

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 24, 1993 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

As I travel around the Ninth District, I am frequently asked questions about the economy and the economic outlook. Hoosiers are concerned about the budget deficit, our international competitiveness, and especially the outlook for jobs. They are asking about the impact of President Clinton's economic program.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

In several respects, the economy has been improving.

Economic Growth: The economy expanded at a 2.8% rate during July, August, and September, after rising at a rate of only 1.3% in the first half of the year. Most analysts expect even stronger growth in the fourth quarter, to a rate of 3.5-4.0%. This would be a major and very welcome improvement in the performance of the U.S. economy.

Jobs: During recent months job growth has also strengthened. Despite widely-publicized announcements of layoffs by some large companies, U.S. businesses have actually been adding an average of 156,000 workers a month to their payrolls this year, compared to less than 35,000 a month during 1991 and 1992. Many Hoosiers are benefiting from the improved job picture. In September more than 2.8 million Hoosiers held jobs, up 200,000 from the end of 1992, and the unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.7%, two points below the national average of 6.7%.

U.S. Industry: After years of struggling, U.S. manufacturing industries seem to be making a comeback. Industrial production has risen for the last five months and is now 4.4% higher than a year ago. New orders for durable goods and business investment spending both show significant increases over last year. This growth is starting to mean new jobs. In October, factory payrolls rose 12,000, the first increase since February, while the average factory workweek has risen to record levels.

Consumer Spending and Homebuilding: A number of indicators—including retail sales and new installment debt—suggest that consumer confidence in the economy is starting to improve. Indeed, much of the strong economic growth in the third quarter came from consumer spending, which rose at an annual rate of 4.2%. One of the brightest spots in the economy is housing. New home sales rose more than 20% in September to the highest level in seven years, and housing starts are at their highest level in nearly four years.

Inflation: During the past six months, prices of most consumer goods and services have risen at an annual rate of less than 2%, the lowest inflation rate in almost 30 years.

Wholesale prices have actually fallen for five of the last six months. Despite the recent pickup in economic growth, most economists believe we will have low inflation for months and even years to come.

Interest Rates: Since last November, long-term interest rates (such as the rate on a home mortgage) have declined by more than a percentage point and are now lower than they have been in more than 20 years.

The Trade Deficit: Since the mid-1970s, the U.S. has been importing more goods than it has been exporting. The trade deficit, which peaked at \$152 billion in 1987, fell to \$66 billion in 1991. Since then, severe recessions in Europe and Japan, two of our major trading partners, have reduced their ability to buy U.S.-made goods, raising our trade deficit to \$84 billion last year and more than \$100 billion this year.

The Budget Deficit: The deficit hit \$290 billion in 1992, a postwar record. But stronger economic growth this year and some modest changes in economic policy reduced the deficit to \$255 billion in 1993. Under the President's economic program enacted earlier this year, the deficit is projected to fall to \$200 billion or even less by 1998. Additional spending reductions currently under consideration in Congress could bring the deficit down even further.

HOW MUCH OF THE GOOD NEWS IS DUE TO THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN?

President Clinton's economic recovery plan has focused primarily on reducing the federal budget deficit, bringing down long-term interest rates to stimulate homebuilding and business investment, and increasing public investment in infrastructure, job training, and research and development to help make the U.S. economy more competitive. As the President rounds out his first year in office, the first two parts of the program has been substantially accomplished, but Congress rejected his call for more spending on public investment.

Certainly not every bit of good economic news can be credited to the Clinton plan, and some changes, such as the recovery from the 1990-91 recession and renewed job growth, were underway when he took office. But his efforts have led to a smaller deficit, which in turn has helped bring down long-term interest rates and stimulate major improvements in housing starts and business investment. As a result, economic growth has accelerated and job growth has improved substantially throughout the year.

HOW LONG CAN THE GOOD NEWS LAST?

Much of the answer to that depends on the strength of private business and industry in the United States. It could last for some time. But I have two concerns:

First, cuts in government spending and tax increases that reduce the deficit help the economy in the long run by freeing up resources for private investment, but they depress economic activity in the short run. The President's program included significant cuts in federal spending, both for defense and non-defense programs, which will reduce output and jobs in the affected industries. Tax increases will cut consumer spending, but that should be minimized by the concentra-

tion of new taxes among the wealthiest taxpayers. Most of the spending cuts will occur when the economy should be growing faster than it is today, so they should not hurt growth this year or next. But another round of deficit reduction that cuts too deeply, too quickly could dampen the immediate economic outlook.

Second, the strength and length of the pickup in economic activity also depends on the Federal Reserve (Fed). For the last 4½ years, the Fed has focused monetary policy on reducing inflation, and they have largely succeeded. With inflation under control, the Fed should now focus on strengthening the economy and job growth. The low interest rate policy of the past year is helping. But if fear of inflation leads the Fed to raise interest rates just as the economy starts showing stronger economic growth and job growth, I am concerned that the economy could move back into a new period of anemic growth and possibly another recession.

LEGISLATION TO EXTEND MANDATORY COVERAGE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL LAW TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEYS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to add a new section to the act that would require the Attorney General to call for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate allegations that Justice Department attorneys engaged in preprosecutorial misconduct, corruption, or fraud.

The independent counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 require the Attorney General to conduct a preliminary investigation when presented with credible information alleging criminal wrongdoing by high-ranking executive branch officials. If the Attorney General finds that further investigation is warranted or makes no finding within 90 days, the act requires the Attorney General to apply to a special division of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the appointment of an independent counsel. The act also gives the Attorney General of the United States broad discretionary authority to seek the appointment of independent counsel with regard to individuals other than high executive branch officials. However, the Attorney General is not required to do so in such cases.

My bill would amend the act to treat allegations of misconduct, corruption, or fraud on the part of Justice Department attorneys in the same manner as allegations made against high-ranking Cabinet officials. In effect, the amendment would require the Attorney General to follow the procedures of the independent counsel law when presented with specific and credible allegations of criminal wrong-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

doing on the part of Justice Department attorneys. My goal is to ensure that, when there is credible evidence of criminal wrongdoing in such cases, these cases are aggressively and objectively investigated.

I am very concerned over the growing number of cases in which Justice Department attorneys have been accused of misconduct, corruption, or fraud. In several cases I have personally investigated, innocent men fell victim to overzealous or corrupt Federal prosecutors. The Justice Department has a poor record of aggressively and objectively investigating these cases. The only way to uncover all the facts and guarantee that innocent lives are not destroyed, is to have a truly independent counsel appointed to investigate. The American people expect that the Justice Department—more than any other Federal agency—conduct its business with the highest level of ethics and integrity. Unfortunately, there are instances where this is not always the case. It is imperative that the Independent Counsel Act be amended to require that allegations of criminal misconduct on the part of Justice Department attorneys be treated with the same seriousness as allegations made against high-ranking Cabinet officials.

The text of my bill was presented yesterday to the Rules Committee as a proposed amendment to the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act. Unfortunately, the Rules Committee did not allow this amendment to be considered by the House. That is why I am introducing this legislation today. I hope to work with the members of the Judiciary Committee to have the measure reviewed and approved as soon as possible. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, the text of which is as follows:

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT COUNSEL.

Section 592(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting "; or", and by adding after subparagraph (B) the following:

"(C) the Attorney General, upon completion of a preliminary examination under this chapter, determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that—

"(i) attorneys of the Department of Justice have engaged in prosecutorial misconduct, corruption, or fraud, and

"(ii) further investigation."

VIEQUES LANDS TRANSFER ACT OF 1994

HON. CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELÓ
OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Vieques Lands Transfer Act of 1994. The purpose of this legislation is to authorize and direct the transfer of certain lands on the island of Vieques, PR, to the municipality of Vieques for public purposes that benefit the people of the island.

The island of Vieques is located in the Caribbean Sea, approximately 6 miles east from the eastern coast of Puerto Rico and 22 miles southwest of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Vieques is a long narrow island nearly 20 miles long and 4.5 miles wide at its widest point. It has an area of about 33,000 acres of 51 square miles of land and, according to the 1990 census, a population of 8,602. The island's 2 towns, Isabel Segunda and Esperanza, have populations of 1,702 and 1,656, respectively. The other residents are classified as rural inhabitants. Vieques is a civilian municipality of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and is divided into seven wards—barrios.

The Navy and Marine Corps conduct Atlantic Fleet training and readiness exercises at the Puerto Rico-Virgin Island complex known as the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Range [AFWTR]. Headquartered at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station in Ceiba, PR, the complex consists of four ranges: the inner range on the east end of Vieques; the outer range which is an easterly ocean range extending both north and south of Puerto Rico; the underwater tracking range at St. Croix, VI, and an electronic warfare range which overlaps all of the ranges.

On Vieques, but outside the inner range, is the naval ammunition facility [NAF] which occupies the entire area west of the civilian zone—approximately 8,000 acres. The Navy uses this facility for deep storage of conventional ammunition. Ships delivering the ordnance dock at Mosquito Pier, located on the northern coast of the NAF. From there, it is transported by truck to bunkers distributed throughout the NAF. Most of the ammunition is destined for off-island use by the Navy, the Marines, and the Puerto Rican National Guard. Occasionally, ammunition is transferred overland from the NAF to the ground maneuver area located east of the civilian zone. At present, training exercises are not carried out at the NAF.

Since the 1940's, when the U.S. Navy acquired 78 percent—approximately 26,000 of 33,000 acres—of Vieques' territory, the island has suffered a prolonged and ever-increasing economic crisis and a massive out-migration. From a population of around 15,000 in the 1940's, Vieques currently has 8,602 inhabitants according to the 1990 census. An unemployment rate higher than 50 percent, lack of adequate housing, health, educational facilities, and a growing crime rate are among the clearest manifestations of the critical economic situation on Vieques. According to the 1990 census the per capita income in the island was \$2,997, and the Viequense families with an income below the established poverty level reached 70 percent in 1989.

Women must be flown by emergency plane to the main island of Puerto Rico to give birth due to the poor condition of Vieques' hospital. The island also suffers from the highest rate of broken families among Puerto Rico's 78 municipalities.

In the late 1970's, Viequense fishermen spearheaded a drive to stop the bombing on the island and end restrictions on fishing. Many of them were arrested.

In 1980, my colleague from California, Congressman RON DELLUMS, directed a House

Armed Services Committee panel review of the naval training activities on the Island of Vieques. This panel concluded in its final report to the Committee that the Navy "should locate an alternative site" and that "[i]n the interim, the Navy should make every effort to work closely with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in implementing programs to alleviate the impact of its activities and in particular explore turning over additional land to the island for civilian use."

In 1983, while Governor of Puerto Rico, I signed an agreement with the Department of the Navy whereby the Puerto Rican Government agreed to drop all litigations in court against the military for ecological and economic damage on Vieques in exchange for a Navy commitment to mitigate the ecological impact of their activities and help with local economic development. All of the economic projects set up in Vieques with assistance from the Navy closed down within 1 or 2 years after initiating operations.

Lack of control of over two-thirds of the island by the municipal government is widely recognized as the principal cause of Vieques' economic and social woes. Trying to find a solution to the current problems, the local planning board and the municipal government, in close coordination with the Government of Puerto Rico and the state legislature have designed and commenced the implementation of a tourism industry strategy. But the truth of the fact is that this gloomy economic picture can only be improved if and when the municipal government of Vieques acquires sufficient lands to develop the required infrastructure for the implementation of the tourism industry strategy.

I strongly believe that this bill provides a solution that will be beneficial for both the people of Vieques and the U.S. Navy, and I am hopeful that it will receive favorable congressional action at an early date.

SERVING NOTICE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice on my colleagues that I may seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of the bill H.R. 6, "Improving America's Schools Act of 1994."

TRIBUTE TO TOM LEA

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the El Paso Museum of Art, the University of Texas at El Paso, and the Adair Margo Gallery in paying tribute to Tom Lea. His work as an artist and author is renowned throughout the world. I recently had the opportunity to

view his art featured in the permanent collection at the Pentagon, for example.

On February 19, 1994, the community of El Paso will honor Tom Lea with a reception and dinner inaugurating the exhibition "Dignity Beyond Borders: The Art of Tom Lea." I would like to include in the RECORD a brief history of Tom Lea prepared for the exhibit:

Over the last 50 years Tom Lea, 82, has become well known as a World War II artist-correspondent for *Life* magazine, a muralist, painter, historian, and novelist. A realist, Lea has painted scenes of the American Southwest, Australian ranches, Indians, pioneers, battle scenes and portraits to include portraits of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Madam Chiang.

Lea's father, Tom Lea II came to El Paso in 1901 and became the borderland's most famous trial lawyer. He served as mayor of El Paso while the Mexican Revolution was in progress. Pancho Villa put a price of a thousand gold pesos on his head in retaliation for the mayor threatening the Mexican outlaw with arrest if found in El Paso. As a result, young Tom and his brothers were escorted to school by an armed guard. Young Lea observed the Mexican Revolution from the slopes of Mt. Franklin. He saw Mexicans shooting each other and dying in the streets of Juarez. General John J. Pershing, then stationed at Fort Bliss, was a family friend who often visited the Lea home.

Tom Lea started drawing at the age of three. Art has always been his first impulse. His father wisely encouraged him to attend the Chicago Art Institute after his graduation from El Paso High School in the early 1920s. Lea also gives credit for his inspiration to his high school art teacher Gertrude Evans, and to El Paso librarian Maude S. Sullivan who had built up a fine collection of books on art and art history.

While studying at the Chicago Art Institute, Lea spent many hours in the Ryerson Library taking advantage of the wealth of art books there. As an art student in Chicago Lea developed a dislike for Bohemianism and artiness which has remained with him. His skill with pencil, pen and brush attracted the attention of a great Chicago muralist John Norton. Lea became his student, assistant, and protege. He married a fellow art student, Nancy Taylor. With money earned from a commission to design murals for the refurbishing of the Chicago "College Inn" the Leas were able to travel and study art in Paris, France and Florence, Italy. In Florence Lea was greatly impressed and influenced by the works of Delacroix and Piero della Francesca.

Soon after returning from Europe, the Leas moved from Chicago to New Mexico where they built a one-room adobe house/studio in the mountains outside Santa Fe. Lea got work as a staff artist for the Laboratory of Anthropology. Life was not easy but they enjoyed their life among the pinions and cedars. Later they moved to El Paso where Nancy died in 1936 from complications from an appendectomy.

Lea began to get mural commissions through the Federal government's Fine Arts program. His murals are in buildings such as the Washington, D.C. Post Office Department; the United States Court House building, El Paso, Texas; Post Office buildings in St. Louis, Missouri and San Antonio, Texas.

In 1938 Lea married the former Sarah Dighton Beane, a woman who through the years in her own rights and through her own works has greatly enhanced the quality of life in El Paso. Tom and Sarah Lea have one

son, Jim Lea. In 1947, Lea painted a full size portrait on Sarah titled "Sarah in the Summer-time". This portrait hangs in the Lea home.

Lea did illustrations for books and magazines collaborating with two men, Carl Hertzog and J. Frank Dobie, who became close friends. Illustration work has become an important part of Lea's career.

In 1941, Lea was commissioned by "Life" magazine to do a series of portraits of American soldiers. He became actively involved in World War II traveling over one hundred thousand miles in the next four years. His combat scenes showed his empathy with the American fighting man and his understanding of the hellishness of the battlefield. Of the 200 paintings that "Life" presented to the War Department from nine artists, the greatest number were by Lea. He spent time with the United States forces in England, North Africa, Italy, and China. He spent time on the aircraft carrier *Hornet* just before it was sunk and was with the assault wave of the first Marines on the island of Peleliu.

