

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HONORING CONGRESSIONAL PAGES

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal gratitude to all of the Pages who have served so diligently in the House of Representatives during the 103d and 104th Congresses.

We all recognize the important role that congressional Pages play in helping the House of Representatives operate. This group of young people, who come from all across our Nation, represent what is good about our country. To become a Page, these young people have proven themselves to be academically qualified. They have ventured away from the security of their homes and families to spend time in an unfamiliar city. Through this experience, they have witnessed a new culture, made new friends, and learned the details of how our Government operates.

As we all know, the job of a congressional Page is not an easy one. Along with being away from home, the Pages must possess the maturity to balance competing demands for their time and energy. In addition, they must have the dedication to work long hours and the ability to interact with people at a personal level. At the same time, they face a challenging academic schedule of classes in the House Page School.

The fall 1994 class of pages witnessed many important and historical events and debates, including the approval of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, President Clinton's address to Congress and the Nation on his health care reform proposal. The Pages also were present for the historic speech by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa to the joint session of Congress, and had the opportunity to meet and speak with President Mandela. The Pages also witnessed the orderly transfer of power in the House from the Democrats to the Republicans—a tribute to the strength of American democracy.

I am sure the departing pages will consider their time spent in Washington, DC to be one of the most valuable and exciting experiences of their lives, and that with this experience they will all move ahead to lead successful and productive lives.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Page Board, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this group of distinguished young Americans. They certainly will be missed.

DEPARTING PAGES: FALL 1994-95

Amy E. Accavitti, Seth A.G. Andrew, Matthew D. Atkinson, Bart M. Bartlett, Rebecca J. Berkun, Jacqueline A. Bethea, Joanna L. Bowen, Jessica Brater, Allison Burdick, Erin C. Carney, Michael A. Carter, Krista Clarkson, Keyundah Coleman, Janey C. Crawford, Amy J. Crocker, Robert Cuthbert, Anastasios C. Drankus, Kathleen K. Duffy, Michael D. Ellison, Cathryn Caroline

Fayard, Michael P. Fierro, Kristin M. Francis, Janine D. Geraigery, Jennifer C. Gerard, Melissa A. Hayes, Joseph R. Hill, Derek J. Johns, La Toya Johnson, Julia C. Kelly, Lisa N. Konitzer, Marcos A. Lopez, Ross C. Maradian, Sabrina M. Meier, Ryan D. Offutt, Neil A. Reyes, Hannah R. Riordan, Claudia V. Rocha, Michael J. Ryan, Estevan O. Sanchez, Tarik D. Scarlata, James D. Stone, Rosalind V. Thompson, Corey S. Tucker, Lakisha M. Vaughn, Emily J. Waldon, Brian R. Wellman, Hubert E. Wells, Vincent G. Wilhelm, John C. Williams, Aaron B. Williamson.

### REINVENT THE WELFARE OFFICE

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Family Service Center Act authorizing modern one-stop centers consolidating services and information for families needing aid to become self-sufficient.

The Family Service Center Act would fund demonstration projects in urban, rural, and linguistically and culturally diverse communities. Centers would be single neighborhood access points for a broad range of services for needy families with children. Centers would use consolidated computer systems and communications technology to improve services while reducing waste and duplication.

There is significant waste in the welfare system that could be eliminated through the use of automation and new technology. In my community of Hudson County, NJ, welfare officials compared data bases with New York City and found 400 families collecting benefits on both sides of the Hudson River. The result will be savings of up to \$2 million per year.

More savings will be achieved as automation links together more programs. For example, Hudson County plans to check out-of-State unemployment insurance records against the welfare rolls to detect unreported income.

The taxpayers are not the only beneficiaries of this bill. New data systems at Family Service Centers could cut the mountains of redundant forms that frustrate and confuse clients. Families dealing with one office, applying for aid through one form, and being tracked on a single data base, need fewer intrusive home visits by welfare workers checking for errors or fraud.

Projects effectiveness in streamlining services and cutting costs would be subject to rigorous State and Federal evaluations. After 3 years, projects could be renewed for an additional 3 years if they demonstrate effectiveness in achieving their objectives.

The act would also require participating States to report on Federal, State, and local policies and laws that impede the coordination of services to needy families with children.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to reinvent the welfare office.

### TRIBUTE TO W.M. PETE RODES

#### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 26, 1995*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to a good friend and outstanding citizen, W.M. "Pete" Rodes, who passed away recently at the age of 89. Pete was a banker and community leader in the Rains County town of Emory, TX. He was devoted to his family, his community, his church, and to politics.

Pete was born in Emory and spent a lifetime helping to make this small town of about 1,000 people a better place in which to live. After beginning his banking career in 1927 with North Texas National Bank in Dallas and the Republic National Bank, he assumed the management of the First National Bank in Emory in 1939 at his father's request. He served as President until his retirement in 1980.

Pete was instrumental in purchasing the city's first firetruck and establishing the city's cemetery and homeless shelter. His son, David Stuart Rodes of Los Angeles, said that his father considered his public works to be his biggest accomplishments. Pete was active in the Emory United Methodist Church, and David acknowledged what many of us knew—that Pete had a lot of moral influence in the community, and he used it—including being active in racial integration of the school system and the county.

