dramatic and promising of these efforts.

Led by my former New York State Assembly colleagues, the Honorable Gloria Davis, whose work on this project was inspired by her late daughter, Jacqueline Denise Davis, a remarkable public/private partnership comprised of the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, the Enterprise Foundation, the Morrisania Revitalization Corp., Inc., and a number of corporate investors, has together transformed an abandoned eyesore at 576 East 168th Street into a unique and beautiful center for low-income housing and community pride.

Jacqueline Denise Davis Court consists of 68 one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments for low-income and homeless families, a unit which houses the Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Center, and another unit which serves as the home of the New York State Martin Luther King, Jr. Resource and Activity Center.

The Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Center offers job training and other services for area youth, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Resource and Activity Center features civil rights exhibits and state-of-the-art interactive displays on the history of the civil rights movement. Jacqueline Denise Davis Court also maintains a tenant service coordinator to refer tenants to community services and facilitate tenant education and involvement activities.

Mr. Speaker, in so many ways Jacqueline Denise Davis Court will in the years to come serve as a powerful force for personal and community rehabilitation in the south Bronx. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Assemblywoman Gloria Davis and all who participated in the realization of this stunning landmark.

THE IMPORTANCE OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, defense diversification is a very important issue in my district as well as in the Nation. I sit on the Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee on Research and Technology. University-based research not only provides new technology designed to keep the military one step ahead, but it also provides innovations for technology transfer that helps maintain a strong economy. Military procurement and other areas of spending have been severely curtailed in recent years, and many of us have felt its impact in our communities as factories shut down, bases closed, and service men and women return to civilian life. I am confident, however, that our economy will rebound from these spending decisions through defense diversification.

Chairman MURTHA and his Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee had the impossible task of setting priorities for a Department whose budget has grown smaller with each passing year. He rearranged some priorities this year to address these pressing needs and deserves our thanks. The decisions made by the committee were not final ones and some of the funding levels will be looked at again in the House-Senate conference. Chairman MURTHA deserves special commendation for providing increases in university-based research projects in past appropriation bills. It is important to realize that of all the research funding the Government provides to our universities, the Department of Defense provides approximately 41 percent of all engineering funding and 58 percent of all computer science funding. Our universities train new generations of top scientists because of this ongoing partnership between them and the Department of Defense. This research not only brings new technology to the military, but provides needed financial support for new scientists to conduct research for their Ph.D.'s, or post-doctoral work, thus training our next generation of scientists.

University-based research provides the foundation for new technology that keeps our military prepared and ready. One of my priorities is the way in which new DOD research focuses on technology. Defense contractors need assistance in shifting from technology exclusively developed for the Pentagon, to technology that can be used in all areas of industry. At the University at Stony Brook, which is located in my district, researchers have several DOD sponsored projects that focus on advanced computers. This work will not only help to keep our Nation's defense technology up to date, but will eventually help small businesses on Long Island create new high tech products. This research, and that of other New York State institutions, has already helped small electronic firms in my State and hopefully will help major industries produce new products to help them retain their major role in the Long Island economy.

I understand that the issue of university-based research will be raised in the House-

Senate conference on the fiscal year 1995 Defense appropriations bill. I have confidence in Chairman MURTHA's ability to find a way to address this problem. The level of funding the House approved contains such a drastic cut in the university-based research account that ongoing experiments would have to cease and many researchers would lose their financial support. Chairman MURTHA set priorities in this budget to ensure that scientific achievement would not have to end. I am confident that our achievement in science will not be discontinued and that we will vote on a new level of funding when the conference report is put before the full House.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY BENDER— WORLD WAR II HERO AND CON- GRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to pay tribute to Stanley Bender of Fayetteville, WV, who recently passed away at the age of 84. Mr. Bender was a staff sergeant with Company E, 7th Infantry during the Second World War. He was one of only five West Virginians to be distinguished with the Congressional Medal of Honor.