After the war "Life" commissioned Lea to another assignment on the beef cattle industry. This assignment took him into Mexico where he became interested in the "toros de lidia" or fighting bulls. From this interest came the portrait of the great Spanish matador Manolete and other works such as the crayon and pastel, "Toro Caliente"; oil on canvas "Unloading the First Cattle in North America, Vera Cruz, 1521" and his first novel "The Brave Bulls," a best seller, and made into a movie in the 1950s. Other novels followed: "The Wonderful Country," made into a movie; "The Hands of Cantu"; and "The Primal Yoke." There was also a two-volume illustrated history of the King Ranch. Several of these dozen novels were translated into other languages.

For the last 30 years Tom Lea has portrayed scenes of the Southwest; Indians, Mexicans, Spaniards, and Anglos.

He makes his home and studio in El Paso at the foot of the Franklin Mountains which has been an inspiration to him all of his life.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR TREE LOSSES

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to correct a Department of Agriculture policy which has prevented certain farmers from receiving disaster assistance provided by the Congress for the victims of Hurricane Iniki.

Last year the Congress enacted P.L. 103-50 which sought to compensate farmers affected by Hurricane Iniki for crop losses in FY 1993, 1994 and 1995. However, contrary to the intent of the law, the Department of Agriculture initiated its own policy that payments would not be made for losses of crops grown on trees.

In other words, a farmer would be compensated for the loss of taro, potatoes, and other vegetables, but not for papayas or bananas, which are grown on trees.

It was not the intention of Congress to apply such an unfair policy which denies a certain

type of farmer the much needed disaster assistance.

The result of this policy is that the papaya farmers on Kauai were denied crop assistance. Many of these farmers were not compensated for the original loss, because there were no fruit on the trees. However, papaya trees bear fruit more than once. These trees can produce for several years. When Hurricane Iniki destroyed the papaya trees they destroyed several years worth of crops.

It is difficult to understand how the Department of Agriculture can justify providing payments for losses of certain crops, but deny payments for papayas simply because they grow on trees.

My bill will seek to provide equity for the papaya farmers and those who grow other types of crops on trees. It will allow farmers affected by Hurricane Iniki, Andrew and Typhoon Omar to receive disaster assistance for crop losses from trees. This is what the Congress originally intended in enacting P.L. 103-50. I urge my colleagues to support my efforts to correct this unfair policy initiated by the Department of Agriculture.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE DEAN SHIPMAN

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and a dedicated jurist, Judge Dean Shipman. Judge Shipman is retiring after serving 25 years on the bench in Escanaba MI. He began his career in 1968 as a district court judge in Delta County. For 16 years, he served the people of the Upper Peninsula with distinction. This led to his appointment by then-Governor James Blanchard, to the 47th Judicial Circuit Court in 1985.

In addition to Judge Shipman's work behind the bench, he has served on the Judge's Liaison Committee, the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice, The Emergency Preparedness Advisory Commission, the State Judicial Council and the president of the Michigan District Judges Association. For his lifelong commitment to the people of the first district and the people of Michigan, Judge Shipman is worthy of recognition. Mr. Speaker, Judge Shipman has served honorably and has always maintained the highest level of integrity and justice and for that the people of Michigan are thankful.

IMMIGRATION—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 1, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

IMMIGRATION—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Though Indiana is far from major points of entry into the country, more and more Hoo-

siers speak to me of their concern that we have lost control of our borders, and urge that we strictly limit immigration. According to the polls, almost two-thirds of Americans favor new laws to cut back on all immigrants and asylum seekers.

There is no denying the pain of assimilation, both for immigrants and for native-born Americans who must adapt to different languages, cultures, and backgrounds. Immigration produces about one-third of U.S. population growth, and there is a genuine question of how many people the U.S. can support. Immigration supporters maintain that immigrants add far more to the nation's wealth than they use in resources. Opponents argue that America owes its first duty to its own disadvantaged and unemployed, and that we must not allow more immigrants into the nation than we can absorb.

Here are my answers to some of the questions about immigration I hear most frequently from Hoosiers:

Who is permitted to immigrate to the U.S.? The law today recognizes three primary reasons to award immigrant visas: needed job skills, a need to seek refuge from war or political persecution, and kinship to an American citizen or a legal alien. Most immigrants reside in California, Texas, New York, or Florida.

Who is an illegal immigrant? Aliens who violate immigration law are illegal immigrants. Most illegal immigrants bypass inspection points when entering the country. Some enter the country legally but then violate the terms of their stay. The Constitution grants citizenship to virtually all individuals born in the United States—including those born to illegal immigrants.

How many immigrants are there? Legal entrance to the United States last year reached 1.1 million. The Census Bureau estimates the number of illegal immigrants in the U.S. at 3.3 million. In 1992, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) apprehended 1.25 million illegal immigrants. Along the Texas-Mexico border, the INS has apprehended about 380,000 illegal immigrants so far this year.

Can illegal immigrants receive public assistance? No. They are prohibited by law from receiving virtually any public assistance, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC, commonly known as welfare), food stamps, public housing, and Medicaid (except in emergencies). U.S.-born children of illegal immigrants may be eligible for AFDC and Medicaid, and a Supreme Court ruling requires public schools to educate children regardless of their immigration status.

Can illegal immigrants hold a job? No. Employers who hire illegal immigrants are subject to mandatory penalties. But these sanctions have been difficult to enforce and largely ineffective. Furthermore, critics believe that the employer sanctions have led to employment discrimination, particularly against Hispanic Americans. Of course, illegal immigrants may also be punished for holding a job.

What is political asylum? Individuals are eligible for political asylum if they are unwilling or unable to return to their homeland because of persecution. Asylum has become a popular plea to get into the U.S., and often is a cover for immigration to the U.S. for economic reasons. In 1992, over 103,000 asylum cases were filed with the INS, and 37% of the cases decided that year were approved. The INS currently has a backlog of undecided asylum claims totaling over 275,000.

Upon receiving a request for asylum, the INS makes a preliminary determination about the individual's claim. Because detention space is extremely limited, asylum seekers are usually released until the hearing on their claim, which may be several months later.

What is the effect of immigration on our economy? Most studies conclude that legal immigration has some overall benefit. Immigrants sometimes take jobs away from native-born Americans, but many Americans have jobs because of the impact of immigrants on the economy. One study calculates that during their first three decades in this country immigrant families typically pay more taxes than their native counterparts and on average contribute about \$2,500 a year more in taxes than they obtain in public services. The problem is that most of the taxes immigrants pay go to the federal government while most of immigration's burden falls on state and local governments.

There are no comprehensive calculations of the costs and benefits of illegal immigration. Many people argue that illegal immigrants take jobs from Americans and strain the public health, education, and criminal justice systems. For example, the estimated cost of illegal immigration to the California government is \$2.9 billion annually. Others say that illegal immigrants benefit our economy by taking low-wage jobs that no one else will accept and creating new jobs by spending their wages and paying sales taxes.

What is being done to curb illegal immigration? With 6,000 miles of relatively open borders, and a force of under 5,000 Border Patrol agents, keeping the illegals out is extremely difficult. Funding for the Border Patrol has increased by more than 100% since 1986. This year, Congress approved \$171 million for an additional 600 Border Patrol agents, 200 border inspectors, increased inspections at foreign airports, and more asylum officers.

President Clinton has proposed to tighten the asylum process and increase the penalties for smuggling aliens into the country. Others suggest prosecuting smugglers under racketeering laws, or building a fence along the entire border between Mexico and the U.S. The State Department's ability to identify potentially dangerous immigrants overseas and keep them from entering the country clearly needs strengthening. Others want to use U.S. military forces to assist in border enforcement efforts. Some suggest charging a border toll for everyone entering the U.S., or requiring all U.S. citizens to carry a national identification card. Another proposal would amend the Constitution so that children born to illegal immigrants would no longer automatically receive citizenship.

Outlook: There is broad agreement that in the long run the solution to our immigration problems depends on expanding economic opportunities in the countries from which immigrants come. Immigration policy is both a statement of America's relationship with the rest of the world and a design for the future of the country. Many want to open the door to all who seek new opportunity and hope to escape persecution. Others are concerned that immigration will profoundly change American society. In my view, our immigration policy should be based on self-interest. That means that our borders cannot be open to all, that we decide how many immigrants we are willing to take in, and then implement effective measures to rebuff unqualified aliens.

GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, last month along with a big swath of Eastern States, Kentucky, my home State, was dealt a very dangerous and almost lethal blow by the plunging temperatures that reached 22 degrees below zero in Louisville, and severe snows. We had 16 inches of snow, very much unusual in this century.

As we so often find out, and have seen in Los Angeles, the very worst times bring out the very best in people. So, to that extent, I would like to pay tribute today to the people at home and the organizations and groups which really distinguished themselves in the middle of all that weather problem.

I cite specifically the employees of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co., the Louisville Water Co., and the Metropolitan Sewer District, who reported to duty in the middle of the storm. The employees of the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson, the Louisville Police, the Jefferson County Police, the Louisville Division of Fire, as well as the volunteer fire departments, are also to be commended.

Mr. Speaker, it is not likely that we will see many opportunities for these people to get the public recognition that they deserve, but I would like to bring to everyone's attention the outstanding performance by these good people under those adverse conditions.

KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD additional key evidence in this case.

[Affidavit]

State of New York, County of Queens.

James Ridgway de Szigethy, being duly sworn deposes and states:

(1) I make this affidavit on behalf of former Federal Agency, Joseph Occhipinti, in support of his application for a new trial. Attached as "Exhibit A", is an original statement I personally drafted on December 29, 1993, which states that Assistant District Attorney John F. Kennedy knew of an existing conspiracy to frame Mr. Occhipinti on fabricated Civil Rights Violations. Secondly, Assistant District Attorney Kennedy stated he had been forced to testify against Mr. Occhipinti and was being "used" to prejudice the jury. Thirdly, Assistant District Attorney Kennedy was convinced of Mr. Occhipinti's innocence prior to his trial testimony.

(2) On December 2, 1993, I wrote a letter to U.S. Representatives James Traficant Jr.; Susan Molinari; Dick Zimmer; Jack Brooks

and Staten Island Borough President Guy Molinari, detailing the above. Attached as "Exhibit B", is a copy of said letter.

(3) On December 20, 1993, I voluntarily submitted to a polygraph examination to support the above statement. The polygraph examination was administered by Metro Security International, Ltd., located at 160-19 Rockaway Boulevard, Jamaica, New York. I was informed that the polygraph examination proved I had been truthful relative to the above statements.

(4) I've executed this affidavit, as well as, the relating correspondence, freely and voluntarily. No promises or threats were made in exchange for my cooperation. I am willing to testify, if needed, at any future judicial proceeding or Congressional hearings relative to the Occhipinti Prosecution.

JAMES RIDGWAY DE SZIGETHY.

On or about the evening of June 11, 1991, I had a conversation with Assistant District Attorney John Kennedy Jr. concerning a man named Joseph Occhipinti. John and I were casual acquaintances, and I ran into him by chance around sunset in Central Park after I had finished my daily jog. He was alone and accepted my invitation to come to my apartment for a drink. The walk to my residence, a walkup, took about 15 minutes. During that time we talked about a variety of things, including my daughter. John asked me various questions about her, including how she was adjusting to being separated from me now that I was divorced.

After a couple of drinks at my apartment—Scotch on the rocks—John began to open up to me about something that was troubling him. He told me that there were two trials he was involved in—and that he didn't want to have anything to do with either of them. I knew what one of those trials was he was referring to—the upcoming rape trial of his cousin Willie Smith. John acknowledged that Willie was guilty, saying, "they (the family) should have done something about Willie years ago when he first started doing this", meaning get help for him when he first started raping women. John told me that when the trial took place, he would have to put in an appearance in the courtroom. He told me he did not want to do this and his mother did not want him to either. I suggested that he not do it since Willie was guilty, but he told me who was pressuring him and why. He said just his presence in the courtroom would make an impression on the jury, which is "how they're using me in this other case."

He then began talking about this other case I was not familiar with, which he said was a trial of an INS Agent named Joseph Occhipinti. He said he was being forced to testify, that like Patricia Bowman, the woman his cousin raped, Occhipinti was an innocent victim, and that he had been "set up" by "the government, drug dealers, and Mayor Dinkins", who he said, the drug dealers had "in their pocket." He said the case "stinks to high Heaven" and it was all about "race, politics, and power." Again, I suggested that if he didn't want to testify, then he shouldn't, but he said he was being "forced to." He did not say by whom.

He then said that Occhipinti only had himself to blame because he was a "racist who only targeted the drug dealers in Washington Heights with such zeal because they are people of color."

The minute he told me this guy was a racist, I lost all sympathy for him, even though John told me how he had been set up and was innocent.

The only other conversation John and I had about Occhipinti was on or about the evening of September 24, 1991. This again occurred in my apartment. I was livid with John because he had posed for a photograph with his cousin Willie where the two of them were carrying a small boat. It was obvious to me he was participating in the campaign of character assassination being waged by his family against Patricia Bowman, and that the photograph—which was peddled to papers all over the world, was part of that campaign. At first he denied it. I asked how it came to be that even though they were on a beach in the middle of nowhere a photographer just "happened" to be there? I told him it was obvious the photograph was a public expression of confidence and trust in his cousin, concocted by the same P.R. people who were characterizing Ms. Bowman in the press as a "lying, crazy slut". John then admitted the photograph was "staged, just like the whole Occhipinti trial", which by now had concluded.

I then asked him if this was his new hobby, committing character assassination against innocent people? He would not answer nor look me in the eye. He was sitting on the couch and I was standing, walking around. I then called him a "Profile in Cowardice" and suggested he step forward and vindicate Patricia Bowman and "the INS guy." At that time I referred to Occhipinti as "the INS guy" because I couldn't pronounce his name. I remember every word of the next two angry questions I asked him: "How does it feel to be a character assassin, John? How does it feel to be Patricia Bowman's Oswald?"

He did not say nor do anything in response—he just sat there, his head hung down in shame. Then after a long, awful silence, he said "You just don't understand the pressure I'm under!"

I felt terrible so I apologized, saying, "I'm sorry, Little Brother." He said nothing else and it was obvious he was deeply hurt. He walked out of my apartment and that was the end of our friendship.

The following June, something happened in Washington Heights that confirmed what John had told me about Mayor Dinkins and the power the drug dealers had over him. An illegal alien drug dealer was shot by a cop. Dinkins responded by attacking the cop in the press which so inflamed the situation that riots broke out. Dinkins also paid for the funeral with taxpayer dollars. I was outraged by this blatant pandering to the drug dealers and their supporters, and it made me curious about the Occhipinti case. I began to look into it, and everyone I talked to familiar with the case told me: that he was set up.

I eventually learned that Mr. Occhipinti was not a racist, as indicated by his support in the Dominican, Black, and Hispanic community. In retrospect, I'm not sure John believed what he told me about Occhipinti being a racist—he may have just been repeating what had been said to him by those trying to justify what they were doing to him. The more I learned about this man, the more guilt I felt about knowing he was innocent and doing nothing about it. I began to realize that if I was going to have peace with myself, I would have to stand up and do the right thing: come forward with what I know.

I knew if I did this it would hurt John Kennedy. This is something I do not want to do. I feel sorry for John and wish him the best. But everytime I feel sorry for John, I try to remember that it was Occhipinti, an innocent man, who was convicted. Who went to jail. Who lost his pension and career.

The night that David Dinkins was defeated for re-election, I decided it would be safe to

come forward. I decided to find Mr. Occhipinti and tell him what I knew. This was not an easy task, as his life has been threatened and he has to be careful as to his personal life and habits—much more so than John Kennedy Jr. I found him by attending a party at the Salmagundi Club on a night that works of art by cops were being exhibited. I knew that in a room full of cops—all of whom I knew would be Occhipinti supporters, I would be able to find someone who could put me in touch with him. African American crusader Roy Innis was there that night, and it was he who gave me Mr. Occhipinti's phone number.