Pete also was active in the Democratic Party. He served as a delegate to several national Democratic conventions and was member of the presidential Electoral College in 1964. Though he was never interested in running for office, he believed in the power of politics to improve the quality of life. Pete was Mr. Rains County—and his support of Congressman and Speaker Sam Rayburn, as well as his support of Mr. Rayburn's successor, Congressman Ray Roberts, and the wonderful support that he gave to me following Speaker Rayburn and Congressman Roberts—always was reflected at the polls. Those who knew Pete best always listened to him—and honored his choice and savored his friendship.

Pete's presence was felt in every facet of community life in Emory—in the city's economy, in public service, in politics, in education, and in the church. His presence will be greatly missed by those who knew him and by those who benefited from his devotion to his community and his country.

When I think of Pete, Mr. Speaker, I think of that tradition of Americans whose indefatigable and selfless spirit helped make this country great—people like Pete who have worked tirelessly for the common good in small towns and cities all across America. Their individual efforts not only have benefited those in their immediate community but also are part of the collective American spirit that unites and inspires all of us. The memory of Pete's spirit will inspire others to look beyond themselves

● 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.

and help their fellow man in whatever capacity they can. It is perhaps this legacy that ultimately will be greater than the individual contributions that Pete made.

Pete will be missed by his wife, Lillian Whittington Rodes, his son, David, and his daughter, Judith Rodes Johnson. He will be missed by all those who knew him and respected him. Though other Members of this body did not personally know him, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that they know those like him in their own communities. So as we adjourn today, let us join together in paying our last respects to this exemplary man—W.M. "Pete" Rodes of Emory, TX.

#### PHIL ABALAN: AN EXEMPLARY CAREER IN EDUCATION

##### HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a noble man and a distinguished teacher, Mr. Phil Abalan of Duluth, MN, who died of a heart attack shortly before his classes were to begin on Friday, December 9.

Mr. Abalan, 51, taught social studies for 27 years at Hopkins High School in Minnetonka, MN. His constant encouragement to his students to excel in their studies and their lives made Mr. Abalan a favorite among pupils and colleagues alike. He was instrumental in initiating the advanced-placement program in American and European history at the school, and pushed his students to their limits, often staying long after school was over to provide assistance and guidance. The results were tangible: his students consistently scored higher on their advanced-placement tests than did students in any other program in the country.

An avid baseball fan, Mr. Abalan was an active umpire for both high school and amateur baseball and softball; he also served as president of the Northwest Umpires Association. One of his happiest moments came when the Minnesota Twins won the World Series in 1987.

Family and friends, students and teachers, will miss Phil Abalan dearly. His commitment to educating the youth of his community was unending, his enjoyment of life complete. It is my sincere hope that some of his students will follow his sterling example, giving to the next generation what Phil Abalan gave so abundantly and enthusiastically to them.

#### PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

##### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD assorted comments from the Hoosier delegation to Congress on the subject of the President's State of the Union Address.

The president always gives a good speech, and he says things that we like to hear. The problem in the past is that what the president says and what the president does are two very different things.—Sen. Dan Coats, R.

In the wake of a disastrous election experience in 1994, which often centered around failures of his presidency, President Clinton's State of the Union address offered timely and welcome cooperation with the Republican Congress.—Sen. Richard Lugar, R.

From my perspective, it's a good speech to the extent that the president adopts items from the Contract with America because I think that's what the public wants us to do. And second, what's going to be important is that it not just be rhetoric, but that it be followed up by action with his administration.—Rep. David McIntosh, R.

I have served with seven presidents and I have never heard one of them give a State of the Union address that did not sound good. This one was slightly better than the average.—Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D.

Overall I believe it was positive. I look forward to being in a Congress that works with a president that is going to reduce the size of the Federal Government. Sounds like that's what he wants to do, and if he's sincere in that, he's going to get great cooperation from this Republican-controlled house.—Rep. John Hostettler, R.

The speech was rather striking in that for a State of the Union address it really proposed no major initiatives. Now there were a few initiatives but there was nothing I would call major. And he, in some ways, I think, did not explain his core beliefs and principles. The voter today is not just sure what is important to this president. And I think that the State of the Union was so long and so diffused that he missed that opportunity.—Rep. Lee Hamilton, D.

#### TRIBUTE TO SID WALKER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

##### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sidney B. Walker, an outstanding individual and fine citizen of Ohio, who has retired after a distinguished career with the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Since 1983, Sid Walker has served as a district director in charge of a group of 11 and sometimes 12 county offices in northern and western Ohio. Over the years, Sid has worked tirelessly assisting farmers with the U.S. Agricultural Department regulations regarding subsidy payments.

The ASCS is a vital component in the farming economy of Ohio. Leaders such as Sid are responsible for a stable system of prices for agricultural products. Their dedication and motivation have been a major reason Ohio's farming community has been so successful.

Sid is a Chicago native. He attended Milligan College in Tennessee, joined the U.S. Army in 1956 and was discharged with the rank of major. While in the military, he served his country honorably, receiving numerous awards and commendations.

Sid joined ASCS in 1976 as a county executive trainee. Following training, he was appointed to the county executive director position in the Paulding County office. He has been extremely helpful to scores of farmers served by his district, and has always provided positive leadership for the offices under his guidance.

Mr. Speaker, Sid Walker's distinguished career is a model of patriotism and citizenship. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Sid, his wife Jacque, his daughter Traci, and his sons, Chris, Chad, and Cory well as the Walker family begins this new chapter in their lives.