On August 17, 1944, Staff Sergeant Bender and his men were pinned down under the fire of two machine gun nests outside of the French town of La Londa. Valiantly, he jumped out of his fortified position and ran for a disabled tank, dodging sniper bullets along the way. Once he got to the tank he was able to locate the two German machine gun nests and form a plan for taking them out. While his squad laid down cover fire for him, Staff Sergeant Bender raced down an irrigation ditch. Dodging grenades and an ever-thickening hail of bullets, Staff Sergeant Bender was able to get behind the machine-gun nests. Single-handedly, he eliminated both of the machine-gun nests, one right after the other. After accomplishing this heroic feat, Staff Sergeant Bender then led his men on a charge to liberate the town in front of them.

At the end of the day, his unit had destroyed 2 anti-tank guns, killed 37 enemy soldiers, and had taken another 26 captive. Not only did he receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, but he was also awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, seven battle stars and France's highest military honor—the Croix de Guerre.

When he returned home after the war, he was very humble of his great achievements. Bender was so modest that he did not even tell his wife about what he had done in World War II until sometime after they had been married. When anyone asked him what he did to deserve the Congressional Medal of Honor, Bender would quietly say he did what anyone else would have done under the circumstances.

It is always sad when we lose a hero. Yet it also brings us hope when we remember the great men like Stanley Bender who have

walked among us. I am honored to remember Stanley Bender as a soldier of great military achievements, an honorable West Virginian, a true patriot, and a loving father and husband.

SMALL INVESTORS TAX RELIEF
ACT OF 1994

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Small Investors Tax Relief Act of 1994. This bill is designed to accomplish two purposes. First, it will strengthen this Nation's precarious economic condition by stimulating economic growth and creating new jobs. Second, it will bring a measure of common sense and fairness to the tax burdens of the 80 to 90 million American small investors who are the lifeblood of our economic system.

The Small Investors Tax Relief Act of 1994 is very simple. It has only three provisions. First, it would exempt from Federal taxation the first \$2,000 of interest and dividend income earned annually by individuals. Second, it would exempt the first \$50,000 of an individual's capital gains from Federal income tax annually. Finally, it would index capital assets held for at least 1 year so that investors no longer would be required to pay taxes on gains caused by inflation.

Mr. Speaker, the economic health of our Nation is in serious trouble. Some of my colleagues may be surprised to hear me say this when all about us are the signs of economic growth and revival. But our national savings rate is dropping to dangerously low levels.

Much, if not most, of the economic growth our country has experienced lately is due to consumer spending. While consumer spending can do wonders for the short-term economic prognosis, it will most likely not be sustainable. The evidence is that consumers are borrowing from the future to spend more now.

The Wall Street Journal reported last December that not only are consumers charging more purchases to their credit cards, they have let their savings rate slide lower and lower. From a 5.2-percent rate in 1992, the savings rate for 1993 was just over 4 percent as of November. And, the savings rate is dropping further now because our spending is growing faster than our income. Moreover, the new withholding rates from last year's record tax hike for higher income Americans have now taken effect, which will surely put a crimp on how much wealthier consumers save.

The result, Mr. Speaker, is that our savings rate is dropping into the danger zone. As my colleagues know, the U.S. savings rate has been far below that of our major competitors since the 1970's, when our savings rate was in the 9 to 10-percent range. By 1992, it had dropped to 5.2 percent. As of November of last year, it was down to around 4 percent, a level many economists believe is in the danger zone. All of our major trading partners have savings rates significantly higher than ours.

According to the Treasury Department, 65 percent of taxpayers with capital gains have

ordinary income under \$50,000 and over 25 percent have ordinary income under \$20,000. Only about 5 percent of taxpayers with capital gains have incomes above \$200,000. The benefits of this bill are targeted to taxpayers in the lower- and middle-income classes.

The current high tax on capital gains encourages wealthy taxpayers to hold on to assets with unrealized gains. When the capital gains rate was over 40 percent in the mid-1970's, taxpayers in the top 1-percent of income accounted for just 33 percent of all taxable capital gains. When the capital gains tax rate was cut to 20 percent in 1981, the top 1 percent accounted for 55 percent of all realized capital gains.

In 1985, Americans with incomes over \$500,000 per year paid \$12 billion in capital gains taxes. This amount had dropped to \$10 billion in 1991, adjusted for inflation.

When the capital gains tax rate jumped from 20 percent to 28 percent in 1987, seed capital for new businesses began to dry up. Between 1986 and 1991, venture capital financing of small businesses fell from \$4.2 billion to \$1.4 billion.