I called Mr. Occhipinti, told him my story, and arranged a meeting. His strength and courage has inspired me to stand up for the Truth—regardless of the personal consequences. Joe has forgiven me for knowing of his innocence and waiting 2 and a half years to come forward. He has forgiven John Kennedy Jr. for what he has done. Now I only hope and pray Joe gets a new trial. I will happily testify for the defense in the retrial. I believe in my heart John Kennedy Jr. will also.

JAMES RIDGWAY DE SZIGETHY,
30 December, 1993, New York City.

TRIBUTE TO MARY LYNN MCKAY UPON HER RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a hard-working Democrat from Taylor, MI—Mary Lynn McKay. She is a dedicated public servant who put her heart and soul into Taylor politics, referring to it at one time as her "lifeblood."

In 1957, when I was justice of the peace, Mary Lynn began her service as a tax clerk for the city of Taylor. Today, she has worked through eight Taylor administrations witnessing the city's evolution from a township. During her tenure, she held positions issuing building permits and working in zoning and planning. In 1974, she received her residential building license and then, when a position in the building department became available in 1977, she was hired as a building inspector. Mary Lynn's next move came in 1985, when she was named as the city's director of building and safety and code enforcement. In 1988, she was appointed tax increment finance director. During her years of service, she was very active in party politics—working on my annual birthday picnic committee and contributing her time to the local, county, and district Democratic party.

During her 36 years of service to the city, Mary Lynn served 5 years on the Taylor board of education, from 1974 to 1978 and again from 1981 to 1982. While serving on the House Committee on Education and Labor, I relied on Mary Lynn as an important resource for local education issues. Governor Blanchard appointed Mary Lynn to the Michigan barrier free design board on which she served for 3 years. She was also director of the Taylor Community Credit Union board for 14 years. Among the numerous boards and committees of which she is a member, Mary Lynn's long-

est affiliation has been with AFSCME's Local 1128.

On a personal note, I observed that Mary Lynn has been directly involved in every one of my congressional races. Those who are close to her note her fierce personal loyalties. Once she is your friend, she is your friend for life. Mary Lynn has certainly been a loyal friend to me. Her loyalty and friendship are more a measure of her character than a reflection of my worthiness of this devotion. I am glad that Mary Lynn and I are retiring at the same time—I would not have wanted to run for office again without her.

THE COMMUNITY ARTS
PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1994

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be the sponsor of H.R. 2933, the Community Arts Partnership Act. Recently, I offered H.R. 2933 as an amendment to H.R. 6, the Improving America's Schools Act, during markup consideration by the House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education. I am happy to report that my amendment passed unanimously by voice vote, thanks to the support of over 90 arts and education organizations throughout the United States. And yesterday, the House Education and Labor Committee reported H.R. 6 out of committee, with the community arts partnership completely intact.

The Community Arts Partnership Act authorizes the Secretary of Education to award demonstration grants to chapter 1 eligible local education agencies to work in partnership with local cultural organizations and institutions of higher learning. These partnerships would work to improve the educational performance of at-risk children and youth by providing comprehensive and coordinated educational and cultural services. A few of the activities which would be eligible for funding include the integration of community cultural resources with regular classroom curriculum, providing effective cultural linkages from preschool programs to elementary school, and for programs that use the arts to reform current school practices.

The legislation is designed to provide seed money to leverage resources from community cultural institutions for the benefit of the local schools. Grants under this program may be renewable for a maximum of 5 years and the Secretary must ensure that there is equitable geographic distribution and equitable distribution to both urban and rural areas which have a high proportion of at-risk children. In addition, the Secretary is required to disseminate information concerning successful models through the national diffusion network.

I am particularly grateful to the Association of Independent Colleges of Art and Design, their president-elect David Rhodes, and their legislative counsel, Jack Duncan, and Washington Representative, Fern Lapidus, for assistance in crafting this legislation. In addition, I would like to extend my heartfelt thank you to the following organizations who endorsed

H.R. 2933 and played a vital role in garnering congressional support for this important piece of legislation.

COMMUNITY ARTS PARTNERSHIP ACT, H.R. 2933
SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

Actors' Equity Association.
Alliance of NY State Arts Councils.
American Architectural Foundation.
American Arts Alliance.
American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta (AABGA).
American Association of Museums.
American Association of School Administrators (AASA).
American Center for Design (ACD).
American Council for the Arts.
American Design Council.
American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.
American Guild of Musical Artists.
American Guild of Variety Artists.
American Institute of Architects (AIA).
American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA).
American Society of Interior Designers (ASID).
American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA).
American Symphony Orchestra League.
Arizonans for Cultural Development.
Arts Action Alliance & Concerned Citizens for the Arts in Michigan.
Arts Council of Greater Grand Rapids, Inc. artsgenesis.
Associated Actors and Artistes of America—AFL-CIO.
Association of Art Museum Directors.
Association of Independent Colleges of Art and Design.
Association of Performing Arts Presenters.
Association of Professional Design Firms (APDF).
Boothbay Register.
California Confederation of the Arts.
Caribbean Cultural Center.
Center for Arts in the Basic Curriculum (CABC).
CityArts, Inc.
Colorado Alliance for Arts Education.
Council for Basic Education.
Council for Exceptional Children (CEC).
Council of the Great City Schools (CGCS).
Dance/USA.
Denver Center for the Performing Arts.
Design Management Institute (DMI).
El Museo del Barrio.
Florida Cultural Action Alliance.
French Art Colony.
Hebrew Actors' Union, Inc.
Hudson River Museum.
Illinois Arts Alliance.
Indiana Advocates of the Arts.
Industrial Designers Society of America (IDSA).
Institute of Business Designers (IBD).
Italian Actors' Union.
Jacques Marchais Center of Tibetan Art.
Judaica Museum.
Manchester Craftmen's Guild.
Maryland Citizens for the Arts.
Maryland Institute, College of Art.
Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Michigan Museums Association.
Museums at Stony Brook.
National Art Education Association.
National Assembly of Local Arts Agencies.
National Association of Artists' Organization (NAAO).
National Association of Federal Education Program Administrators (NAFEPA).
National Association of Secondary School Principals (NAASP).
National Dance Association.
National Education Association (NEA).

National Foundation for Advancement in the Arts.
National Guild of Community Schools of the Arts.
National PTA.
National School Boards Association (NSBA).
Nevada Alliance for the Arts.
New Orleans Museum of Art.
New York Chamber of Commerce & Industry/New York City Partnership, Inc.
New York Foundation for the Arts.
New York State Alliance for Arts Education.
New York State Education Department.
OPERA America.
Oregon Advocates for the Arts.
Package Design Council (PDC).
Parsons School of Design.
Pierpont Morgan Library.
Rhode Island School of Design.
San Diego Unified School District (ELS, Inc.).
Scholastic Art and Writing Awards.
School of Visual Arts.
Screen Actors' Guild.
Snug Harbor Cultural Center.
Society for Environmental Graphic Design (SEGD).
Society of Newspaper Design (SND).
Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.
South Carolina Arts Alliance.
State Arts Advocacy League of American (SAALA).
Theatre Communications Group.
WNET.

TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR STEWART
PERRINE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to congratulate a lifelong citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Eleanor S. Perrine, on the celebration of her 85th birthday, which is next week on February 16. In her fourscore and five years, Mrs. Perrine has truly lived the American Dream through a life of steadfast devotion to her family, church and community.

Born in agrarian Franklin Township to Maud and Frank Stewart, Eleanor and her older brother George were at an early age instilled with the values needed to prosper during the far more than an average lifetime. Mr. Stewart enjoyed his family until his passing at age 96, while Mrs. Stewart survived him and lived to the age of 102. Mrs. Perrine remains close to her brother, who this week, coincidentally, celebrates his 90th birthday.

As a young woman, Eleanor Stewart developed two loves—one for music and another for the man whom she would share 54 years, J. Harold Perrine. They met when attending Grove City College, where she majored in music and he in chemical engineering. After graduation in 1930, Mr. Perrine landed a position in Philadelphia with the Sun Oil Co. Armed with her music degree, Miss Stewart returned to Franklin Township to teach music in the local school. Their courtship continued despite a statewide separation. During this pre-turnpike era, Mr. Perrine traversed Pennsylvania's country roads on weekends for over

a year until August 1931, when Miss Stewart became Mrs. Perrine.

After their marriage the young couple moved east to Delaware County where they became involved in their community and, after a few years, began a family. While supporting Mr. Perrine's rapidly advancing career with Sun Oil Company and lovingly mothering two daughters, Mrs. Perrine founded the Delaware County Choral Society and volunteered her caring skills at what is now the Crozer Chester Medical Center. The Perrine family also became active members in the Presbyterian Church, where Mrs. Perrine taught Sunday School and participated in the choir. They also became active members of the Springhaven Club, where Mr. and Mrs. Perrine shared a passion for golf and pursued other civic endeavors.

Friends have always appreciated Mrs. Perrine's ebullient personality and quick wit. Once while driving to visit her brother, a State trooper stopped her for speeding. Honest and forthright she admitted the offense, then impishly requested a senior citizen discount on the fine. Though it no doubt made the trooper's day, her quip produced no leniency.

Change is no adversary for Mrs. Perrine. After outgrowing homes in Norwood, Prospect Park and Wallingford, the Perrine family settled on Oak Crest Lane in Swarthmore. But as their daughters left the nest and Mr. and Mrs. Perrine were set to begin the golden years, they were dislocated by the construction of an interstate highway known as the Blue Route. Undaunted, the Perrine's relocated to the nearby Strath Haven condominiums again becoming involved and making friends in another community.

Despite losing her husband in 1985, Mrs. Perrine is still extremely active and vigorous. Indeed, family and friends report that in the last 10 years, she has set her foot on every continent, save Africa and Antarctica, studied music history in Sorrento, Italy, and tried cross country skiing for the first time at age 80. She also became one of the first residents of Granite Farms Estates, which has grown into a wonderful community of over 500 lively senior citizens. Very active socially at the Estates, she also contributes spiritually by playing the piano for vespers services. Beyond simply enjoying retirement years, Mrs. Perrine continues to actively contribute to many of the same organizations she joined nearly 50 years ago. Mrs. Perrine continues to work one day a week at the Crozer Chester Medical Center, where, among the activities, she has knitted over 400 stocking caps worn by newborns. She also remains deeply involved with her church and at Springhaven Club.

With good health, a wealth of friends, and a family numbering two daughters and their husbands, five grandchildren, a grandson-in-law and one great-grandson, no tribute can adequately convey the importance of Mrs. Perrine to those whose lives she has touched. Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Perrine's 85-year legacy, and wish her the best in what her family history portends will be many years of vibrant life to come.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF WAYNE C. LEWIS, SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, those of us in this Chamber who fought a long war against the use of large-scale driftnet fishing on the high seas are about to lose a valuable partner and an unsung hero in the battle.

Wayne C. Lewis, the special agent in charge of enforcement for the Northwest Region of the National Marine Fisheries Service, is retiring this month. He is leaving behind a 23-year legacy as a special agent with NMFS, the last several of which saw the agency document the enormous—and illegal—profits that were being reaped by driftnet pirate fleets in the North Pacific Ocean.

I'll never forget the first contact that members of my staff and I made with Wayne Lewis. In 1989, shortly after I had been elected to Congress, fisheries groups in my district told me about the devastation being wrought by large-scale driftnets, those 30- to 40-mile-long curtains of death that were wantonly killing all the non-target fish, seabirds and marine mammals unlucky enough to cross their path. I initiated legislation to ban large-scale driftnet fishing, only to be told by the Bush administration that this wasn't really a big problem and that they opposed my legislation. But Wayne Lewis knew better.

By then, he and his fellow special agents were a couple of years into a series of investigations and sting operations that helped the United States understand just how enormous, just how damaging, and just how profitable Asian driftnet fleets really were. In a 6-year period, NMFS special agents seized over one million pounds of salmon illegally imported into the United States from Singapore, Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports. Subsequently they amassed evidence showing that U.S.-origin salmon and steelhead were a part of the illegal shipments. NMFS documented that nearly 10 million pounds of salmon illegally caught by large-scale driftnets was smuggled through the United States and later sold in Japan. Millions more pounds were stored and brokered in Singapore and Hong Kong, millions more canned in Thailand and sold in Europe, and millions more laundered through the People's Republic of China for later sale on the world market.

Mr. Speaker, without Wayne Lewis we might never have been able to overcome the opposition and get legislation through Congress banning large-scale driftnets. We might never have been able to lobby for—and achieve—a U.N.-imposed global ban on large-scale driftnetting. And we might never have been able to pass legislation providing for sanctions and other measures against those who violated the worldwide ban.

To give all of you an idea of what efficient killing machines these driftnets were, I would ask you to envision a monofilament mesh net stretching from Washington, DC almost to Baltimore. The North Pacific used to be a haven

for these nets. Now—though we need more international cooperation to enforce the driftnet ban—the waters of the North Pacific are largely free of these killing machines. And we have people like Wayne Lewis and the people who worked with him to thank.

Mr. Speaker, let us wish him the happy retirement that he so richly deserves. I hope he will have a chance to fish for some of the salmon and steelhead that are still left in our waters.

IMPROVING THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY DEBATE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 22, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From Washington Report, December 22, 1993]

IMPROVING THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY DEBATE

A major issue facing policymakers as they try to improve the long-term economic outlook for our country is the extent to which the federal government should be involved in helping specific industries or sectors of the economy. In recent years several important American industries were losing ground to Japan and Europe, and there was a concern that government had no role to play and basically did not care whether the U.S. made computer chips or potato chips.

Clinton Efforts: In contrast to the reluctance of the Reagan and Bush administrations to publicly support industrial policy, the Clinton administration has announced fairly ambitious new programs of federal investment and assistance to specific industries. In recent months, President Clinton has announced efforts to help automakers produce clean cars, to help develop an information superhighway, to assist the shipbuilding industry, to provide new tax breaks for the oil and gas industry, and to fund research into advanced technologies such as flat-panel displays or new materials. The interest in industrial policy is driven by the fact that we are in a tough competitive climate, and are losing out in some areas and are losing good paying jobs. Policymakers are looking for ways to make our economy more competitive and improve our ability to sell more goods.

Supporters of such efforts argue that it is appropriate for the federal government to assist basic industries with the potential to support high-wage jobs in this country into the next century. They argue that U.S. industries are falling behind in many of the key technologies of the future, and point to the major success that countries like Japan have had with their policies of targeting particularly important industries for development. They say that it is better to risk supporting an industry incorrectly thought to be strategic than to allow the collapse of others incorrectly thought not to be. They point to polls indicating growing support among key U.S. industrial leaders for government-industry partnerships.

Critics: Critics, on the other hand, do not want the federal government involved in picking industry winners and losers, saying that the free market chooses better than bu-

reaucrats. They point to the failures of government pouring large sums of money into supersonic transport, synthetic fuels development, and breeder reactors, and say that Japan's industrial planners often made mistakes and had a mixed record overall. They also say that Members of Congress will push mainly for the development of industries in their own districts or states, and that subsidies will go to the politically connected. Such critics argue that the most important thing the federal government can do is to work on improving the overall health of the U.S. economy and providing a climate under which businesses can flourish.

The Clinton administration responds that some of these problems in picking winners and losers can be lessened by having private sector companies involved in picking which technologies to help develop and by making the private sector pay for a large share of the cost. The administration also agrees that the primary federal concern should be improving the overall economic climate, but says that some of these industrial policy steps can also be of some help, and should not be summarily dismissed.

Improving the Policy Debate: My sense is that, whatever the drawbacks, industrial policy is something that we will be hearing more about in the months and years ahead because of the competitive pressures our nation faces.