#### SUPPORT THE INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT ACT

##### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to protect the rights of millions of children whose parents refuse to support them. This is a national disgrace. Our continued failure to act is eroding public support for helping families who most deserve our compassion. It is time for us to send a clear, unambiguous message: The American people will do what is necessary to protect our children. We will not let parents abandon their duty to the children they bring into the world.

I am therefore joining as a cosponsor of H.R. 95, the Interstate Child Support Act of 1995 introduced by Congresswoman BARBARA KENNELLY of Connecticut. This bill includes a long, tough list of enforcement measures recommended by the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support.

The bill would deny deadbeat parents occupational, professional, and business licenses, driver's licenses, and vehicle registrations. It would expedite the seizure of bank accounts and authorize the seizure of pensions, lottery winnings, and other public benefits. The bill would deny passports to deadbeats and deny them Federal jobs, benefits, loans, and loan guarantees.

The bill would improve enforcement of child support orders across State lines, strengthen paternity establishment, and improve record-keeping by requiring Social Security numbers of marriage licenses, divorce decrees, parentage decrees, and birth certificates.

It would also set the stage for future reforms, by requiring a study of the feasibility of developing national child support guidelines, and of collecting past-due child support through the Internal Revenue Service. It would test alternative child support assurance strategies, publish information about effective approaches to increasing child support, and test programs providing jobs for unemployed non-custodial parents to enable them to pay what they owe.

I urge my colleagues to join us in enacting the Interstate Child Support Act of 1995.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 693

##### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain a bill I am introducing for the fourth time. During the 103d session it was H.R. 3033. This session it is H.R. 693, and it deals with a very important issue, an issue that is so worthy of our attention that some Members of this body may find it odd that in

6 years no hearings have been held and no debate conducted on it. Some Members may even think it is futile to again bring this bill before the House. But that is not the case. This matter is too important; the case behind this bill is too just; the damage done to ordinary citizens is too egregious to leave this matter alone.

To assist the Members of this body in understanding the background of this bill, I would like to offer a brief explanation of the events which led up to its introduction.

In 1931, an Italian immigrant, Joe Zeppa, founded Delta Drilling Co. In doing so he was simply following the American dream. Joe was able to take part in the oil boom of the 1930's that helped bring east Texas out of the Great Depression and make the American dream a reality for many people like him. Organized as a closed corporation, Delta Drilling was modestly profitable until the early 1970's, when the energy crisis dramatically increased the company earnings. Increased profitability made the prospect of going public a very attractive option—and inspired Joe with a method of rewarding his many longtime, loyal employees.

Considering the possibilities of the company going public, Delta founder Joe Zeppa worried about the fate of employees should a takeover occur. In order to protect these ordinary, hard-working men and women and to reward them for their loyalty over the years, he initiated employee participation plans under which each employee—executives, managers, secretaries, and laborers alike—with at least 15 years of service with Delta was allocated participation units based on his or her annual compensation and years of service in excess of 15. Each participation unit was to be valued at the price of one share of Delta stock when the company went public. The plans were implemented in 1974 with 88 employees participating. In 1975, Joe Zeppa passed away and was succeeded by his son, Keating Zeppa. With revenues jumping from \$38 million in 1974 to \$161 million by 1980, Delta decided to go public.

On March 17, 1981, Delta Drilling Co. publicly offered 2,000,000 shares of common stock at \$17.50 per share. The public offering triggered the participation plans and the exchange of participation units. Under the agreement with the underwriters for the public offering, however, the employees at Delta could not sell or transfer shares issued to them under these terms for a 120-day period after the commencement of the offering. Immediately prior to the public offering of stock the employees agreed to exchange their participation units for a combination of stock and cash. As a result, they received Delta stock equal to 70 percent of the value of their units and cash representing the remaining 30 percent. All told, 2,128,665 shares and \$5,321,667 were distributed to the 87 remaining participating employees. An additional \$10,643,333 representing 20 percent of the total value of their participation units was withheld for taxes.

Although Delta stock sold in the initial public offering at \$17.50 per share, at the end of the 120-day transfer restriction period, the over-the-counter market price had plummeted to only \$13.50. In January of 1982, the price fell below \$9.00 and dropped to \$6.625 per share by April 6, 1982. Due to circumstances completely out of the hands of Delta Drilling employees, the stock eventually became entirely worthless.

This wouldn't seem that bad, Mr. Speaker, because it was just a gift that they had not had before. Right? Wrong! Enter the IRS.

On April 15, 1982, the employees who received this gift of stock found themselves subject to an enormous tax burden. Under the IRS Code, the shares received under the plan were taxed as ordinary income at the rate of 50 percent and were valued at the initial public offering price of \$17.50—regardless of when the employees disposed of their stock. Consequently the average tax burden for each employee was a staggering \$300,000. In order to help the former plan participants, Delta provided them with an option to exchange each share of stock they received under the plan for one 5-year convertible bond valued at the then per-share market price of Delta stock, \$6.625, which could then be used as collateral for loans to pay their taxes. Only 30 of the 87 employees who had received stock under the plans accepted the offer.

Delta, as a group, also sought relief directly from the Internal Revenue Service, and—after extended negotiations—several individuals were offered the opportunity to report receipt of each stock at \$15.50 per share. Clearly, however, in no event could any employee have received more than \$13.50 per share for their stock received under the plan—even if they had sold it on the very first day after the expiration of the 120-day transfer restriction period. Indeed, if all the employees had managed to sell their stock, the resulting flood of shares would have had a precipitous impact on the market. Further, as I said earlier these are ordinary people—the majority of the employees had little formal education, no training in finance, and few had been to college. Most had never previously owned stock and many did not even know how to go about selling it.