Mr. Speaker, there is an estimated \$8 trillion of unrealized capital in the United States. And as we all know, the long-term prosperity of our economy depends on the availability of low-cost capital for business formation and job creation. Taxpayers can generally choose when they want to unleash this tremendous amount of capital. Our tax policies are holding them back, to the detriment of economic growth and job creation.

My bill will teach young people the value of work and savings by removing the current law's bias against young workers' savings. Furthermore, it will stimulate the economy and spur job creation by encouraging investors to sell capital assets and invest in new business enterprises that create new jobs. This legislation would make the United States more competitive internationally by lowering our capital gains tax rate closer to the rates of our major trading partners.

By unlocking billions of frozen assets, this proposal will lower the costs of capital and make it much more readily available. The increased economic activity resulting from this will certainly broaden the tax base and increase revenues. As a minimum, this feedback effect will partially, if not fully, offset any revenue losses that may occur.

THE FALL OF THE IVORY TOWER

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as Congress is in the midst of the annual appropriation process, I believe that it is a good time to review the success of the programs on which we are spending our constituents' hard earned tax dollars.

Just as the Federal Government's involvement in public housing has produced the war-torn streets surrounding Cabrini Green in Chicago, the Government's involvement in education has had similar detrimental effects on

our Nation's students. Universities in particular have stopped teaching and are more concerned with receiving their annual Federal dole. Rather than waste valuable professors on students, universities involve their professors in programs to ensure that the school receives Federal grants, leaving the teaching of undergraduate to less experienced graduate students.

Dr. George Roche, president of Hillsdale College, my alma mater, has just completed a thorough study of America's university system, providing an insider's look—without an insider's bias—into the feeding frenzy at the public trough. George Roche and Hillsdale are not recipients of this Federal largess, they receive all their money from private and corporate sponsors.

The July 7, 1994 Wall Street Journal contains a book review of Dr. Roche's compilation of his study called "The Fall of the Ivory Tower." I include the book review and commend it to the attention of my colleagues. Furthermore, I encourage them to obtain a copy of the book and read and learn from Dr. Roche.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 7, 1994]

UNIVERSITIES MAD FOR MONEY

(By Stephen H. Balch)

America's Utopians have traditionally been optimists. Rather than seeking to "level down" like their European counterparts, their passion has been to make everyone a winner. Opportunity—not redistribution—has been their theme.

The greatest monument to this dream of universal success is a system of higher education some part of which nearly half of all Americans have passed through, an astounding figure by any comparison. But American higher education's massive expansion has required an equally massive infusion of public funds, thereby massively transforming its character.

Hillsdale, a small private liberal-arts colleges in Michigan, has been one of the very few academic institutions to steadfastly refuse the government's largesse. In "The Fall of the Ivory Tower" (Regnery, 310 pages, \$24), George Roche, Hillsdale's president, persuasively demonstrates how the eagerness of most other colleges and universities to feast at the public table has progressively robbed them of autonomy, compromised their standards, and in many cases brought them to the verge of bankruptcy. For those few still inclined to visualize the academy as a province of fussy dons and ethereal speculation, Mr. Roche provides a detailed inventory of the self-serving bureaucracies, lobbies and hardball politics that now govern its life and fortunes.

Mr. Roche heads an institution that stopped accepting students receiving federal aid after the Supreme Court ruled that the practice would subject it to a panoply of federal regulation. He is particularly caustic in his account of academic administrators who treat taxpayer money as a free good, quoting from internal directives advising them to assign every manner of peripherally related expenditure to the cost-sharing required by federal research programs. "As far as your office is concerned, Mecca is also referred to as Washington, D.C.," proclaims one pamphlet prepared for novice grants officers by the Association of American Colleges.

Throughout, Mr. Roche paints a disturbing but accurate picture of the invasive consequences of financial dependence. The systematic pressure to reduce hiring policies to

ethno-sexual patronage rightly draws his heaviest fire, though here, for ideological reasons, the academy has proved an enthusiastic accomplice in its own destruction. But even the most progressive of administrators are now warning that federal regulations extend to, among many other things, the assessment of "academic outcomes," and call forth a host of government agencies to bedevil institutions deemed deficient.