Yet I believe that as this debate unfolds, we need to get a much clearer sense of overall U.S. industrial policy. Many people view industrial policy as having the federal government choose winners and losers between exotic technologies such as optoelectronics and advanced robotics. But as many have pointed out, the U.S. already has an extensive de facto industrial policy—with all the spending and tax programs it has that assist the agricultural sector, the housing industry, the health care industry, and so on. Industrial policy basically means government support for some particular sectors or economic activities over others, and the federal government has been doing that for a long time in a variety of ways—primarily direct spending and tax subsidies but also trade policy and regulatory relief. For example, more than a half century ago the government put U.S. farmers on the cutting edge of agricultural knowledge with federally-funded research, land-grant colleges, experiment stations, and extension service agents in every county. Several such federal efforts have had significant success: the research and extension system has helped make U.S. agriculture among the most productive in the world; our aerospace and computer industries owe their origins to federal programs; our federally supported medical technology is among the best in the world. Indeed, some of our most successful industries are ones that have had considerable federal backing and support.

Yet the problem is that the way the federal government helps these major industries is often not looked at in a coherent way, and when it is, much of the policy does not make a lot of sense—such as the minuscule amount we spend on manufacturing extension compared to agriculture extension, or that advanced electronics has benefitted less from federal assistance than commercial construction.

Thus I believe it would be helpful to require the Administration to put together periodically a brief listing of the main sectors of the economy and a description of how and to what extent the federal government helps them out. Such assistance probably totals

hundreds of billions of dollars each year in direct spending and tax breaks. Some industries receive significant government support, while others which may be much more important to our nation's long-term competitiveness may receive very little. It is difficult to have an informed public debate if we do not know whether the federal government currently provides more assistance to oil producers or agriculture or condominium developers or software companies or biotechnology or the aerospace industry.

The basic goal would simply be to help bring about a more informed debate on industrial policy: to get a broad sense of what our industrial policy priorities already are, to see if the current allocation of federal assistance makes sense, to see if the assistance is being provided to correct a problem or simply because it has been provided in the past, to see what results we have gotten from the assistance, and to see if some sectors need more support and others need less in light of overall national goals and future challenges. Since we will likely be debating industrial policy more in the future, we should at least be doing it in a more informed context.

PRINCIPAL CHIEF ROBERT FULTON BATTISE OF THE ALABAMA COUSHATTA NATION

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, last night the members of the Alabama-Coushatta Nation suffered a sad loss.

The death of Principal Chief Robert Fulton Battise marks the end of nearly 60 years of inspired and compassionate leadership and the end of an era for the Alabama Coushatta Tribe in Polk County, TX. Health care, education, industry and a pride of heritage for his people are some of the landmarks Chief Battise blazed as he traveled on this long, challenging path. His passing leaves a vast emptiness in the hearts of all who knew him.

In his memory and his honor, I ask that the following message to the Alabama Coushatta Nation be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as a final and permanent blaze on the trail of Chief Battise's life.

Members of the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Tribes.

Re: In Memoriam of Principal Chief Robert Fulton Battise.

DEAR FRIENDS: What is left to say about a man who has served his people for over 58 years and has earned the respect and admiration of people everywhere?

There is more; much more. Please permit me to share a few thoughts with you about Chief Kina:

A man who walked in step with God along life's trail since the beginning of his journey.

A man who wore the mantle of nobility with grace and dignity.

A man of compassion who wiped away the tears of sorrow from those who wept with the cloth of humility.

A man in tune with nature and the universe; keeping his heart pure and his soul restored; his touch gentle.

A man of honor whose words revealed the depths and beauty of his being.

In Chief Battise's case, words cannot adequately portray The Man. We salute and pay

our respects to a man whose life was one of imparted wisdom. We salute and pay our respect to a man whose heart was filled with peace and joy and whose footsteps were always directed toward the light. We salute and pay our respects to a man who loved and honored the little children.

On this solemn occasion of bidding farewell to our noble friend, Robert Fulton Battise, it is only fitting, and proper, that we offer thanks to God for sharing with us the life of this great man. If you listen closely, surely you will hear the echoes of, "Well Done Thy Good and Faithful Servant * * *"

REMARKS BY HON. DEBORAH K. CHASANOW

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to include in the RECORD some remarks made by the Honorable Deborah K. Chasanow who, on December 13, 1993, was sworn in as a member of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland. She became only the second woman to be appointed to that bench and the first person from Prince George's County, MD.

In her remarks, she comments on the creation of the southern division of the District Court of Maryland. As the sponsor of the legislation which accomplished that end and one who worked on that objective for over a quarter of a century, I have a particular pride in the fact that its first two judges will be Judge Chasanow and Judge Peter Mazetti, who formally served on the circuit court bench in Montgomery County. Both Judges Chasanow and Mazetti are individuals who display all of the characteristics that our fellow citizens would want in persons given the awesome responsibilities to judge and dispose. They are possessed of keen intellect, high moral values, and unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Judge Chasanow's remarks reflect her humanity and her insightfulness. It is our expectation that the new Federal courthouse in Greenbelt, MD, which will house the southern division of the district court, will open for business and be dedicated later this year. Judges Chasanow and Mazetti will be two of the three judges who will preside at that site. I believe it will be an addition to our judicial system which will provide more accessible justice to our citizens and will meet a need for such a judicial facility long unmet.

I wish for Judges Chasanow and Mazetti that God will grant them the wisdom, compassion, and courage to judge fairly and decisively as they inaugurate a new era in the Federal judicial history of Maryland.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I include the remarks of Judge Chasanow reflecting her personal feelings and her observations on the meaning of her appointment and her family and for all of us:

Judge Murnaghan, Judge Niemeyer, Chief Judge Black, Federal Judges, Senator Sarbanes, Senator Mikulski, Congressman Hoyer, Chief Judge Murphy, State Judges, public officials, honored guests, family and friends. I am honored by your presence here

today. We've already heard from many excellent speakers and I'm afraid if I say very much you'll realize that the nice things they said about me can't be true. Those who know me well appreciate how uncomfortable I am being on center stage and realize that I want the ordeal to end as quickly as possible. But I really must take this opportunity to share some of my thoughts about the Federal Court in Maryland.

Before I do, I want to recognize a few of the people who have been very important in my life. My parents, Helen and Howard Koss; my sister, Tamar Bernbaum; my sisters in law, Phyllis Richman, Myrna Chasanow, and Ruth Heitin, and their families. My great aunt Edith Levine, my aunt Lenore Weseley, and long time friends Harty and Bernard Meyer. And the two who have shared this year's journey with me most closely and without whom I would not have survived it: my husband Howard, and my step daughter Andrea. It has been an intense year for us and I want to express my gratitude and love to them for their steadfast encouragement and support. There are some people who are not here in person, but who are very much here in spirit. My grandfather continues to be an inspiration, even as the years dim some of the memories. And Howard's parents, Helen and Abe Chasanow. The last time I took an oath in this room, they provided the new robe I donned. I thank Mr. Lewis for bringing their memory more alive today. Of course, there are many, many friends and colleagues here today as well. It is gratifying to see people from so many different stages of my life. Neighbors from Wheaton where I grew up and from College Park where we now live, law school classmates from Stanford, colleagues from the Attorney General's office, and of course, those with whom I've worked here in Federal Court, particularly the magistrate judges and their staffs, my fantastic secretary Marie Mooney Plapas and all of my wonderful law clerks.

Over the past year, many people have asked why do I want to be a District Judge? That was a very difficult question, particularly because I had to resign from what the insiders know is the best job in the legal community. My reasons for seeking this position include being a part of the inauguration of the Southern Division and my hope that with Baltimore Federal Court experience, Prince George's County residence, and Montgomery County background I could offer a unique perspective of experience and geography that might prove helpful as we work to get the new courthouse off on the right foot. The real drawback is that now if I want to ask my husband a question, instead of just nudging him, I must put it in writing and certify it the Court of Appeals, Maryland.

Recently I was asked by a reporter what I thought about being only the second woman to be appointed to the position of U.S. District Judge in Maryland. I am sorry that the first, Judge Shirley Jones, could not be here today. I know she would agree with me that my new colleagues don't need any sensitivity training, but, on the theory that you can never have too much sensitivity, I have obtained for them a copy of Deborah Tannen's best seller, *You Just Don't Understand, Women and Men in Conversation*.

I am still amazed that I was appointed to this high position, but I am not at all surprised that a woman was appointed given where we are in 1993. It would only be surprising if, among three new appointees to this court, there had been no woman. The first judicial nomination made by President

Clinton was a woman, Justice Ginsberg. Of the next 30 or so nominations, well over a third were women. I have met some of the other women and I am very flattered to be part of that group.

There is no question that the look of the Federal judiciary is changing. In the not too distant future, the makeup of the Federal bench will much more closely mirror the diversity that is America. I think it is particularly important for public confidence in the judicial system that the bench not be perceived as an exclusive club, reluctant to admit women and minorities. Equality must be the hallmark of the justice we dispense and of the process by which judges are selected. Let me echo the wish of Justice Ginsberg, all women yearn for the day when we can stop counting.

I also think the significance of my appointment lies as much in geography as in gender. I am deeply honored to be the first Prince George's County resident to be appointed District Court Judge. While not a native of Prince George's County, I have lived there for more than a decade. Some people might find it unusual for someone to move from Montgomery County to Prince George's County, but let me assure you I had an excellent reason, a wonderful husband firmly rooted to Prince George's County. No, I didn't also have a premonition or any inside information that the new Southern Division courthouse would be built two miles from our home. That was just luck.

The Southern Division has generated controversy over the last few years and was created only after heated debates among the bench and the bar. I hope that the time for conflict is over, and that the time for harmony is here. There is a lot of hard work ahead and cooperative attitude will be essential if we are to make the Southern Division succeed.

Let me give you insight into my early geography lessons. I grew up in Montgomery County. My parents still live in the same place they moved to when I was three years old. My early view of Baltimore was as a city we travelled through on our way to visit grandparents in New York. Our metropolitan focus in those early years was either Rockville or Washington. Baltimore was far away, literally and figuratively. When I took the bar exam Baltimore seemed so far away that I arranged to stay at a hotel during the exam. Associating Baltimore with taking the bar exam did not help my early feelings about the city.

Just after the bar exam, I became Judge Cahoon's law clerk and was able to walk to my office in the courthouse in Rockville. Despite my first exposure to Baltimore during the bar exam, I applied here to the offices of the Attorney General and the General Council to the Human Relations Commission for jobs after my one clerkship. The trips to Baltimore for those interviews were scary adventures for me. I felt about Baltimore as some Baltimore attorneys might initially feel about Southern Maryland. Both the Attorney General's office and the Human Relations Commission ultimately offered me jobs. It was a difficult choice, but as you all know, I decided to join the Attorney General's office. My first day of work was December 22, 1975 and that day began what has now become an 18 year commute from the heart of the Southern Division to Charm City.

I soon came to love the city. When Harborplace opened I must have gone there for lunch every day for months. I still try to walk around the Harbor on nice days as often

as I can. And I am envious of those who live closer and can take advantage more easily than I of Baltimore's cultural and culinary delights.

It isn't just people like me from the Washington suburbs who have a skewed view of Maryland geography. My first supervisor in the Attorney General's office thought everything outside of Baltimore and Annapolis was on Debby's way to work. So I was asked to represent the State in Circuit Courts all over Maryland on the theory that any courthouse outside of Baltimore City was not out of my way. Throughout it all I commuted each and every day, although I stayed with friends here in Baltimore if the weather got bad or I had to work very late. Sally and Kathleen kept trying to convince me to move to the city, but I resisted. By the way, yesterday while Kathleen and Sally were conspiring about their remarks for today at an undisclosed location in Baltimore, Kathleen's car was stolen. I certainly wouldn't want to be the next accused joy rider to appear in Judge Sweeny's courtroom.

The criminal division of the Attorney General's office offered a wonderful vantage point from which to learn all about this great State. I worked with the State's Attorneys from all 23 counties and the City of Baltimore. There were trips to various parts of the State, including a sad journey to Oakland to prepare for arguing the first death penalty case. I walked the last route taken by Deputy Sheriff Livengood during his unfortunate encounter with Richard Danny Tichnell. I also made shorter trips to Towson and Upper Marlboro to help with training sessions and enjoyed pleasant early summer visits to Ocean City to join the State's Attorneys at their annual convention. I came away with an appreciation for Maryland geography and the varying backgrounds prosecutors brought to their jobs. I also learned, however, that people with divergent views and experiences can work together to achieve a common goal.

Then, a little more than six and a half years ago, I had the great fortune to be appointed as a United States Magistrate Judge. Although there was no Southern Division at the time, I suspect that my Southern Division residence was an attribute that contributed to my appointment. My geography lessons continued. While Baltimore was my duty station, I eventually saw not only this courthouse, but also sat in courtrooms in Hyattsville, Ft. Mead, Rockville and Ft. Detrick. During those years, I came into contact with litigants, lawyers, and jurors from all over the State.

Maryland is unique in that it is large enough to boast both mountains and seashores, yet small enough that we can travel to each in less than a day. One can canoe the Potomac, sail on the Chesapeake, or surf in the Atlantic. We can enjoy the history of colonial capitals and the vision of planned towns like Greenbelt and Columbia. We can feast on delicacies like the Chesapeake blue crab and St. Mary's stuffed ham almost anywhere. We should also be proud of our regional diversity, but we must strive to work together.

Now that some of you will be traveling to the Southern Division Area, I hope you will take the opportunity to enjoy the nice things we have to offer and will learn to know and love the Southern Division as I came to know and love Baltimore. I am sure that those who take the time to explore will come to appreciate the bounty of the Southern Division Counties.

Aside from a healthy appreciation for the beauty of the entire State, I bring to my new role a grave concern that all people who find themselves in federal court in Maryland deserve the most efficient, courteous, and competent service we can provide. To succeed, it will take the full effort of all of us to administer justice. The Southern Division has been created, not to make it more convenient for lawyers and judges, but because having a courthouse in that part of the State will help all of us to serve the litigants better. It is my hope that we can put aside the lingering doubts about whether there should be a Southern Division. It's here and here to stay. There is plenty of work to do and we cannot afford to be distracted by any regionalism. There is no north versus south. There is a common goal to administer justice in the best possible manner. Two divisions will further that goal because of our cooperative effort. I look forward to working closer to home, but just as closely with my Baltimore colleagues. Although I will be a part of bringing Federal justice to the Southern part of the State, I will be a judge not for the Southern Division but for all of Maryland. My pledge to those here in Baltimore, as to those all over the State, is that I will continue to do my best to advance the high ideals of those who served before me and with whom I now serve. I will strive to justify the confidence expressed by Senator Sarbanes' recommendation and President Clinton's appointment. Thank you.

IN HONOR OF REV. DR. EDWIN R. EDMONDS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, the Dixwell Avenue United Church of Christ in New Haven will celebrate its 174th anniversary from February 11 to 13, 1994. At this celebration the congregation will honor the retirement of its pastor, Rev. Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds.

For the past 35 years, Dr. Edmonds has served the Dixwell Avenue United Church of Christ with dedication and commitment to his community. His leadership has made his congregation an essential part of New Haven's African-American community. In addition to his spiritual guidance, Reverend Edmonds has donated his time and his energy over the years to complete the church's current place of worship, initiate special projects like the Florence Virtue Homes Community Development Corp., which renovates neighborhood properties, and improves life for our children through programs like the Dixwell Children's Creative Arts Center. Dr. Edmonds' compassionate activism has benefited our entire community. He is an example for those who choose to stay and rebuild our inner cities rather than abandoning them.

Dr. Edmonds' civil rights and community service efforts have contributed enormously to New Haven. As a local civil rights leader, he has helped to promote racial and ethnic harmony and equality through efforts like the ministers for racial and social justice. His devotion to community service, through his work for the New Haven Board of Education and the United Negro College Fund of Connecticut, has made a real impact in our community.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Dr. Edmonds' retirement is richly earned, and his leadership and guidance will be missed by the entire New Haven community. I am pleased to pay tribute to his extraordinary achievements.