So you see, hard-working employees—many of whom had spent years with this company—were given a gift by their employer. He certainly had no malicious intent in setting up this program. In fact, it is one of the most generous gifts I have ever heard of an employer giving his employees. And the employees certainly stood to gain from his generosity. But instead, they were forced to pay income taxes on an income that they never received—and that is wrong.

The end result of this is that you have ordinary people—as I said earlier this includes janitors, secretaries, roughnecks, everyone—who have to pay more in taxes than they make working. It would have been a typical scenario for an employee of this company who made \$25,000 a year to be told by the IRS that he or she owed \$300,000 or more. In fact, many employees had to sell their homes and other possessions to pay taxes on a benefit they never had a legal right to enjoy.

This body is often referred to as the people's House. There has been a great deal of talk in this chamber about the forgotten middle class. With this legislation, we have the opportunity to assist ordinary people and correct an extraordinary wrong. The employees of Delta Drilling who were affected by this financial burden are not just the top managers and executives. Do not think this bill is some sort of loophole or tax break for a bunch of rich oilmen down in Texas. That is simply not the case. This bill changes a policy that has hit a small group of ordinary people in a bad way. That's what we are supposed to do here in the people's House—establish good laws that help good people and change bad laws that hurt

good people. We must pass this good bill to help these good people and other people all across our Nation who have faced or may face this devastating situation.

I look forward to working with the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, my friend from Texas, Mr. ARCHER, and my other friends and colleagues on the committee to see this bill through the legislative process. I think it is important that we hold a hearing on this matter. When the Members of this body are able to hear firsthand the stories of these ordinary, hard-working people from east Texas, I know they will understand the injustice of what has happened to them. I urge my colleagues to take a look at this matter, read the bill, talk to me, talk to the people involved, and you will see that we must pass this bill.

TRIBUTE TO DR. YOUSSEF  
YOMTOOB

HON. LYNN N. RIVERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a former school board member, a State legislator, and Member of Congress. It is a distinct pleasure for me to recognize and honor my friend, Dr. Youssef Yomtoob, today. Dr. Yomtoob will retire this year from his post as superintendent of the Willow Run School District after spending over 30 years of his life in the field of education. From his position as a mathematics teacher in the 1960's in Niles, MI, to his current post as superintendent, Dr. Yomtoob has continuously left a legacy of extreme competence and knowledge. He has co-authored 16 books, primarily dealing with mathematics and has served on dozens of educational advisory boards such as the Michigan Educational Research Association, the Michigan Department of Education variable task force, and the validation team for the Michigan Department of Education.

More importantly, over the past three decades, Dr. Yomtoob has left an indelible mark as a warm and kind-hearted man who values the students, teachers, and administrators with whom he works. Dr. Yomtoob has always taken pains to personally know the students in the schools in which he taught or administered.

While Dr. Yomtoob has accomplished an extraordinary amount in the academic field, he has dedicated much of his time to community activities and public service projects as well. Dr. Yomtoob has been involved in the United Way for well over a decade and currently serves as the Washtenaw County division chairman. He served as chairman for the Willow Run Christmas dinner for the homeless and served on the Ypsilanti Press Give-A-Christmas task force. Dr. Yomtoob has been active in his congregation as well. He served as president of the Men's Club at Temple Beth Israel in Jackson, MI, for 4 years and has been a member of Temple Brotherhood for 4 years. Dr. Yomtoob has been involved in countless other community projects that are simply too numerous to list.

In the past few years, Dr. Yomtoob has been recognized several times for his accomplishments. He was recognized as the recipient of the Minority Business Organization of

Washtenaw County's Education and Community Award and in 1992 was selected by the Ypsilanti Press as their Person of the Year. It gives me great pride to recognize Dr. Yomtoob once again for his many years of service both in the education community and the community at large. Although he is leaving us in Michigan, I am certain that Dr. Youssef Yomtoob will continue to enrich the educational community and to brighten many lives.

COMMENDATION TO STEVE  
MAISNER FOR RESCUE

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a hero—a young man from my district who should serve as an inspiration to us all. As you know, southern California has been reeling from the "storm of the century," a storm that cascaded more than 8 inches of rain on area neighborhoods during the course of one afternoon. The storm produced extensive flooding, not just through the storm drains and along watercourses, but through neighborhoods and canyons.

In the community of San Pedro, a mother and her 5-year-old daughter were caught up in a flood current and swept beneath a car. A young man named Steve Maisner rushed to the scene and retrieved the little girl, quickly administering back blows and chest thrust to restore her breathing. Then, with assistance from the neighbors, Steve pulled the mother, Edith, from under the car. She was not breathing and had no pulse. He would not give up, however, beginning CPR immediately and continuing until the paramedics arrived. I am happy to say that both mother and daughter are home today, thanks to Steve's knowledge and skill.