Mr. Roche's central argument is that the government's extravagant subsidy of higher education (now annually almost \$40 billion at the federal level alone) has done precious little to efficiently educate. Instead, it has insulated academic institutions from market forces, fostering the giddy illusion—born during the government's flush years—that Uncle Sam's pockets are bottomless. Not only have institutions become financially overextended—burdened by excess plant, deferred maintenance and swollen, mischievous bureaucracy; priorities have become distorted, slighting the classroom in the pursuit of lucrative research; and highly subsidized demand has allowed tuition to rise to seemingly extortionate levels.

In his discussion of how senior research-oriented faculty have relegated undergraduate instruction to inadequately prepared, underpaid teaching assistants and adjuncts, Mr. Roche traverses well-charted ground. As he and other critics view this process, it has largely involved the substitution of such frivolous and self-indulgent preoccupations as "Victorian Underwear and Representations of the Female Body" for serious pursuit.

But while it has become easy to mock the zany preoccupations of contemporary scholars in the humanities, the contributions of our research universities to scientific knowledge and technical progress have in fact been immense. The problem derives less from misplaced priorities than from an unwillingness to state them with candor. Truth in advertising about institutional mission, and a more rigorously enforced division of labor among institutions and within faculties, would not only reduce the element of perceived "scam" in academic life, but force a salutary re-examination of competing research interests.

Mr. Roche's treatment of tuition inflation, tuition manipulation and the opportunities afforded by artificially high "sticker prices" to shift costs among students, and onto the taxpayer, is sharp, illuminating and likely to provoke the indignation of readers. His analyses of curricular decay, political correctness, the resegregation of our campuses, as well as the increasingly brazen efforts by colleges and universities to debunk conventional notions of sexual morality, while not novel, are also incisively made. Vacuous curriculums and dogmatism could hardly flourish among institutions in uncushioned markets.

As suggested by the book's title, Mr. Roche portrays an academic establishment heading for a fall. With a growing awareness of inadequacy and scandal, and with government under heavy pressure to retrench, universities and colleagues—particularly private ones—will have to shape up or go down. In this predicament he wisely finds reason for hope. Having long pursued Utopia, the American academy will finally be required to learn some lessons from life.

TRIBUTE TO SIX COAST GUARD MEN

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the Coast Guard and the Nation suffered a tremendous loss last week.

On July 12, 1994, flying out of Coast Guard Air Station Humboldt Bay, CA, in heavy fog to search for a 37-foot sailing vessel with two people onboard that had stranded on the rocks, the aircrew of rescue helicopter 6541: Lt. Mark E. Koteek, of Eureka, CA; Lt. Laurence B. Williams, of McKinleyville, CA; Chief Aviation Survivalman Peter A. Leeman, of Eureka, CA; and Aviation Structural Mechanic First Class Michael R. Gill, of Trinidad, CA, perished in a helicopter crash.

The very next day, a civilian helicopter taking Senior Chief Boatswain's Mate James A. Favani, of San Francisco, CA, and Chief Marine Science Technician Charles R. Blome, of Billings, MT, out to inspect an oil tanker 50 miles offshore, went down over the Gulf of Mexico killing the two Coast Guard marine inspectors.

These tragic accidents shock and sadden us. Every day, the highly trained men and women of the Coast Guard put their lives on the line to save others. They know there are dangers attendant to their work, but, their work is a passion: to serve their country; to ensure the safety of those who go to sea; to enforce the maritime laws of this Nation.

Today, we mourn the tragic loss of these young men and send our condolences and prayers to their families. We will always remember their supreme personal sacrifices and their heroic deeds.

DEDICATION OF THE PT. CHICAGO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday, 400 Americans gathered at the site of the worst domestic loss of life during World War II to dedicate the Port Chicago National Memorial. Those who gathered in Concord, CA, on the 50th anniversary of that great tragedy included the survivors of the blast, relatives of those who perished, representatives of military and veterans' organizations, and many others who came to pay tribute to all those who served, and to those who died, at Port Chicago.

Congress chose to make Pt. Chicago a national monument because this little-known place and the obscure catastrophe that occurred there because the event, and subsequent events, have great historical significance. They demonstrate the home-front impacts of war, and the sacrifice of those who served not in the Pacific or the Atlantic, but here at home, as well. And the work stoppage that followed the explosion, and the resulting

trials, help illuminate the legal and moral imperfections in our own history.