AN IDEALISTIC MINISTRY THAT HELPS PROTECT CHILDREN'S WELFARE

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the first anniversary of an idealistic ministry in Cuyahoga Falls, OH, that reaches out to serve children who are afflicted by violence, poverty, hunger, and distress. Sponsored by the Broadman Baptist Church of Cuyahoga Falls, the "For Kids" ministry has won our community's admiration as an energetic advocate for children's welfare and families spiritual strength. For Kids provides an invaluable public service by increasing our awareness of the concerns of troubled youths.

For Kids was organized after a tragedy that shocked and saddened our entire community: the death of 3-year-old Sheila Marie Evans, who had been victimized by child abuse. Out of that tragedy came an increased determination to strengthen our society's values, focusing even greater efforts on safeguarding children's well-being. During its first year of service, For Kids has become an inspiration for all those who seek to protect children's welfare.

The education and advocacy work of the For Kids initiative has been recognized by the Children's Defense Fund as a good model for similar outreach efforts around the Nation. Through its series of conferences, public speakers, newsletters and training sessions for parents, For Kids has begun to address the range of social concerns that afflict so many of our young people today: teenage pregnancy, child abuse, poverty, hunger, and violence.

No single group, on its own, can conquer such pervasive social ills. But groups like For Kids can help educate families and children, and the broader public, about ways to overcome our society's chronic problems. By enlisting the entire community to think more deeply about children's needs, For Kids has made a profound contribution to the goal of stronger families and healthier children.

I am sure that all Ohioans join me in saluting the accomplishments of the first year of For Kids. And I am sure that all Ohioans join me in wishing many more years of continued success for the Broadman Baptist Church—led by Pastor Jeffrey Warren Scott—in its efforts to promote children's health, well-being, spiritual awareness, and education.

TRIBUTE TO EDMUND R. "NED" COLETTA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Edmund R. "Ned" Coletta of Troop 117 in Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, he constructed a bridge at Parker Woodland area which is owned by the Rhode Island Audubon Society.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Edmund R. "Ned" Coletta. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Edmund R. "Ned" Coletta will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 103D CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 8, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 103D CONGRESS

The recently completed first session of the 103d Congress got off to a slow start and periodically faced partisan flare-ups, shifting coalitions, and Senate filibusters, but overall it was a productive session. Congress passed several major initiatives and laid the groundwork for action on others next year.

MOST SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Of the dozens of measures enacted, two stand out as the most significant.

Deficit Reduction: By the narrowest of margins Congress passed a major deficit reduction package, recently estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to yield \$433 billion in deficit reduction over five years. The savings were split between spending reductions and higher taxes, primarily for upper-income individuals. Under the package, the projected 1998 deficit of \$360 billion should fall below \$200 billion. The package has helped bring down long-term interest rates, which in turn has helped stimulate the economy.

NAFTA: The North American Free Trade Agreement passed in the closing days with bipartisan support. It is scheduled to take effect January 1, 1994, and will phase out tariffs among the United States, Mexico, and Canada over 15 years. The agreement creates the world's largest integrated trading bloc, and is expected to increase our exports, produce a net gain of U.S. jobs, and improve our competitiveness relative to Japan and Europe.

OTHER MEASURES ENACTED

Several other important initiatives were passed and signed into law.

National Service: The President's national service program was approved giving young people up to \$9,450 in college aid in exchange for community service in areas such as teaching and public safety.

S&L Bailout: Congress provided \$18 billion to depositors who lost their accounts to failed savings and loans, bringing the final bailout total to some \$100 billion.

Disaster Assistance: \$5.7 billion in emergency assistance was provided to midwestern states hurt by the summer flooding.

Voter Registration: The "motor voter" bill was approved allowing citizens to register to vote when they get their driver's license or to sign up by mail.

Family Leave: A new law requires companies with 50 or more employees to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to workers to deal with newborns or family medical emergencies.

Unemployment Benefits: Congress extended emergency unemployment benefits for victims of the recession.

Earned Income Tax Credit: A new law protects the working poor and their families by expanding the earned income tax credit.

Brady Bill: A five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns was approved, similar to the waiting period already in effect in Indiana.

Women's Health: Congress approved a new research effort at the National Institutes of Health focusing on women's health needs.

Student Loans: The federal student loan program was overhauled; the application process was streamlined and loan rates were lowered.

Childhood Immunization: Congress established a new immunization program to purchase vaccines for uninsured, low-income children.

Hatch Act Reform: Under a new law, federal and postal workers will be allowed to engage in political activities in their off hours.

Super Collider: Funds were terminated for the Superconducting Super Collider, a giant atom smasher being built in Texas.

Military Base Closings: To cut costs and streamline operations, Congress allowed the closure of 35 major military installations and nearly 100 minor ones.

Somalia Withdrawal: Congress approved the President's plan to remove nearly all U.S. troops from Somalia by March 31, 1994.

Aid to Russia: \$2.5 billion in assistance was approved for the republics of the former Soviet Union, to help them shore up their democratic and economic reforms.

MEASURES MOVING THROUGH CONGRESS

Several other measures passed at least one house during the first session, and will require additional action next year.

Campaign Finance: Differing House and Senate bills would restrict special interest money and impose voluntary spending limits on congressional campaigns.

Crime: The House and Senate passed different anti-crime measures which would fund more police officers and create more boot camps for young offenders.

EPA: A Senate-passed bill would elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet-level status.

Education: The House voted to provide grants to states for school improvement and to set national educational goals.

Mining: House and Senate bills would impose royalties on minerals extracted from federal lands.

Lobbying Reform: The Senate passed a measure requiring broader disclosure of lobbyists' activities.

Striker Replacement: The House voted to bar employers from permanently replacing strikers.

Line-item Veto: The House approved a version of the line-item veto intended to improve the President's ability to reject specific spending programs.

Spending Cuts: The House approved \$37 billion in additional spending cuts over the next 5 years, with most of the savings from reducing the federal workforce.

Reinventing Government: The House approved a bill to reorganize various federal departments and phase out obsolete programs.

MAJOR ISSUES NEXT YEAR

During the first session Congress began work on several key issues that will likely receive major attention next year.

Health Care Reform: Perhaps the most important issue will be dealing with President Clinton's massive plan to reform the way Americans get medical care—including universal coverage and cost controls.

Welfare Reform: Congress will also take up the President's welfare reform initiative, which is expected to focus on limiting welfare benefits to two years followed by help in entering the job market.

Job Training: The President has promised a major job retraining initiative to help displaced workers.

Balanced Budget: A vote is expected on a constitutional amendment requiring the federal budget to be balanced.

Congressional Reform: Early action is expected on recommendations to streamline committees, cut staff, reform the budget process, and make Congress more accountable.

CONCLUSION

Thus my assessment is that the first session of the 103d Congress had an unusually solid record of accomplishment. It showed that Members are serious about breaking gridlock in Congress and with the President. For the first time since 1969 there was not a single presidential veto. The level of strife between Congress and the President was indisputably lower. Some measures are incomplete, votes continue to be hard to assemble, deep divisions were often apparent, and many legislative battles were bitterly fought, but, in the end, the results were striking and Congress responded to voters who were sick of gridlock.

THE EXPANDED TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES ACT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Expanded Training Opportunities Act of 1994. This legislation will allow workers to get services under the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] prior to being laid off.

Today, health care and welfare reform are hot topics, and they should be. However, I firmly believe we need to reform our job training assistance program. Our current system was designed decades ago to provide temporary income support for individuals who were laid off for short periods of time. Workers usually got their old jobs at the same plant back long before benefits expired. We didn't give much thought to intervening before people were put out of work.

Unfortunately, this system just doesn't work in today's ever changing economy. An increasing number of people are joining the ranks of displaced workers, those employees who have lost their jobs and probably won't find a similar one in their area or any other. The statistics are alarming: in 1992 75 percent of laid-off workers were permanently laid off—this represents the highest annual figure since 1967 when this category of workers was first tracked. Since the 1970's, the percentage of unemployed workers out of work for 6 months or longer has increased steadily from 11 to 16 percent in the 1990's. In fact, in 1993 21 percent of the unemployed hadn't worked in at least 6 months, the second highest annual rate since World War II.

These workers need access to job training and educational services to provide them with new skills demanded by today's economy. However, they can't access these services until they have been notified that the place they work will close or until they have been given a pink slip. This is far too late. The emotional and financial strain of losing one's job is exacerbated by confusion about how to take advantage of training and other services under JTPA. Workers should be able to learn about the services available and begin training or educational programs before they find themselves out on the street.

Moreover, current law does not provide assistance to the countless employees who work for subcontractors, suppliers, and other businesses that are dependent on work from the larger business. In my State, countless subcontractors and small business have been, and will continue to be, adversely affected by massive layoffs at Electric Boat, Pratt and Whitney, and Aetna Life & Casualty. It is very likely that significant numbers of these workers will lose their jobs and require job search assistance or retraining services. It is essential that these employees also have access to services prior to losing their jobs.

My bill would amend the Job Training Partnership Act to provide the range of JTPA services to workers in facilities that will close or experience significant layoffs prior to closure or formal notification of layoffs. It will also expand access to workers in other businesses

that will be affected by the closure or layoffs. Moreover, the bill will authorize the Secretary of Labor to assist companies which are developing programs to retrain their existing skilled work force to make the business more competitive. This would allow companies to meet their needs in the future with workers who have proven productive over the years.

Workers should have access to assistance before they find themselves without a job and under pressure on many fronts. We have a responsibility to cushion the blow of job loss, and this bill can help achieve this end. Furthermore, workers in businesses connected to those closing or laying off large numbers of workers should have access to these services as well. Reductions at one facility have ripple effects which we have to address. The American worker deserves as many options as possible prior to actually being unemployed. This bill helps provide some of these options and may very well reduce total unemployment because people could prepare for a new job prior to losing their existing one. This is beneficial to the worker and the economy. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
VENCENT C. ACEY, AN OUT-
STANDING AMERICAN HERO

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American who gave his life in the name of saving others. On January 28, 1994, distinguished Philadelphia fire fighter Vencent C. Acey was tragically killed in the line of duty as he fought a furious blaze. His loss saddened the entire Philadelphia community, especially those who had the good fortune to personally know this brave and selfless man.

Mr. Speaker, men like Vencent C. Acey are rare to find. In this day and age, when many people go to work simply to collect a paycheck, Vencent Acey knew that his calling was more than a 9-to-5 pursuit. To Vencent and his brothers and sisters in the Philadelphia Fire Department, their job is a mission. Vencent constantly ensured the safety of men, women, and children throughout our community, and laid down his life in the name of saving others.

I ask the entire U.S. Congress to rise and join me in extending our deepest sympathies and most sincere condolences to Vencent's beloved wife, Edith, and his cherished daughter, Kimberly. I would also like to urge them to remain strong, and know that God will always be watching over them. The memory of Vencent C. Acey will always live within the man who loved him dearly, and I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that the entire city of Philadelphia is saddened by the loss of this true American hero.

TRIBUTE TO WARNER JONES—MR.
CHURCHILL DOWNS

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday night, Kentucky lost a great son, the horse industry in this Nation lost a great champion, and I, like many other Kentuckians, lost a great personal friend when Warner L. Jones, Jr., passed away at the age of 78.

Warner Jones was a paradox. He had a gruff old voice and a stern face furrowed like chiseled granite. But, at the same time, he bubbled over with a warmth the rough exterior couldn't hide and a generosity that gripped your heart the moment you met him. He hobnobbed with royalty and Arabian sheiks but he still played Willie Nelson tapes when he drove around his farm. He was definitely a man worth knowing.

As he would have wanted, Warner Jones died as he lived most of his life, at Hermitage Farms, a farm in Oldham County, KY, which he bought at the age of 19, with borrowed money, and which he turned into one of the most famous and most successful thoroughbred breeding operations in the history of horseracing.

Because of his love for thoroughbred horseracing, Warner became the self-appointed custodian of the thoroughbred breeding and racing industry in Kentucky. And he did a mighty good job of it. During his 51 years as a director at Churchill Downs, he was personally responsible for much of the success, and the reputation of the premier of all sporting events—the Kentucky Derby. He should be known as Mr. Churchill Downs.

Warner Jones' influence was also felt nationally. He was a key figure in the establishment of the American Horse Council and, later, he played an active role in the creation of the Breeders Cup. Overall, I think it is safe to say that Warner Jones was undoubtedly one of the most important figures in thoroughbred racing in this century.

Warner Jones loved thoroughbred racing. And Warner Jones was definitely a thoroughbred himself. I will miss him but I will never forget him.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory and the accomplishments of Warner Jones of Hermitage Farms.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION
AUXILIARY UNIT 287

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to have read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the accomplishments of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 287, located in Savannah, MO. As the Representative of the Sixth District of Missouri, I am proud of the achievement of this organization.

Since their beginning in 1921 the American Legion has worked tirelessly not only for veter-

ans but volunteering in many areas of the community. This organization has given both time and monetary support to the Girl Scouts, Child and Adult Welfare, the annual County Government Day, and local 4-H activities. While the American Legion provides outstanding service in these areas, its most important ongoing community effort has been in their hospital equipment loan program.

What follows is a letter from the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 287 that illustrates their dedication to public service.

In nineteen hundred forty-six our Auxiliary, Dick Munkres Unit 287, determined that a hospital equipment loan service would be a valuable Community Service.

With the help of Cappers Weekly drives, we were able to obtain some of our early equipment. The project was first located in the basement of the courthouse. This was a convenient location for all at the time. After a period of years, it was decided that it needed to be located where it could be more personally administered.

About 1954 it was moved to the basement of one of the members homes. It continued there until about 1961 when it was moved to the back room of a local Abstract Company.

The service had grown to such proportion that another move was necessary. In the early 1970's the equipment was moved to an empty barber shop near the town square. By this time we had accumulated much equipment that was faithfully loaned by Auxiliary equipment chairmen.

In about 1980 a permanent home for the equipment was built on the Legion grounds. Year after year this service continues to be a most valuable contribution to the community.

From a small beginning of only two wheel chairs and crutches, our equipment has grown through the years to include beds, walkers, many wheel chairs, crutches, tables, canes, commodes, geriatric chairs, stool extenders, bathroom equipment, and much miscellaneous equipment. The equipment has been added to through the years by Auxiliary purchases, donation of funds and equipment by individuals as well as early Cappers Publication sales.

Today our equipment is valued at thousands of dollars. There are approximately 100 items that are loaned each year. Some are used for an extended time. There is no charge for the use of the items to Andrew County residents.

We have a chairman that gives many hours of her time each year to this project. The schools, doctors, Health Department, and citizens know that we provide this service and contact us when there is need.

Again, thank you for recognizing the accomplishments of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 287.

WELFARE REFORM MUST INCLUDE
THE CLEANING UP OF THE SO-
CIAL SECURITY DISABILITY IN-
SURANCE [SSDI] PROGRAM'S
SUBSIDIZATION OF SUBSTANCE
ABUSE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the Social Security Disability In-

insurance [SSDI] program is unintentionally subsidizing much of the drug and alcohol addiction that plagues our society.

Under current law, although Title XVI Supplemental Security Income [SSI] beneficiaries who have drug problems may be required to undergo treatment in order to receive benefits, there is no such parallel provision for those receiving Title II Social Security Disability Insurance [SSDI] benefits. Consequently, a worker who is an addict may remain for life on SSDI benefits due to his or her addiction, with no requirement to ever receive treatment.

Moreover, the current requirement for treatment under Title XVI [SSI] is ineffective. There are insufficient numbers of treatment centers—or in some locales, no such centers—and inadequate followup to assure compliance with treatment even where treatment centers exist. Worse, the effect of the current system is to provide an incentive to remain addicted: to assure continuance of benefits, a beneficiary must remain addicted. The system encourages just the wrong kind of behavior.

Another great weakness of the current program is the provision for representative payees. I am advised that often an addict becomes the representative payee for his friend and both continue to indulge in their addictive habits.