I went to Steve Maisner's home several weeks ago—to thank him on behalf of the community. He was modest about what he had done, and said he hopes to make a career as a paramedic in the fire department. He has certainly proved his skill and courage, and I am proud to commend him for his heroism.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT  
OR BUST

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been looking forward to this day since I was elected to the Congress 15 years ago. The first bill I ever introduced, and the first speech I ever gave on the floor of the House, called for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Back then the deficit was about \$74 billion, far less than what we face today. But a number of us thought that a \$74 billion deficit was a serious problem because it was a drag on the economy and it saddled future generations with obligations that are not of their own making. We felt that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary to impose

some fiscal discipline and ensure that Congress would make the tough choices necessary to balance the budget. Unfortunately, we weren't successful then in persuading our colleagues.

Fifteen years later, with the deficit at \$202 billion and over \$3.5 trillion added to the national debt, it is time to get this done. The deficit is an even greater weight slowing down our economy. Our national debt is so large that almost \$130 billion of the fiscal year 1994 budget must be devoted to interest payments on the debt. That is more than half of our current budget deficit. It is more than four times what we currently spend on all discretionary education, training, and social services programs. Similarly, the dollars that future generations will need to pay back our debt are funds that could otherwise be spent on improving roads, supporting programs for disadvantaged students, or reducing our tax burden. Instead, these dollars will go to investors that have lent the Federal Government money by purchasing Government securities. This must stop.

While I have argued that the best solution would be to pass a straightforward amendment requiring that Federal outlays not be permitted to exceed Federal revenues, many here in Congress support adding a three-fifths majority requirement for any future increase in taxes. While it is true that the Federal Government has become inefficient and we need to slim it down, I have concerns about tying the hands of future Congresses on how we should attain balanced budgets. Nevertheless, I think such concerns, while important, are outweighed by the urgent need to pass a balanced budget amendment. Further, a three-fifths majority requirement was included in the version described in the Contract With America. While I voted for the three-fifths majority requirement, I urge all of my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 1, the balanced budget amendment, whether or not they vote for the three-fifths majority requirement. We cannot allow another decade or more of deficits to pass before we stop adding to the looming debt of this country. We must begin the process of restoring fiscal responsibility to the congressional budget process.

INDIA REPUBLIC DAY: A CELEBRATION  
OF 45 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today, January 26, is a date of enormous significance for all the people of India, and for the many sons and daughters of India living in the United States and around the world. Today marks the celebration of Republic Day, a national holiday that holds the same significance for Indians as the Fourth of July does for Americans.

On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic. The country adopted a Constitution which enshrined the principles of democracy and secularism. At that time, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the nation's first President. Since then, despite the challenges of sustaining economic development while reconciling her many ethnic, religious, and linguistic communities, India has stuck to the

path of free and fair elections, a multiparty political system and the orderly transfer of power from one government to its successor.

I would like to draw particular attention to the similarities and shared values of the United States and India. The framers of the Constitution that Indians celebrate today drew on our own Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Both of our countries are former British colonies that gained their freedom after a long and difficult struggle. English continues to be an important language of commerce in India. Many Americans almost instinctively saw in Mahatma Gandhi a reflection of values that our country holds dear. During this month when we celebrate the birthday of one of America's greatest heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King, we should remember that Dr. King derived many of his ideas of nonviolent resistance to injustice from the teachings, actions, and self-sacrifice of Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I have to mention this, but today's celebration of Republic Day in India was marred by a bombing at a crowded stadium in Jammu, India, where Republic Day celebrations were taking place, killing 7 people and injuring 47. Another terrorist attack was staged on a parade in Srinagar. These events remind us that there are still forces trying to destabilize India—some of them receiving support and encouragement from abroad. But it is impressive to keep in mind that despite being so severely tested by the forces of terrorism, India has preserved its democratic institutions, seeks to give opportunities to people from all religious and ethnic backgrounds, and moves resolutely forward with market-based economic reforms.

There is, however, good news for us to talk about. United States-India relations are looking better than they have in a long time. Two of the President's Cabinet Secretaries have been in India this month—Defense Secretary Perry and Commerce Secretary Brown, who was accompanied by the top officials from some of our major corporations. The two Secretaries' visits to India resulted in significant accomplishments on issues relating to security and trade and investment. I hope we in Congress will make it a high priority to continue this momentum and move it forward. The Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, which I initiated 2 years ago, is reorganizing in the new Congress with strong bipartisan participation. We are dedicated to steady improvement in United States-India relations and in being a voice for the 1-million-strong Asian-Indian community here in America.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me, an elected Representative of the oldest continuous democratic republic on Earth, to pay tribute to the world's most populous democracy on the occasion of their great national day.

AIRLIFT ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I have introduced today with bipartisan support calls for ending the C-17 program after this year's buy is completed, providing the Air Force a total of 40. In addition, my bill calls for

putting in place a serious program to make more affordable, already developed aircraft to fill the remaining airlift need.

Under DOD's current C-17 only plan, we will actually encounter an airlift deficit as the planned retirement of C-141's continues. The cost of the C-17 program has increased 41 percent—\$16 billion—from the original estimate of \$190 million per plane. Based on past experience, there is every reason to believe that the C-17's program cost will continue to rise. DOD's current estimate is \$22.5 billion for 40 planes, or \$563 million each.

The Rand Corp., GAO, CBO, and DOD's cost and operational effectiveness analysis have all recently presented airlift options that would enable savings of 8-10 billion dollars or more compared to a fleet of 120 C-17's.

GAO released its report today, "C-17 Aircraft: Cost and Performance Issues," responding to the fiscal year 1994 Defense Authorization Act request for its assessment of the C-17's original justification and the effect of technical problems and cost increases on its ability to achieve original program requirements.