The passage of a half century has not lessened the shame of those wrongly prosecuted, and the passage of time does not diminish the necessity of our setting the record right. There was no mutiny. As one of the convicted men said recently, "We had no weapons, we had no pens, we only had ourselves," and by themselves, they challenged the segregated and racist policies that subjected them to unequal and unfair treatment at the hands of white officialdom.

As we mark the 50th anniversary of this event, I would hope that President Clinton will respond to the pleas from the Congress, from the survivors, and from the relatives of those who gave their lives at Pt. Chicago, and expunge from history the wrongful convictions that have followed these men for their entire lives. I am submitting to the RECORD at this time my remarks as delivered at the dedication ceremony, and would urge that those who feel similarly motivated by them, join in requesting the President to take this action.

DEDICATION OF THE PORT CHICAGO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mr. [Glenn] Fuller [of the National Parks Service, the Master of Ceremonies], Rev. Sumpter, Admiral Sareeram, Captain Lanning, Director [Roger] Kennedy [of the National Parks Service], Mr. [Morris] Soubllet a survivor of the explosion], and all those present here today who served, or are related to those who served at Port Chicago. Today is a special day for all of us.

Fifty years ago today, as the eyes of the world were trained on the gallant sacrifice of Allied soldiers in Normandy, an event of historic and tragic consequences took place on the spot where we now gather.

Here, at Port Chicago, as in Normandy, Americans were engaged in the dangerous and essential activities of war.

There were no Eisenhowers or Montgomeries here at Port Chicago. Instead, there were hundreds of sailors—mostly young black men fighting prejudice and racism, hoping to serve in combat but instead laboring in anonymity.

For them, there was no dramatic storming of the beaches, no parachute drops into occupied French towns. Instead, they performed the meticulous and tedious job of loading the weapons of war.

And yet at Port Chicago, as at Normandy, there was courage, there was great danger, and there was death—320 deaths.

More deaths, here at this spot 50 years ago, than at any other place in America throughout the whole of World War II. Another 390 were injured, many seriously. Much of the town was severely damaged, and the explosion was so horrific that many throughout the Bay Area assumed it was either a Japanese attack or an earthquake.

For decades, the sacrifice of the men of Port Chicago has been virtually ignored in the historical record of World War II. But with the research of Robert Allen, the documentaries produced by several local television stations, and the actions of the Congress in authorizing this Memorial, we have rescued this dramatic and historic event from the back pages of history, and we have begun to restore the dignity of the men who served at this facility.

I want to acknowledge the roles of several people who encouraged and facilitated today's dedication ceremony: Congressman Ron Dellums and Pete Stark, who have

joined me in every effort to elevate the historic importance of this place and these brave men; Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein who, with my other colleagues, have joined me in calling on the president to purge the records of those survivors erroneously and outrageously charged with mutiny, Ray Murray of the National Park Service who expedited construction of the Memorial; John Garcia of Congressman Stark's staff, who has played a steadfast role in getting this story the attention it deserves; and Lori Sonken and John Lawrence of the staff of the Committee on Natural Resources who performed the staff work to move the legislation.

In addition, I want to thank Congressman Sid Yates, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, who made sure we had the money to complete this project in time for the 50th anniversary.

For most Americans, Port Chicago is an unknown incident. For many who know of the catastrophe, it was a disastrous explosion that killed and disabled nearly 700 brave Americans.

But Port Chicago was more than an explosion. It was more than a disaster. It is more than the stuff of local legend.

Today, Port Chicago becomes a National Monument. And that designation not only acknowledges and honors the hundreds who died here, and whose names are forever enshrined on these stones. Fifty years after that terrible night, it also salutes all those who served here and who sacrificed on behalf of the war effort.

The explosion did not end the Port Chicago story.

The subsequent work stoppage, the prosecution of black sailors, and the punishment meted out to several dozen sailors are also indelible chapters in the Port Chicago story that helped focus attention on one of the great ironies of our own national history: while we were fighting to end genocide around the world, we had not yet resolved to attack racial prejudice and discrimination here at home.

Port Chicago helped light the way to the end of segregation in the U.S. military. Discrimination based on race became intolerable after the facts of the working conditions, the explosions, the subsequent courts martial and punishment became well known.