For a full explanation of this problem and a list of solutions, I have written a letter to the Social Security Administration [SSA], which operates SSI and SSDI. To this date I have not received response. However, I do hope to work the SSA on this matter, since SSA is on the front line of this issue.

As you know, the House Republican Welfare Task Force bill includes a provision to terminate SSI benefits for drug addicts who test positive to drug tests. Welfare reform will not be comprehensive without provisions to reform SSI and SSDI.

For myself, I am introducing legislation requiring treatment for those addicts who are beneficiaries under Title II Social Security disability to conform with the Title XVI provisions for compliance with treatment. I will also support my colleague Congressman BILL THOMAS' bill to provide for tightening of the provisions under Title XVI and for assuring compliance with treatment.

My legislation will also require that representative payees be public, charitable, and/or other reputable institutions. Moreover, my proposal will provide that administrative law judges may terminate benefits prospectively, retaining jurisdiction in proper cases to provide additional protection to the claimant and the taxpayer.

The result will be to take the individual out of addiction and off the rolls of the Social Security and SSI disability programs, producing great savings to the taxpayer. It will also go far in restoring the addict to a life of dignity and productive work.

I am advised that Senator COHEN is working on this same problem. So, with the cooperation of the Senate and the House Committee on Ways and Means, I look forward to a successful deliberative process to reform our welfare and Social Security systems before the end of 103rd Congress.

BACKGROUND

The Social Security Act provides for the payment of disability benefits to individuals

who cannot work because of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that has lasted, or is expected to last, for at least 12 months or to result in death.

In implementing the disability standard, the Social Security Administration (SSA) has developed listings of physical and mental impairments that it accepts as prima facie evidence of disability. SSA's listing of mental impairments includes "substance abuse disorders." To be awarded benefits under this listing, applicants must have a severe condition associated with alcoholism or drug abuse—e.g., a personality disorder, chronic depression or anxiety, organ damage, or an organic mental disorder. Applicants whose drug- or alcohol-related impairments differ from those described in this listing are given an individual assessment by SSA and may be granted benefits on the basis of reduced overall functional capacity.

In addition to meeting the medical definition of disability, alcoholics and drug addicts who apply for SSI must comply with two statutory restrictions in order to receive benefits: (1) they must participate in a substance-abuse treatment program approved by SSA, and (2) their SSI benefits must be paid to another person or organization—a "representative payee"—who is responsible for handling their finances. (Under SSA regulations, alcoholics and drug addicts who have another qualifying disability—e.g., a heart condition, paralysis, or cancer—are granted benefits on the basis of their non-drug-related impairment and are not subject to these requirements.)

PROGRAM GROWTH

A recent GAO study, requested by Senator COHEN, found that the number of SSI alcoholics and drug addicts who are subject to the above requirements tripled between 1990 and mid-1993, rising from 23,000 to 69,000. This increase exceeds significantly the 31 percent increase that occurred during 1990-93 in SSI payments to all disabled beneficiaries. The SSI alcoholic and drug addict population remains small in relative terms, however, constituting only 1.8 percent of all disabled SSI beneficiaries.

In the SSDI program, the number of alcoholics and drug addicts rose by approximately 35 percent between 1990 and mid-1993. This compares to an overall 1990-93 increase of 29 percent in the SSDI program. Extrapolating from SSI data, the GAO estimates that there are currently about 50,000 substance abusers receiving SSDI benefits. As in the SSI program, the group is small on a relative basis, constituting 1.3 percent of all SSDI beneficiaries.

Of the SSI substance-abuse population, 55 percent are alcoholics, 16 percent are drug addicts, and 29 percent have both addictions.

ENFORCEMENT OF SSI PROGRAM RESTRICTIONS

TREATMENT

The GAO found little enforcement of the requirement that SSI beneficiaries who are disabled by alcoholism or drug addiction participate in treatment as a condition of eligibility. It reported that SSA has funded Referral and Monitoring Agencies [RMAs] in only 18 States to place and monitor beneficiaries in treatment. Due in large part to SSA funding limitations, these RMAs are monitoring only 51 percent of the SSI substance abusers residing

within the 18 States and 44 percent of the SSI substance abuse population overall. In the remaining 32 States, SSA has established no mechanism for referring beneficiaries to treatment or monitoring them.

REPRESENTATIVE PAYEES

In most instances, SSA satisfies the statutory requirement for a representative payee for SSI drug addicts and alcoholics by designating a family member or friend to manage monthly benefit checks. The GAO determined that 59 percent of representative payees for this group are family members, while 35 percent are friends, 2 percent are institutions, and 4 percent are social agencies.

Some critics question whether family members and friends of drug addicts and alcoholics should be permitted to serve as representative payees. By law, representative payees are required to spend the funds to provide for food, clothing, shelter, and necessary treatment for the beneficiary. However, drug addicts and alcoholics in their desperation to feed their destructive habits can become verbally and physically abusive to those who control access to their benefits. In an attempt to avoid confrontation, family and friends of drug addicts and alcoholics may simply turn the money over to the beneficiaries who in turn use it to buy drugs and alcohol.

In 1989, the Subcommittees on Social Security and Human Resources held a hearing on the representative payee program and heard testimony that drug-addict and alcoholic SSI recipients, who were required by law to have a representative payee themselves, were serving as representative payees for each other. In some cases, bartenders were serving as representative payees for their customers. In 1990, Congress enacted reforms to prevent this kind of abuse in the representative payee system, but some individuals who work with drug addicts and alcoholics assert that these problems with the representative payee program continue to exist.

1994 HEARINGS

In February 1994, the Ways and Means Subcommittees on Social Security and Human Resources will hold hearings on this matter. I am advised that these subcommittees are concerned by the sudden, sharp increase in disability benefit awards to alcoholics and drug addicts and want to understand its causes. Do the origins of this increase lie primarily in an increase in substance abuse in the general population? In higher application rates by substance abusers? In efforts by States to shift their welfare caseloads to the Federal government? In SSI outreach? Or in other factors?

The Subcommittees are particularly concerned that administrative barriers to treatment and rehabilitation may be contributing to the observed program growth.

AVAILABILITY OF TREATMENT

Some observers hold that a shortage of treatment is the major barrier to rehabilitation of alcoholics and drug addicts. Others hold that there is no shortage of treatment facilities but that, due to a lack of resources, referral agencies do not have the personnel to place substance abusers in available rehabilitation programs. Is there a bottleneck in this service delivery system and, if so, where is it?

REFORM OF THE REPRESENTATIVE PAYEE PROGRAM

How does the present availability of SSI and SSDI benefits impinge on the success of ef-

forts to treat substance abusers? Should the duration of cash benefits be limited? Should drug addicts and alcoholics be given vouchers for residential treatment instead of cash benefits? How frequently do family members and friends who serve as representative payees serve as a conduit to drugs and alcohol? Should family members and friends be prohibited from serving as representative payees? Should rehabilitation facilities be permitted to serve as representative payees? Are there additional SSI or SSDI program requirements that would be likely to improve rates of rehabilitation? If so, what are they?

Before the adjournment of the second session of the 103rd Congress, reform of the welfare system, including changes in both the SSI and SSDI system, should be a reality. And I pledge to contribute to that end.

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 15, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Violence is tearing at the very fabric of American society. Most polls show that it ranks, with the economy, as a top concern for voters. Nightly news programs are filled with stories, about drug-related murders, drive-by shootings, or handguns in schools. The President admonishes Hollywood about the dangers of violent entertainment. Foreign countries warn their citizens about the dangers of traveling in the U.S. The wave of violence is spreading into rural America as well. Residents of the Ninth Congressional District were shocked last year by the abduction and brutal murder of a twelve year old girl near Madison. Many Hoosiers tell me that they feel that no place is safe anymore. They believe that government is failing in its basic mission to protect its citizens.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Crime statistics underscore the magnitude of the problem. Violent crime in America can take many forms, including murder, robbery, rape and assault. The Justice Department estimates that last year 1.9 million violent crimes were committed, a 50% increase from a decade ago; 29,000 violent crimes were committed in Indiana last year. Most violent crime continues to be concentrated in our inner cities, even as violent crime rates in urban areas have fallen slightly in recent years. Rates for smaller cities and town are on the increase.

A particularly disturbing trend in recent years has been the increase in violent crime among children and adolescents. The FBI estimates that over 11% of all persons arrested for a serious crime are under the age of 15; 29% of those persons are under age 18. Gunfire is the leading cause of death among young men today. It is not uncommon to read about children engaging in gun fights in school hallways or playgrounds. Many schools, particularly in inner cities, have responded by installing metal detectors and hiring additional security personnel.

POTENTIAL CAUSES

Several possible explanations have been offered for the rise in violence in our society.

First, the level of violence is tied to population growth. Studies have shown that younger men are more likely to commit crime than older men, so as our population got younger during the 1970s and 1980s because of the baby boom, crime and violence increased. Second, the media and Hollywood are faulted for showing too much violence on television and in movies. Some contend that they have glamorized violence and created a culture accepting of violent behavior. Third, violence in America is linked to deeper societal ills. Violent offenders are more likely to be young, poor and unemployed; to be poorly educated; to have come from broken homes and violent neighborhoods with limited economic opportunities; and to have abused drugs. Fourth the ease with which people obtain high-powered guns contributes to the upsurge in violence. Guns in America are plentiful, accessible, and increasingly lethal; more than 15,000 people were killed last year with firearms. Other countries with more restrictive gun laws have far fewer violent crimes. Fifth, our criminal justice system is said to be weak and ineffectual. Deterrence of crime depends primarily on the swiftness and certainty of punishment, but our justice system has been overwhelmed by the heavy caseload. Sixth, some suggest our society is inherently violent. Our emphasis on independence and freedom has historically had its darker, violent side, whether on the Western frontier or in today's cities.

RESPONSES

Violence is a complex problem which defies easy solutions. This helps explain some of the public's frustration with the government's response to violent crime. Washington politicians continue to over-promise and under-deliver on the crime issue. Washington has passed four major crime bills over the last decade—and is poised to pass another crime bill next year—and spends record sums on anti-crime efforts, but these initiatives have had a limited impact on the crime problems faced by the average American. In our federal system of government, states and localities take the lead in fighting the crimes which worry people most, like assault and rape. The federal government does play an important role in assisting those efforts with funding, research and personnel; the crime bill pending in Congress would provide funding for the hiring of 100,000 new police officers. But it is misleading to suggest that Washington can solve the problem of violence with the passage of a law, no matter how carefully crafted.

There are limits to what government can do about violence. Certain steps must be taken to make our criminal justice system more effective. Many states and localities are working to strengthen their police forces and get violent offenders, particularly repeat offenders, off the streets. Many are also trying innovative anti-crime programs, such as "boot camps" to deter young first offenders or "community policing" to encourage police and neighborhood leaders to work together in fighting crime. I also think it will help to perform background checks before handgun sales. Even so, government's record to date in curbing violence has been discouraging. A decade of building dozens more prisons, incarcerating thousands more prisoners, and expanding the number of capital offenses has not reduced overall crime levels. If anything, most Americans are more concerned about their safety today than they were ten years ago.

A NEW APPROACH

The question then is what should we be doing differently. Violence is such a perva-

sive problem that it cannot be solved by government alone. Government, of course, must take the lead in fighting crime. It must put police on the street and get criminals off the street. But in the end success depends on individuals with a moral sense that is nurtured in families and encouraged by communities, that instills a strong sense of individual responsibility. Each of us has a role to play—whether caring for our children, working with law enforcement to fight neighborhood crime, or helping to create jobs in impoverished areas.

I am especially troubled by the rise in violent crime among young people. Clearly, intervention is necessary to stop the killing. More schools should run anti-crime education programs for their students, encourage conflict resolution techniques, and institute drug and alcohol abuse counseling programs to stop drug and alcohol-related crimes before they start. Government should also work, in partnership with the private sector, to help address the social causes of violence by providing services to assist troubled families, educational programs like Head Start for at-risk children, and job training programs for young adults. Yet, if any of these efforts are to succeed, we must teach children about discipline, self-respect, the importance of education, and the value of human life.

TESTIMONY ON THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS PROVISIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S HEALTH SECURITY ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as we debate the President's health care proposal and employer mandates, we must pay close attention to the issue of the proper classification of workers. If we require employers to pay a significant share of their employee's health care insurance premiums, employers will be tempted to misclassify their employees as independent contractors. The President's Health Security Act contains important provisions to prevent the further misclassification of workers and I support him in this effort. I testified before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures yesterday on the problem of the misclassification of workers and in support of the President's approach to curb further abuse of workers and the law. I respectfully request that my remarks be placed in the RECORD and urge my colleagues to support efforts to craft an effective solution to the problem of the misclassification of workers.

STATEMENT OF TOM LANTOS

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for me to testify again before your Subcommittee on an issue of great importance to me—the misclassification of employees. As we all know, the President's health care proposal, of which I am a sponsor, would require businesses to help pay their employees' health coverage. This leaves the critical questions: Who is an employee? And how should employers distinguish between employees and independent contractors for whom employers will not have to provide health benefits?

In the 70's Congress enacted Section 530 which provides several safe harbors for employers to escape IRS assessments for past misclassification and to permit continued misclassification in the future. If Section 530 does not apply, the determination of whether an employer-employee or independent contractor relationship exists is made under a very subjective 20 factor common law test.

Strong evidence suggest that the current means for determining employment status has had several negative effects: one, Section 530 safe harbors results in similarly situated employers being treated very differentially under tax law; two, misclassification allows—and actually encourages—businesses to undercut competitors through unfair practices; three, misclassification leaves workers exploited and unprotected; and four—surely an issue of prime importance to all of us—misclassification deprives the Federal government of significant revenue.

The misclassification of workers is not a small problem. The IRS reported that in 1984 one in seven employers misclassified some three million workers with \$16 billion in compensation. The Social Security system, state unemployment funds and the general treasury are all losing money. More significantly, these estimates, according to the IRS, "are conservative. They represent employers with employment tax filing requirements but do not include withholding and employment tax noncompliance for employers who are completely noncompliant with employment taxes regulations." In other words, these estimates do not include the submerged bulk of the iceberg, the willful violators.

The incentives to misclassify workers as independent contractors are huge. An employer who misclassifies a worker as an independent contractor instead of an employee escapes many obligations, including paying half of Social Security tax, unemployment tax, workers compensation insurance, withholding income taxes and providing benefits such as vacation, sick and family leave, health and life insurance, pensions, etc., by passing these obligations on to, in many cases, unknowing workers.

As Chairman of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, I have seen the devastating effects on workers who are misclassified as independent contractors. The loss of financial benefits and of the many protections which are provided to employees can be catastrophic in cases of illness, unemployment and retirement. I certainly agree with and recognize the appropriate and valuable roles of many who work as independent contractors. It is the misuse of the independent contractor status and its serious adverse effects on both employer and workers that concern me.

My colleague, Congressman Chris Shays, and I have introduced legislation (H.R. 3069) in an effort to remedy some of the abuses by employers that occur in determining a worker's employment status. The President recognizes, and I agree, that health care reform will make it imperative to develop clearer rules for determining the employment status of all workers.

I have long advocated repealing the safe harbor provisions of Section 530 and permitting the Department of Treasury to define the term "employee" by regulation and these provisions are contained in Sections 7301-7303 of the President's Health Security Act. These important changes in law would improve revenue collections, reduce the incidence of inequitable tax administration, as-

sist legitimate businesses, and help to implement the economic safety net we want for our workforce. These changes will also minimize the administrative and compliance burden on firms and make it more difficult for employers to avoid the obligation to pay health care premiums or inappropriately take advantage of premium discounts.

I can assure you that as we move down the road toward employer mandated health care, the incentives to misclassify workers by employers will be even larger. There is no better time to clarify the rules for classifying workers. There is no better time to prevent worker misclassification than now.

Thank you for your attention to this issue.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD A. KELLY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to congratulate a constituent of mine, Edward A. Kelly, as he retires from 25 years of public service to Burlington County, NJ, and a lifetime of public service to the State of New Jersey.