The report states, "Changes in the C-17's intended role, the results of DOD's cost and operational effectiveness analysis, and continued program cost growth lead us to conclude that a 120-aircraft C-17 program is not the most cost-effective way to meet airlift requirements."

Secretary of Defense Perry said yesterday that if a balanced budget amendment is approved, the Pentagon will face very major budget cuts and have an even smaller force than it does now. He went on to say that a smaller force means the Pentagon would no longer be able to carry out its two-MRC strategy.

Requirements for the first 30 days of an MRC drives our airlift planning. If we will be forced for budgetary reasons to reconsider the two-MRC strategy, the overpriced C-17 sacred cow—for which reasonable alternatives exist—needs to be one of the first items reexamined.

Among those alternatives are commercial widebodies such as 747's or MD-11's, the existing C-5, and extending the service life of our C-141's.

The C-17 continues to experience technical problems. Today's GAO report details severe airflow problems that prevent the plane from executing one mission the Army has considered critical: simultaneous airdrops of paratroopers and equipment. The problem of turbulence inside the plane that occurs when the cargo door, ramp, and side troop doors are open persists. Even after the 18th plane was delivered to the Air Force earlier this month, those simultaneous drops continue to be suspended.

I am pleased that Senator BUMPERS has introduced similar legislation in the Senate.

This bill could save taxpayers more than \$10 billion and meet our aircraft needs with more cost-effective alternatives. Throwing money at this plane that cannot deliver what it promised is irresponsible in today's austere fiscal environment. We have cheaper alternatives that will keep our military strong. Every day we wait to implement them costs taxpayers millions of dollars.

## TRIBUTE TO DON BLACKETER

### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from the Fourth Congressional District of Texas, Don Blacketer of the Harmon-Dial community. Mr. Blacketer died December 14, 1994, at the age of 75 at the Sam Rayburn Memorial VA Center in Bonham. Funeral services were held at McKenzie United Methodist Church in Honey Grove, where he was a member, and burial was at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Ladonia.

Born on September 27, 1919, in Leonard, TX, Don Blacketer was the son of Marcus Anderson Blacketer and Julia Mae Mullins Blacketer. He was a World War II veteran, serving his country in the U.S. Army under General George S. Patton's command in Europe. Following the war he married Perry Lillian McCowan in the Dial community and distinguished himself in farming and ranching. Mr. Blacketer was a member of the producers board of the American Soybean Association and was past president of the Texas Soybeans Association. He appeared before our congressional committees to share his knowledge and to give his testimony. I was always proud to introduce him to the Congress—and to claim him as a constituent and as a friend.

Mr. Blacketer also devoted himself to helping improve the quality of life in the Dial community. He was instrumental in efforts to find funding to upgrade the community's water supply system and took the time to contact my office and other government officials concerning possible grant and loan programs for this project. He was a concerned citizen and a man who cared enough about his community to act on his concerns.

Mr. Blacketer is survived by a son and daughter-in-law, Mark and Pam Blacketer of Rockwall; a sister, Madylene Pritchett of Sherman; and two granddaughters, Rachel and Sarah Blacketer of Rockwall. He will be missed by his family and by his many friends, and his contributions to the Harmon-Dial community will not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay a final tribute to this exemplary citizen, Don Blacketer, who distinguished himself in his service to his country, his community, and his family.

## MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE/ROLLA, MO

### HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a measure that is vital to the rural economic development efforts of south-central Missouri—specifically Phelps County and surrounding areas. This legislation will authorize the U.S. Department of Agriculture to convey land within the Mark Twain National Forest to the city of Rolla, MO.

The city of Rolla has been diligent in its plan to utilize the U.S. Forest Service's district

ranger office site in the development and construction of a regional tourist center. I feel it important to note that tourism is the second largest industry in Missouri and this tourist center has already attracted great interest along with needed dollars to the regional Rolla economy.

Clearly, this project is a prime example of a local community exercising its own rural development plan for local expansion and job creation. In these times of reduced Federal support for rural community-based economic enterprises, the city of Rolla is a shining example and model of both involvement and initiative that other communities around the country can clearly emulate.

For over a year now, the city of Rolla has been collecting a 3-percent tax on local hotels in the attempt to finance this project independent of any assistance from the Federal Government. Indeed, this land transfer arrangement is a very unique partnership for both Rolla and the Mark Twain National Forest. Several of Missouri's proud historical landmarks, which are an important element of this site, will be maintained and preserved for current and future generations through the efforts of the city of Rolla—at a substantially reduced cost to local taxpayers. This is particularly important to bear in mind since this facility would have no further commercial viability without the direct involvement of the city of Rolla. So now, two worthy goals can be achieved—economic development and historical preservation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership efforts of the Mark Twain National Forest and the city of Rolla and I urge the expeditious approval of this measure in order that the citizens of Rolla can get on with the business of economic development and job creation.

## TRIBUTE TO DR. REYNOLD BURCH

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of Dr. Reynold Burch, a man of enormous generosity and kindness whose contributions to our community will be long remembered. Dr. Burch, known by friends and family as Buster, died Wednesday, January 18, 1995.

Dr. Burch practiced medicine in Newark, N.J. in private practice from 1956 to 1981 in gynecology and obstetrics, delivering thousands of babies to two generations of Newark residents. During an era when professional opportunities for African Americans were very limited, young people looked to this extraordinary role model with pride, admiration, and hope.