Yet today, 50 years after the fact, some survivors of the explosion carry not only the memories of that terrible night, not only the tragic recollection of friends and colleagues blown away in that cataclysmic explosion; they still bear their own scars—real and symbolic—from that experience, scars born of a system that sanctioned two different standards of military conduct and military justice.

In 1948, we put that segregated system behind us. Today, it is time to put the legacy of that system of racial discrimination behind us as well.

The Secretary of the Navy admits that race played a major role in the decision to assign only black sailors to the dangerous task of loading munitions. No one disputes the inadequate training they received; no one disputes the racism of the assertions that black sailors lacked the intelligence to be trained for the job; no one disputes that the decision to send the black sailors back to the loading operations without recuperative time was racial.

Events that flow from a tainted origin are, by their nature, tainted. The courts martial were wrong because they were the direct outcome of a system and of orders that were inherently discriminatory in their nature.

It has taken us half a century to understand and appreciate what the men who served here at Port Chicago—black and white, officer and sailor—did for their country. It took an Act of Congress to recognize the sacrifice made here on July 17, 1994.

Now, as we mark nearly fifty years since the end of that greatest of wars, and as we close the most war-ravaged century in human history, we should commemorate this event not only with the Memorial we dedicate here today, but also by removing the blight on the records of those who served and sacrificed at Port Chicago. Senators Boxer and Feinstein, Congressmen Dellums, Stark and myself have asked President Clinton to expunge the record of those convictions, and on this anniversary, we are hopeful he will take that action soon.

With the dedication of the Port Chicago National Memorial, a major event in the history of World War II has taken its rightful place in the history of that great conflict. This Memorial serves to remind us, and future generations, of the total national dedication to winning the war against fascism in our mid-century.

It commemorates how a tiny town was converted into a major munitions shipping facility; how ordinary citizens became extraordinary warriors; and how death, destruction and valor in defense of liberty were found not only on the beaches of Okinawa or in the deserts of North Africa, but on the banks of the Sacramento River as well. It has taken fifty years to achieve this recognition, but today, we confer that honor on this place and those who served.

Port Chicago shows us that not all the sacrifice was abroad, and reminds us that not all the national monuments need be in Washington, D.C. What made America strong in 1944, and what makes her strong today, is her boundless dedication to improving herself. Perhaps the Port Chicago National Memorial will remind our citizens of the sacrifice of millions of Americans in thousands of towns throughout this nation on behalf of our nation in World War II.

The dedication of this Memorial reminds us also that war, however necessary and however noble, is a terrible force to loose on mankind. It remind us, too, that when we decide to go to war, the impact is not only on our enemy, but on ourselves as well. At Port Chicago, the impact of World War II was brutally felt and is still felt today by hundreds of survivors; in our own time, the aftermath of our generation's war has followed millions of Americans for a third of a century.

In this quiet place, looking out over the remnants of what was once a great naval magazine, let us hope that those who come to visit this Memorial contemplate the consequences of that terrible explosion fifty years ago tonight, and rededicate themselves to the ideals and faith for which the sailors of Port Chicago served, and died, and which continue to embody what is best in America.

MINOR MOTHERS AND AFDC

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, as the welfare reform debate begins to heat up we already are seeing numerous proposals from both sides of the aisle and across the political spectrum. As we try to sort through these ideas, let's start

with those points on which there is widespread agreement.

I think we all agree that the system is broken and needs fixing. Most experts acknowledge that the welfare system has contributed to the breakdown of the family and the rise in illegitimacy. Some argue that the system actually encourages minors to having children as a way to get out on their own and set up a separate household. At the very least, the subsidy removes a financial barrier to minors having children and makes it possible to consider such an option. I have long supported instituting a requirement for minors with children to live at home with their own parents or legal guardian in order to be eligible for AFDC. I introduced legislation along these lines in the 98th, 99th, and 100th Congresses. The President endorsed this idea in his State of the Union Address and several of the welfare reform proposals introduced so far include this provision or some variation of it. However, to my knowledge there is no separate bill providing an opportunity for members to endorse this reform on its own.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit minors with children living on their own from receiving AFDC benefits, except in certain special cases where no living adult relative is known or living with parents or relatives is not possible. For minors with children who do live with their parents, the income of the entire household would be taken into consideration when determining eligibility for welfare. I invite my colleagues to consider this legislation as the welfare debate gets underway. We need to send a signal to the administration and all committees with jurisdiction over welfare reform that ending the subsidy of illegitimacy is vital to effective reform. I urge my colleagues to join me in this first step in welfare reform and ask that a copy of the bill be inserted into the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. STATES REQUIRED TO DENY AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN TO UNMARRIED MINORS NOT LIVING AT HOME OR UNDER ADULT SUPERVISION; EXCEPTIONS NARROWED.