Ed has served as the county clerk of Burlington County for five consecutive 5-year terms. In the county elections in which Ed campaigned, he consistently received more votes than anybody else running for county office.

Ed has been very active with the Boy Scouts of America in Burlington County. He is a member of the board of directors for the Burlington County Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America. Also in 1993, Ed was the recipient of the Boy Scouts Outstanding Achiever Award.

I really got to know Ed through his work with the Burlington County Military Affairs Committee. Ed is constantly working with the young service men and women stationed at Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base to make them feel at home.

Ed was especially helpful as our community fought and won the fight to keep McGuire Air Force Base open. For his help in this mammoth effort, I will always be grateful.

Recently, when I asked for some biographical information on Ed, I received a solid page listing all of the public service organizations with which Ed has been or is associated. Truly Edward A. Kelly is an outstanding example of public service to us all.

Thank you Ed for your service, and God bless you and your wife. And may you continue as a valued and active member of our community for many years to come.

RULES CHANGE

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that would change the Rules of the House to require that every authorization and revenue bill be accompanied

by a Congressional Budget Office "Employment Impact Statement" that would analyze the impact of that bill on both public and private sector employment. I believe this is an action which is long overdue.

For too long, members of Congress have been asked to vote for legislation that changes the tax code or authorizes the creation of new government programs, policies, and mandates without having any definitive information on the impact of that legislation on jobs and the economy.

Just as CBO now tells us what the cost of legislation is to the Treasury, so too should we know the cost of legislation to the economy and people's jobs.

We also need to know whether the bills we are voting on grow the economy—or just grow the government.

There is no getting around the fact that everything we do here has an impact on the ability of the economy to create and sustain jobs. It's about time we stop acting in an information vacuum.

Over the last several years we have seen the law of unintended consequences come into effect—to the detriment of working Americans.

For example, in 1990 Congress decided it would raise revenue and soak the rich by instituting a so-called luxury tax on boats. At the time, some members of this House—including this one—opposed this measure out of concern that it would destroy jobs in the boat building and boat selling industries. Those who were in favor of this tax dismissed our arguments, suggesting we were just trying to protect wealthy taxpayers.

As it turned out, however, we were right—the luxury tax destroyed thousands of jobs in the boating industry—most of them blue collar. Once the "unintended consequences" of this action became known, the rush to repeal this jobs-destroying tax took off like a cigarette boat at full throttle.

If a CBO Employment Impact Statement had been prepared in 1990, the destruction of these thousands of jobs could have been averted. Instead of putting people on the unemployment line, we would have kept them on the production line.

I hope that my colleagues will support this important change to the Rules. Enactment of my resolution can only improve the quality of our decision-making—and who would argue with that.

FISCAL IRRESPONSIBILITY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, every year that Congress fails to balance the budget mortgages more of our children's future to pay for our fiscal irresponsibility today. In an attempt to put the Government's fiscal house in order, many of my colleagues have supported higher taxes. However, experience shows that this is a fallacious approach to deficit reduction, as Congress spends on average \$1.59 for every \$1 tax increase. The real cause of the deficit,

then, is not under-taxation, but over-spending. As my colleagues consider the deficit and legislation calling for higher levels of Federal spending, I urge them to read the following article by Paul S. Hewitt, which appeared in the Winter 1994 issue of "Policy Review."

OWE, SUSANNAH, HOW MUCH THE NATIONAL DEBT WILL MAKE YOU CRY

(By Paul S. Hewitt)

Two monster tax increases in 1990 and 1993 were imposed on American families in the name of deficit reduction. The medicine didn't work.

America's national debt is still spiraling out of control. At the beginning of fiscal 1994, the gross national debt stood at \$4.4 trillion, with projections that it will grow by another \$311 billion this year. Net national debt—taking out money the federal government owes to itself, such as the Social Security trust fund—stands at \$3.3 trillion.

Congress, whose most important responsibility is to control taxing and spending, isn't even close to controlling the federal government's structural deficits. The projected deficit for FY 1994 is \$253 billion, rising to \$359 billion for FY 2000. That's not even counting the additional budgetary costs of the Clinton health plan, which economists such as Martin Feldstein of Harvard University have estimated could increase deficits by as much as \$120 billion a year.

CASH YOU COULD HAVE USED

What does this mean for you? Last year the average American household paid \$1,700 in taxes to finance interest on the national debt—another \$450 was financed by borrowing. It was money you needed. A 25-year-old who saves \$1,700 every year, earning 6 percent interest, can amass savings of over \$265,000 by age 65. Alternatively, you might have used this cash for Christmas gifts, charitable donations, or to help with your college bills. It is the vacation you wanted to take, the boat you wanted to buy, the suits you wanted to replace but couldn't.

These subtractions from your paycheck are going to get larger. Net interest on the national debt amounted to \$198 billion last year, making it the third largest program in the budget—after Social Security and defense. This is more than the combined budgets of the Departments of Commerce, Education, Labor, State, and Transportation, plus NASA and the Environmental Protection Agency. Interest costs are expected to grow 65 percent over the next 10 years, again not counting the Clinton health plan. Unless you expect your income to rise by more than 65 percent over the same period, you will have to pay a higher proportion of your earnings to finance Washington's debt binge.

But you're caught in a Catch-22, because skyrocketing deficits make it harder to finance the investment we need to raise long-term living standards. Federal borrowing as a share of net private savings soared from a mere one percent in the early 1960s to a whopping 71 percent during 1991-1992. As a result, America has the lowest savings rate in the industrialized world and depends on foreign savers for its net investment. That may have been all right in the 1980s when Japanese and German pension funds had surplus cash to invest here. But those days are over; where are we going to get capital now?

\$900 BILLION MORE

President Clinton and the media like to blame our debt problems on the Reagan and Bush administrations. The national debt did grow by \$2.6 trillion from 1981 through 1993—a threefold expansion over the \$709 billion

accumulated in the country's first 201 years. Half of the debt before 1980 was incurred to fight World War II, and about a third of the new debt in the Reagan-Bush years financed the military buildup that won the Cold War. The remaining new debt would have been lower if most of President Reagan's proposed domestic spending cuts hadn't been pronounced "dead on arrival" in the Congress. Whatever the reasons, each household's share of the national debt has grown by \$28,500 since 1980, each individual's by \$10,400.

Meanwhile, over the next five years, the Clinton administration plans to increase the national debt by another \$1.12 trillion—or about \$12,100 per household. Again that's not counting the cost of the health plan. It also assumes that long-term interest rates stay low. Should interest rates return to the levels just five years ago—a possible response to simultaneous economic recoveries in Japan and Western Europe, or simply a resurgence of inflation—annual debt service costs could rise by another \$70 billion, or \$760 per household.

There is one overriding reason for the explosion of the national debt, and that is the skyrocketing of payments for the elderly. Over the next decade, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) forecasts that annual federal spending will grow by roughly \$900 billion. This will require an additional \$8,700 in tax revenues and deficit spending per household by year 2003. Ninety-two percent of this growth is accounted for by entitlement programs and interest payments on the publicly held debt. Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid payments to the elderly, and federal pensions account for 60 percent.

Indeed, because most federal social spending is on retirees, pressure on taxes and deficits is tied closely to the number of Americans in old age. The elderly population will explode when the enormous baby boom cohort reaches the age of entitlement in 2007. That's when the real debt crisis begins.

During the second decade of the next century, spending on the elderly under current law is projected to grow by \$150 billion to \$200 billion per year in 1992 dollars. By 2030, according to government estimates by the trustees of the Social Security and Medicare systems, the combined cost of Social Security and Medicare systems, the combined cost of Social Security and Medicare (Parts A and B) will equal 48 percent of payroll, assuming output per worker grows as fast as it did in the 1980s.

Congress meanwhile, is doing virtually nothing to address the problem. The National Taxpayers Union Foundation's (NTUF) Congressional Budget Tracking System Survey found that just two out of the 332 bills introduced in the last Congress to cut spending (compared with 1,594 that sought to increase spending) would have trimmed old-age benefits. These bills, drafted by former congressman Leon Panetta, a Democrat who is now the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Republican Senator Hank Brown (R-CO), drew only a few cosponsors—mostly moderate Democrats. Neither actually specified how to cut Social Security Medicare, or federal pensions. Instead, both measures sought to "cap" programs elliptically referred to as "entitlements" or "mandatory spending." How they would have worked is anyone's guess.

KASICH-PENNY PINCHING

In the current Congress the outlook for spending reform is brighter, though not much. Of the 271 spending reduction bills introduced in the first session of the current

Congress, four now seek to trim entitlements. Meanwhile, proposed cuts in both entitlements and discretionary spending were combined in a late-session bipartisan amendment by Representatives John Kasich (R-OH) and Tim Penny (D-MN), which would have reduced cumulative deficits over the next five years by 9 percent. That this important measure failed by just eight votes, despite strong opposition from the White House, Democratic leadership, and senior citizen lobbies (based, revealingly, on the claim that deficits are needed to fund health benefits), could be taken as a sign that Congress is getting serious about deficit reduction. Still, it was just a first step, and Congress refused to take it.

In the early 1980s conservatives argued that we could grow our way out of the deficit—or, technically speaking, that deficit-funded tax cuts would cause revenues to grow faster than the ensuing rise in debt service costs. As far as it went, the argument had merit. However, it depended implicitly on the administration's ability to hold down spending, which never happened. Despite repeated attempts under President Reagan to stem the growth of Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and federal pension outlays, the Republicans were singularly unsuccessful in their efforts to restrain entitlement growth. Under George Bush, they all but gave up.

Now a bipartisan consensus may be beginning to emerge. To cite one example: Democrat Bill Bradley and Republican Alan Simpson, joined by seven other Senators of both parties, have asked the Congressional Budget Office to investigate potential savings from the means-testing of entitlements benefits.

There is mounting evidence that the public will support politicians with the courage to lead us into entitlement reforms. NTUF's July 1993 Survey of Retirement Confidence found that 62 percent of Americans over age 25 would rather see cuts in Social Security and Medicare than yet another tax increase. Fully 70 percent supported "reducing Social Security and Medicare benefits to high income recipients," an increase of 7 percentage points over the year before. Eighty-one percent of Americans ages 26 to 44 express little or no confidence that Social Security and Medicare promises will be honored, three times more than among Americans 55 and over.

One potential reform is to couple means-testing of Social Security and Medicare benefits, with deep new tax incentives for personal retirement saving. A recent CBO study suggests that as much as \$150 billion in entitlements benefits went last year to households with incomes over \$50,000. Reductions in this subsidy could greatly relieve pressure on federal spending while increasing the incentive to save and invest. Such a policy has several advantages. It would raise the anemic national savings rate and foster growth. It would address the anxieties of the middle-aged cohorts who will soon dominate the electorate. It would reinforce the basic truth of capitalism—that those who can do for themselves, should. And finally, it would retard the growth of spending, at last enabling America to outgrow its oppressive interest burden.

Every dollar of federal spending now adds 21 cents to the net national debt. Thus, in FY 1993, Social Security added \$57 billion to the national debt; defense, \$55 billion; Medicare, \$27 billion; Medicaid, \$14 billion; and all domestic discretionary spending combined, \$43 billion. If you are a beneficiary of a federal program—whether it be a Social Security

city check or cotton support payments or student loans—you should be aware that you are adding more than one dollar to the national debt for every five dollars you receive.

Future retirees should also be aware of the precariousness of Social Security. More than \$1 trillion (a quarter of the \$4.3 trillion gross national debt) is owed by the Treasury's General Fund to the many trust funds that populate the government's books—among them: Social Security, with \$366 billion in reserves; Civil Service Retirement, \$319 billion; Medicare, \$149 billion; and Highway, \$22 billion. These assets are no more than book-keeping entries; they consist of I.O.U.'s from the Treasury. A series of court decisions dating back to 1937 have established that the Treasury's debts to the trust funds need not be honored. Congress can liquidate the assets of a trust fund, and any obligation to disburse funds from them, at its discretion. Once future retirees realize this, there will be growing political support for smaller retirement benefits in exchange for greater retirement security.

Cutting spending is in vogue these days, and it is important to seize every opportunity to abolish the many unnecessary discretionary programs that populate the budget, from tea tasting to helium reserves. But together, these programs do not add up to much nor are they the cause of the explosive growth in national debt.

Only through reform of entitlements can Americans rebuild their communities on the twin pillars of thrift and enterprise, communities where citizens are self-reliant and secure in their retirement expectations, where assembly lines for products invented here never go elsewhere for want of investment capital, and where interest on the debt grows more slowly than the economy, revenues, and personal income. The sooner we reform entitlements spending, the better for us all.

OPPOSITION TO DRUG LEGALIZATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the recent suggestion of Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders that the legalization of drugs merited study, and the Clinton administration's own policy of deemphasizing drug enforcement and interdiction in favor of treatment and rehabilitation, have created great concern in the drug enforcement community.

I would like to commend to my colleagues a pair of articles on the subject that recently came to my attention. Both authors daily work with victims of drug abuse and their families.

Father George Clements, a black priest who has seen first hand the impact of narcotics on Chicago's South Side, states categorically that "drugs is death," and says that were Jesus Christ alive today, he would be a drug fighter.

Ms. Babette Wise, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Georgetown University Medical School, and coordinator of the university's alcohol and drug abuse clinic, declares that if anything, our drug abuse laws need strengthening.

Both of these articles appeared in the Catholic Standard, the official newspaper of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washing-

ton, where the issue of drug use and its impact is far from an academic debate.

The articles follow:

JESUS WOULD BE A DRUG FIGHTER

(By Father George Clements)

Dr. Joycelyn Elders' suggestion to study drug legalization is preposterous.

The synonym for drugs is death.

For 22 years I was pastor of Holy Angels Church in the heart of Chicago's lowest socio-economic area. The many funerals of drug overdose victims I conducted at Holy Angels convinced me that drugs equal death.

Were Jesus Christ walking the streets of New York or Miami or Chicago today, he would be involved in fighting drugs. Jesus never hesitated to take a stand on hard issues—like leprosy. Despised and shunned, drug addicts are today's lepers.

Jesus hated leprosy and loved lepers. We must hate addiction and love addicts.

Many of us who battle the satanic evils of drugs are ministers, lawyers, treatment counselors, orange-hat patrols, police. We dare not lose heart, dare not surrender to the screams that "after all, everyone does drugs."

Had I listened to them, I would never have attacked the drug paraphernalia empire. I had just come back from the funeral of Tommy, a 16-year old drug overdose victim. I sat with my head down on my desk sobbing uncontrollably.

Suddenly the Holy Spirit yanked me up by my Roman collar: "Listen to your leader's message. Get up off your dead posterior!"

I jumped into my car and drove to a grocery store that sells chewing gum, candy, potato chips and cookies. Many of Holy Angels' 1,300 students are customers.

On the store's shelves right next to those goodies is a dazzling array of drug paraphernalia—crack pipes, coke pipes, coke spoons, freebase kits, pony packs (small cellophane containers), hypodermic needles and syringes.

Each morning the white store owner drove from his affluent suburb into our black neighborhood. That day I yelled at him through his bullet-proof partition, "Take that drug excrement off your shelves, right now!"

"Get out of my store!"

"Would you allow your children to use this mess?"

"Of course not."

"Why are you selling it here in our neighborhood?"

"Because you niggers don't care!"

I left the store, stood in the doorway and said to every prospective customer:

"You don't want to go in there. He's selling drug paraphernalia to our kids."

"Father, you're right. I'm not going in."

The owner had no customers, so 45 minutes later he came outside.

"I've taken it off the shelves."

"Where is it?"

"Back in the storage room."

"Bring that stuff out here on the sidewalk. We are going to take these baseball bats out the trunk of my car and smash it up."

Soon, joined by other priests, we went to other stores, doing the same thing, and finally to the state legislatures. Now we are pushing for federal legislation to ban drug paraphernalia.