I had the opportunity to know Dr. Burch personally in his capacity as a philanthropist. Along with his wife, Mary, Dr. Burch founded the Leaguers, Inc., a youth development program in Newark. To the young people in our neighborhood, Dr. and Mrs. Burch opened up both their hearts and their home, where the Leaguers regularly held their meetings. The program was directed by Mrs. Burch, a former teacher, who found that the young people in the neighborhood needed more direction and

opportunity to expand their horizons and become upwardly mobile. Dr. and Mrs. Burch were truly ahead of their time and made a profound difference in our community.

As the program progressed, the Burches planned weekly meetings, provided outings to the theater, museums, legislative sessions, and cultural events for the young people. The Leaguers gave the young people an opportunity to participate in programs we would never otherwise have had the chance to experience and enjoy. In 1949, we attended the swearing-in ceremony for Mayor Ralph A. Villani, mayor of the City of Newark at Newark City Hall. We visited New Jersey State Assemblyman Bowser in his office in the State capital, Trenton, in 1950. In 1951 we visited Philadelphia for a weekend and met with youth from a similar organization in an attempt to expand our experiences.

The Leaguers program gave me and many of my contemporaries an opportunity to grow and develop as teenagers. The program helped us make a positive contribution to our community and to society. As the program grew, the organization moved into a school and then finally built a structure at 750 Clinton Ave., Newark, NJ to house the group. Dr. and Mrs. Burch encouraged and assisted us in attaining higher education and molded us into young adults. My interest in improving my community was sparked by my involvement with the Burches.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will join me in extending condolences to Dr. Burch's wife, Mary, on the loss of her devoted husband, and to his many friends who will feel his absence deeply. He was a wonderful man who truly set an example of a life well lived. ST

THE HOMEMAKER IRA ACT OF 1995

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, women who do not work outside the home contribute as much as their working spouses to the care and support of their families and they deserve equal retirement security. Unfortunately, the Tax Code prevents women who work at home from providing for their own retirement to the same extent as women who work outside the home.

The problem is rooted in the rules governing Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's]. If both spouses in a household bring home a paycheck, each is permitted to contribute and deduct up to \$2,000 to an IRA—\$4,000 in total, subject to income limits. If only one spouse works, however, a married couple is limited to contributing a total of \$2,250 to an IRA. In other words, a one-income married couple may put aside only about one-half as much in an IRA as a two-income couple. Furthermore, if the wage earner in a one-income couple participates in an employee pension plan, there are further limits on total IRA contributions.

Clearly, the tax code discriminates against spouses—primarily women—who work at home.

In order to end this unequal treatment and to promote private retirement savings, I today have introduced a bill to permit full, \$2,000

IRA contributions by nonworking spouses. Under my bill, a nonworking spouse could make a deductible IRA contribution, just as working spouses do under current law. An identical Senate bill has been introduced today by Senators HUTCHINSON and MIKULSKI.

Congress should take the lead in promoting equal treatment, equal employment choice, and retirement security for American homemakers. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF QUEENS  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pause a moment to recognize the critical roles that public libraries play in our communities. The public libraries of today are not just book lenders, but instead serve as community hubs, cultural centers, reference and research facilities, and on-ramps to the information superhighway. An excellent example of a modern public library is the Queens Borough Public Library, the largest public library system in the country.

Queens Library recently conducted a survey to see how well they were doing in serving this most vibrant and diverse community. They were pleased to note that 85 percent of Queens residents use the Queens Borough Public Library, including 83 percent of the teenagers. The survey also showed that the library was succeeding in its attempts to reach out to all Queens residents, including those who don't speak English as their first language.

Among the many services that the library offers to its community are: educational programs for children and adults, including basic literacy instruction and English as a second language courses; a database on local community services programs; a public access point to the Internet; "New Americans" programs, which provide citizenship education for recent immigrants and assistance in integrating more easily into society, and cultural programs. In fact, one of the major undertakings of the library is a new Asian Cultural Center in its Flushing branch, dedicated to promoting understanding and appreciation of Asian culture, as well as serving the borough's Asian community.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the vital role that Queens Borough Public Library and public libraries around the country are playing in their communities. The modern public library is a lifelong learning center and an integral part of the community it serves.

BLOOMINGTON LOVES ITS KIDS

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the city of Bloomington as it kicks off its seventh annual "Bloomington Loves Its Kids" month on January 31.

This month-long celebration, which fosters community and family development, is a way of rewarding and honoring contributions to the community, both individually and through civic organizations. The emphasis will be on celebrating youths who contribute to the community and the way organizations can make a difference for our youth.

The celebration will feature entertaining and informative exhibits from over 50 community groups. There will be performances from dance companies, theater groups, bands and orchestras. Businesses will be sponsoring activities such as a coloring contest, a treasure hunt, and a celebration of outstanding students.

By creating a community event which provides entertainment and enrichment for its citizens, from toddlers through seniors, the city of Bloomington, MN, has provided a model for American community enhancement.

This is a terrific example of the type of program from which everyone benefits. By uniting the entire civic and business community around celebrating children, future generations will be well served.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the city of Bloomington for making the concerted and successful effort to enhance its community and the lives of its citizens. I am proud to announce February as Bloomington Loves Its Kids month.

HONORING ABRAHAM GRABOWSKI

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to honor my constituent, Abraham Grabowski, who is being honored this week by the RAIN Eastchester Senior Center.