Section 402(a)(43) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602(a)(43)) is amended—

(1) by striking "at the option of the State," and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking clause (ii) and redesignating clauses (iii), (iv), and (v) as clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv), respectively.

SEC. 2. INCOME OF MINOR PARENT DEEMED TO INCLUDE ALL INCOME OF MINOR'S PARENTS WHO ARE LIVING IN THE SAME HOME AS THE MINOR PARENT.

Section 402(a)(39) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602(a)(39)) is amended by striking " , to the same extent that the income of a stepparent is included under paragraph (31)".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to aid payable for months beginning after the calendar month in which this Act is enacted.

CONGRATULATING EDWARD L. HUTTON

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to extend congratulations to Edward L. Hutton who recently celebrated his 75th birthday.

Edward Hutton is the chairman and chief executive officer of the Chemed Corp. which he ably has led since its founding in 1971, and whose energy and character will not allow him to use the word retire.

Ed has been a loyal and strong supporter of the fine arts in Cincinnati, and has been a stalwart supporter of educational institutions. Furthermore, he has applied his skills and resources to assisting the Community Land Cooperative whose goal is to create decent, affordable housing for low income residents. In addition, Ed's charitable spirit and philanthropy have benefited many Greater Cincinnati organizations.

Edward Hutton has been a shining example for people to follow and I wish him many more years of active involvement in the community.

A SALUTE TO BARBARALEE DIAMONSTEIN-SPIELVOGEL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the efforts of a very special New Yorker who has dedicated herself to the preservation of New York City's magnificent cultural and historical legacy. As chairperson of the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation, Ms. Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel has helped promote the general public's awareness of New York City's designated landmark buildings, historic districts, and interior and scenic landmarks. In addition to her post as chairperson of NYLPF, Ms. Diamonstein was the first director of cultural affairs of New York City. Ms. Diamonstein was and continues to be instrumental in preserving New York City's most famous landmarks.

However, Ms. Diamonstein's activism has not been restricted to the environs of New York City. Appointed by President of the United States, Ms. Diamonstein served as chairperson of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum's subcommittee on art for public spaces. As we all know, the Holocaust Museum has been an astonishingly successful effort, breaking all attendance records since it first opened over a year ago. When not involved in her

governmental duties, Ms. Diamonstein focuses on her work as both a writer and a television producer. She is also the author of 18 books which focus on topics varying from New York's landmarks to discussions of American artwork. Her literary work includes: "The Landmarks of New York I and II;" "Remaking America; Handmade in America;" "Building Reborn; New Uses, Old Places;" "Inside New York's Art World;" "Collaborations Artists and Architects and Landmarks: Eighteen Wonders of the New York World." Obviously, Ms. Diamonstein has worked tirelessly to educate the public on New York City's cultural heritage.

Through the hard work of Ms. Diamonstein, bronze plaques along with descriptive signs were installed on many of New York's designated landmark buildings. Ms. Diamonstein worked diligently to increase the public's overall awareness of New York's great historical legacy. Ms. Diamonstein's work has not gone unnoticed. On April of this year, Ms. Diamonstein was presented with the Pratt Institute Founder's Day Award, the first woman to be honored with the award. In recognition of her contributions to the arts, Pratt Institute will also establish a scholarship in Ms. Diamonstein's name.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues as well as my fellow New Yorkers to honor Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and her extraordinary contributions to the artistic, cultural, and historical life of this Nation.

MORNING WORKING... THE FUTURE... [The text in this section is largely illegible and appears to be bleed-through or a very faint scan of another page.]

THE 1994 MIDDLE EAST REPORT... [The text in this section is largely illegible and appears to be bleed-through or a very faint scan of another page.]

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