On a related note, I am disgusted at the pious declarations of so-called "role model" athletes and entertainers. They tell us they were once into drugs but are now drug free. The hidden message youngsters hear is that if they happen to take drugs they can simply

follow their role models' example and overcome the addiction.

The athletes and entertainers I want to hear from are those who openly state that they've never taken drugs, are not presently taking drugs and have no intention of taking drugs in the future.

I am adamant: Love the addict, hate the addiction.

LAW MUST NOT BECOME AN ENABLER

(By Babette A. Wise)

Dr. Joycelyn Elders is correct that we should look at our drug abuse laws.

But any change should be in the direction of strengthening the laws rather than weakening or eliminating them.

Something is wrong when the leading U.S. health professional hints at lessening the consequences for dangerous, life-threatening behavior. Yet the surgeon general said that drug legalization should be re-evaluated.

That message should be labeled hazardous to the nation's health.

People most often seek help for drug or alcohol abuse when there have been negative consequences in their lives. Removing one of those negative consequences by legalizing drugs is the wrong way to go.

From my own experiences as a therapist in the field, I estimate that only about 2 percent of patients I have seen decide to seek help without experiencing a negative consequence, such as an arrest.

I spend most of my working hours with alcoholics, drug addicts and their families. The good news is that drug addicts can get better. What keeps them from getting better are enablers.

Enablers are those who, with the best of intentions, facilitate substance abuse by covering up, denying or eliminating any negative consequences. Parents, schools, religious institutions, health professionals and friends all want to be "kind" and to "help" those in need.

But true help means focusing on the negative consequences of substance abuse and searching for leverage to get the abuser into treatment. Enablers do the opposite by removing negative consequences.

Intervention is a structured consequence led by a trained professional. It's not easy, but it can help. Participants in an intervention lovingly confront the addict with the facts. If treatment is refused, family and friends must be prepared to end the relationship. Threats will not work. The hope is that the pressure and isolation will force the addict into treatment.

Parents can be the worst enablers. Continuing to provide money, clothing, food and car keys to an addicted child is a grave mistake.

Educational institutions can be enablers. Lectures and posters are meaningless without credible deterrents and negative consequences for substance abuse.

At Georgetown there is an alcohol and drug education program structured like a DWI program.

A student adjudicated for a substance-abuse-related problem must attend this program, go to an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting, pay a fine and perform community service. If it is determined that the student has a serious addiction, treatment will be mandatory.

Only through the campus adjudication system could these students have been reached.

Health professionals can be enablers. Too many treat the results of substance abuse, be it gastro-intestinal problems, broken bones or even depression without diagnosing and

treating the primary problem: substance abuse.

Addictive prescriptions should not be given to addicts under the guise of "helping" to relieve physical or emotional pain. The study of addictions should be standard in medical school curricula.

Addicts may function at a high level for quite some time while their disease is eating them up inside.

Many patients I treat would not be drug free were it not for the legal consequences that made treatment a necessity.

Dr. Elders should turn her power and talent in the direction of educating enablers and away from any thought of legalizing drugs. The law itself must not become an enabler.

GOLDEN ISLES ARTS AND HUMANITIES ASSOCIATION

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, over the past year, I have had the opportunity to visit many times in Glynn County to meet with constituents at a variety of events and activities. One of those occasions was a Town Meeting which was attended by citizens from Brunswick, and the Golden Isles of Jekyll Island, Saint Simons Island, and Sea Island.

The meeting was held in downtown Brunswick over the lunch hour to offer the opportunity for local citizens to discuss issues of interest to them. The meeting was a success based upon the number and type of legislative topics discussed and because of the size of the crowd. This was due in large part to the location of the Town Meeting, held inside the restored Ritz Theatre which serves as the headquarters of the Golden Isles Arts and Humanities Association (GIAHA).

Because of the significant contributions which the Association makes to the quality of life in the Glynn County area through its arts and humanities programs, I asked Helen Alexander, the Executive Director of the Association, to provide me with the following description of the background and recent activities of GIAHA, so I could share the information with my congressional colleagues.

GOLDEN ISLES ARTS AND HUMANITIES ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Glynn County Board of Commissioners and the City of Brunswick Board of Commissioners have designated the Golden Isles Arts and Humanities Association, Inc., (GIAHA) as the umbrella coordinating agency for the arts to act on behalf of the local governments in various endeavors to strengthen cultural arts organizations and artists in several art forms and from all sectors of the community. This official designation came early in 1993, but GIAHA had functioned unofficially in this capacity for five years. As such, GIAHA has as its mission, "To promote and strengthen cultural arts and humanities in Glynn County through programs, education, and interaction with and support of artists and other arts organizations."

From its inception, GIAHA has supported the total Glynn County arts community through various means, and especially

through its Arts Advisory Council with members from all county cultural organizations, art galleries, museums, and other related entities. This Advisory Council, representing all local arts and humanities groups, meets bi-monthly and makes recommendations to the GIAHA Board of Directors and carries out community arts projects on its own, as well. GIAHA's 30-member Board of Directors includes community leaders, business people, artists, and retired educators, and is reflective of the multi-cultural population of the area.

GIAHA coordinates the arts program for the Brunswick-Golden Isles Chamber of Commerce Leadership Glynn Participants, and GIAHA's executive director is chairperson of the Chamber's Cultural Arts Committee. GIAHA also serves the Chamber as the coordinator for the local "1996 Committee" leading up to the 1996 Summer Olympics to be headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, with some events occurring on the coast.

Realizing the needs for direction and adequate resources to assure growth and success in achieving its mission, the board of directors has developed a long-range plan for the organization. Plans adopted and implemented by the board of directors in the category "Interaction With Other Arts Organizations" include:—Provide opportunities for developing boards/staffs through workshops, nonprofit resource center, and networking;—Support activities of Arts Advisory Council and other arts organizations through a published directory, a KIOSK, and by functioning as a ticket outlet;—Continue publishing the quarterly arts calendar;—Co-sponsor multi-cultural events, such as humanities lectures with the public library;—Encourage autonomy of other arts groups;—Maintain master calendar of arts/humanities events to avoid overlap of services and conflicts in scheduling events;—Develop partnership with Brunswick College to serve each other's needs, e.g., provide opportunities for students of theater to obtain experience in production, lighting, set-building, etc. Long-range plans are updated annually during the Board of Directors' workshop.

PROGRAMMING HISTORY

In a Brunswick News editorial titled "Glynn Arts Flourishing" in May 1993, a reference was made to the naming of Golden Isles Arts and Humanities Association as the coordinating agency for all the major arts-related groups in the county, stating "This move should enhance the efforts of all the organizations." Continuing efforts to carry out the responsibilities implicit in this designation, an example is the very successful media workshop held for non-profits in September 1993, with over 50 participants from county organizations.

The Tillandsia Festival held in May offered performances, art exhibits, well-known authors in a speaker's forum, activities for children of all ages at Tillandsia in the Park, and many other events. Jazz concerts in the park were exceptionally well-attended, providing an opportunity for families to picnic while enjoying the music and sea-breeze. Believing that investing in our children can help alleviate potential problems of the future as well as enrich and enhance the quality of their lives, the "Ritz Kidz" agenda continues to feature innovative programs for children, working with Glynn County schools through the Partners In Education program, as well as with the African-American Institute for the Arts. GIAHA provides after-school drama workshops at the Ritz Theatre for children who might not otherwise have an opportunity for theatrical expe-

riences. Also, through a partnership with other arts organizations and the Partners In Education program, artists-in-residence programs are established to provide much-needed arts activities for elementary schools in Glynn county, drawing from the wealth of local talented artists available. Humanities programs for the schools include the recent poetry readings by a well-known local author.

As the agency responsible for updating on a weekly basis a local Arts Hotline, GIAHA receives information from other organizations about events, performances, classes, etc., for this purpose, as well as for inclusion on the master calendar, the quarterly "Cultural Arts Calendar," and, as space allows, in the bi-monthly newsletter. Part of GIAHA's outreach efforts include supporting and including in its programs the multi-cultural population and offering classes and performances at the Ritz Theatre and other locations to the "Developmentally Disabled" population. The downtown location of the Ritz has the advantage of close proximity to neighborhoods populated by African-Americans and low-income citizens living in public housing projects.

GIAHA has been successful in developing a "Season at the Ritz" with five professional performances, as a result of a partnership with the City of Brunswick to manage the city-owned historic Ritz Theatre in downtown Brunswick. Named the "Best Non-Profit Group in Georgia" at a statewide meeting of Downtown Development organizations in 1992, GIAHA has gained recognition for its vision in seeing the potential for the almost-abandoned Ritz Theatre and for increasing its use dramatically since assuming management of the facility. Several programs are becoming annual events in conjunction with the Downtown Development Authority's Main Street Program.

GIAHA has been named (by Georgia Council for the arts) the regional administrative agency for the newly-established Grassroots Arts Program (GAP) for a seven-county Coastal Georgia region. This program is designed to bring arts activities to every county in the state with new state monies for the arts appropriated by the Legislature. Applications have been received in GIAHA's office, and will be reviewed by the 15-member GAP Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from all seven counties. GIAHA's executive director is the staff person responsible for administration of the program.

Joining the national public awareness campaign, GIAHA received proclamations from the City of Brunswick and the Glynn County Board of Commissioners declaring October 1993 as "Arts and Humanities Month." Ads were placed in various media, including billboards, recognizing all the local arts organizations and showcasing their October events.

To help celebrate Arts and Humanities Month, Georgia's Governor Zell Miller was present for the opening of GIAHA's Governor's Art Exhibit at the Ritz Theatre on Saturday, October 16. Other activities during October included major art festivals by Glynn Art Association and Coastal Center for the Arts, season openings of the Brunswick Civic Orchestra, the Island Players, Season at the Ritz, and the Island Concert Association, as well as many other arts and humanities activities at Brunswick College, the library, and other locations.

A letter to all of us from President Clinton said in part, "The arts and humanities enable Americans from every walk of life to re-

spond to both their individuality and their shared experiences in ways that make the human spirit soar. . . the arts and humanities help us deepen our understanding of one another, honor our differences, and celebrate our shared experiences and values as Americans."

This is only a small sampling of what is happening in Glynn county, Georgia.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I sent the following letter to the President of the United States encouraging him to enforce the Equal Pay Act of 1963.

My colleagues who signed the letter include: Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. FURSE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. BYRNE, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 7, 1994.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In 1992, American women earned an average of 75 cents for every dollar earned by men. College educated women earned \$10,000 less than men with the same education. Calculated over a lifetime, this means a woman can expect to lose approximately \$420,000 due to unequal pay practices.

These startling facts indicate gender-based wage discrimination continues to exist in the United States. We are concerned because this is a violation of civil rights and a serious economic threat. Unequal pay between women and men fuels other problems within our economy, including the health care crisis, the growing number of working poor and the number of children living in poverty.

Clearly, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] has been remiss in recent years in enforcing the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which prohibits discrimination based upon sex. In recent years, we have seen the number of equal pay cases pursued by the EEOC fall from 79 in 1980 to 2 in 1992.

Given these sobering facts, we want to be sure that your administration is taking the proper steps to enforce the Equal Pay Act of 1963. The lack of commitment to this problem by previous administrations largely explains the huge drop in equal pay cases the EEOC has pursued. There are currently three open seats on the EEOC—one being the Chair—awaiting your appointment.

We strongly urge you, as soon as possible, to go forward with your nominations to the EEOC and emphasize the importance of pursuing violations of the Equal Pay Act of 1963. The scope and magnitude of this issue is too important to be ignored any longer.

We look forward to working with you to ensure that women are paid based upon appropriate job criteria, not gender.

Very truly yours,

Michael A. Andrews; Patricia Schroeder; Marcy Kaptur; Barbara B. Kennelly; Elizabeth Furse; Bob Filner; Nancy Pelosi; Nydia M. Velázquez; Jolene Unsoeld; Corrine Brown; Neil Abercrombie; George J. Hochbrueckner;

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Carolyn B. Maloney; Lynn C. Woolsey; Barbara-Rose Collins; Leslie Byrne.

LORI PELLETIER TO RECEIVE
CONGRESSIONAL AWARD

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, very soon I will present a Congressional Award to Lori Pelletier, a very mature 15-year-old from Wilton, NY.

We hear a lot of bad things about today's young people, Mr. Speaker. Actually, there are many fine young people across this great country of ours, and this is the story of one of them.

As you know, the Congressional Award singles out youths between the ages of 14 and 23. On the bronze level, the youths are judged on the basis of personal development, volunteer public service, physical fitness, and exploration.

For her personal development, Lori completed leader training, peer counselor training, CPR, and first aid as part of becoming a senior Girl Scout. Her volunteer public service consisted in helping her teachers, and preparing and serving meals in a soup kitchen.

She met her exploration requirement in Australia, and that was a story in itself. To raise \$5,000 for the 3-week trip, she sold 60 cases of M&M candy, babysat, and contacted dozens of local businesses and organizations for support.

I'm sure you'll agree with me that we can expect big things in the future from someone as focused and resourceful as Lori. I'm not really that surprised by her achievements, since her brothers, Kevin and Eric, were both Boy Scouts and both successful applicants to the Congressional Award Program.

Eric Pelletier, in fact, is now one of the most valued people on my congressional staff.

Mr. Speaker, if we spend too much time reading the newspapers and watching television documentaries and newscasts, we might get a false idea of today's generation of young people. But you ought to meet some of them as I have, not only in my district but on military bases all over the world. Because of young people like Lori Pelletier, our future is in good hands.

Please join me in a salute to a very accomplished young lady, Lori Pelletier of Wilton, NY.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

February 9, 1994

any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 10, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 11

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on ERISA preemption of State prevailing wage laws.

SD-628

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings on the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on the needs of Americans with disabilities.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas L. Baldini, of Michigan, to be a U.S. Commissioner on the International Joint Commission, U.S. and Canada, Charles R. Baquet III, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps, and Jeanette W. Hyde, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to Barbados, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Dominica, St. Lucia, and to St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

SD-419

FEBRUARY 15

8:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 41, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SD-226

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

To hold hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to balance the Federal budget.

SD-192

FEBRUARY 16

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

To continue hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to balance the Federal budget.

SD-192

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S.J. Res. 41, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SD-226

FEBRUARY 17

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To continue hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to balance the Federal budget.
SD-192

12:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S.J. Res. 41, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.
SD-226

FEBRUARY 22

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gordon P. Eaton, of Ohio, to be Director of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on programs and services for homeless veterans.
SR-418

FEBRUARY 23

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 1822, to foster the further development of the Nation's telecommunications infrastructure and protection of the public interest.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1114, authorizing funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces Subcommittee
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations' Subcommittee on European Affairs to examine the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
SH-216

Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Coalition Defense and Reinforcing Forces to examine the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
SH-216

FEBRUARY 24

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Forest Service.
SD-366

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch.
SR-301

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.
345 Cannon Building

10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
SR-253

MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings to examine emerging and current state-of-the-art technology which may have an impact on the future operations of the Senate.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1995 for veterans programs.
SR-418

MARCH 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Title I, relating to reform of the Senate.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Navy and Marine Corps.
SD-192

MARCH 15

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Army.
SD-192

MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing

on Title I, relating to reform of the Senate.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Blinded Veterans Association, and Non Commissioned Officers Association.
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Air Force.
SD-192

MARCH 22

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.
SD-116

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of World War I, Association of the U.S. Army, The Retired Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for National Guard and Reserve programs, focusing on manpower and equipment requirements and the restructuring of brigades.
SD-116

APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.
S-407, Capitol

APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health services and infrastructure.
SD-192

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.
SD-192

APRIL 21

MAY 3

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

S-407, Capitol

SD-192

SD-192

APRIL 26

MAY 17

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

S-407, Capitol

SD-192

SD-192

JULY 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192