Mr. Grabowski, who is 98 years young, is one of the few living veterans of World War I. Through his long and productive life, he has seen many changes and performed many good deeds. Perhaps the greatest of those deeds is his service in defense of freedom. This service took him from his home in New York to Canada, England, Egypt, and Palestine. He even returned to Israel in 1967 for the 50th anniversary of the Allenby Brigade, an all-Jewish unit that fought under British command to free Palestine from Turkish rule.

Mr. Grabowski eventually settled in Co-op City, where he was an original tenant of building 21. His interesting stories have been a source of pride among his neighbors and fellow senior citizens.

Mr. Grabowski has said he would like to return to Israel for his 100th birthday. I am confident he will be able to make that trip, and I extend my best wishes and congratulations to him on behalf of my constituents.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL LYNN KELLEY

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to pay tribute to one of our outstanding citizens in Virginia's 11th Congressional District, Carol Lynn Kelley of Lake Barcroft.

Carol, known as Kari to her friends, was born 40 years ago in Woonsocket, RI to Margaret and Stacia Klara. A 1972 graduate from Woonsocket High School, she graduated from Vassar College in 1976, and obtained her law degree from Case Western University School of Law in Cleveland in 1979. She practiced law in Cleveland until 1985, when she moved to Fairfax County, VA.

After being admitted to the Virginia bar she practiced law in northern Virginia from 1986 to 1992. At that time Kari decided to devote more time to her two young daughters, Elizabeth (Lizzy) and Allison and the community where she and her husband Tim make their home.

Kari has been active in the PTA's at Ellen Glasgow Middle School and Pinecrest School. She is an active Brownie leader in Falls Church and a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church.

Last year Mrs. Kelly was appointed to the Fairfax County Civil Service Commission, a body which adjudicates disputes in the Fairfax County government and makes recommendations on civil service policy.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Kari Kelly, an outstanding mother, attorney, civic activist, and civil service commissioner as her friends and community leaders honor her on Saturday January 28, 1995 at the Morse Estate in Falls Church.

#### THE PROGRESSIVE PROMISE: FAIRNESS

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, in contrast with the GOP's Contract With America, we shall offer a positive legislative alternative during the first 100 days of the 104th Congress to extend a fair shake to all Americans on the Progressive Promise. Our plan shall be rooted in the principles of social and economic justice, nondiscrimination, and tolerance. It shall embody national priorities which reflect the interests and needs of all the American people, not just the wealthy and powerful.

Today the Progressive Caucus in bringing to the floor for a vote our 1st in 11 alternative bills to the Republican Contract—The Fiscal Fairness Act, which allows a waiver of the balanced budget requirement in any fiscal year when the national unemployment rate exceeds 4 percent, thus sustaining our long-standing national commitment to full employment.

The second bill in the Progressive Promise is The Equal Justice Before the Law Act, which is an anticrime package that retains key aspects of the anticrime legislation enacted in 1994 to prevent crime as well as punish that which happens; to crack down on white-collar crime—for example, S&L bailout, defrauding Federal Government on procurement, criminal penalties for willful violation of child labor laws by employers that result in serious bodily injury or death of minors in the workplace, eliminate deductibility of legal expenses when a company is accused of a crime—and on drug trafficking and abuse.

The third bill in the Progressive Promise is The Corporate Responsibility Act, which cuts corporate welfare in the form of special sub-

sidies and tax loopholes of benefit to many of America's wealthiest corporations; to require companies to internalize pollution clean-up and other costs of production instead of continuing to foist them on the American taxpayer, and to reform basic labor laws to restore collective bargaining rights and balance in employer-employee relations.

The fourth bill in the Progressive Promise is Family Foundation Act, which will enable parents to get decent-paying, stable jobs in order to afford child care and health care for their families; to raise the minimum wage and index it for inflation; to strengthen child support collection; to abolish financial penalties for two-parent families; to protect the sanctity of the family and safeguard the health and well-being of all our children; and to ensure that all Americans are well fed.

The fifth bill in the Progressive Promise is The American Homemakers and Caregivers Act, which target IRA's and other savings incentives on middle- and low-income Americans; special provisions to extend generous IRA options to spouses who stay home to nurture children under 6 years of age, thus recognizing the importance of parental child-rearing; to allow penalty-free IRA withdrawals for home health care, education expenses, or to start a small business; and targeted deduction for child care expenses.

The sixth bill in the Progressive Promise is The National Economic Security Act, which cuts the Pentagon and CIA budgets and star wars spending in favor of shifting limited resources to meet domestic social needs and investments to strengthen the U.S. national economy.

The seventh bill in the Progressive Promise is The Cradle-To-Grave Health Care Act, which require a vote on sense-of-the-Congress resolution against cuts in Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid; to establish a state-based, single-payer health care plan that provides cost-effective, comprehensive and affordable health care for all Americans, including long-term care and prescription drug coverage; and to stress disease prevention and health promotion in our communities.

The eighth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Job Creation and Invest in America Act, which would create at least 1 million jobs in the United States in each of the next 2 years from \$127.2 billion in new investment to rebuild and upgrade America's physical infrastructure and clean up the environment; to pay for these investments by closing tax loopholes for offshore production while rewarding U.S. companies that invest, produce, and create jobs in the United States; to require the wealthiest U.S. corporations and citizens to pay their fair share of taxes; and to establish a national commission to find ways to encourage social investment of billions in pension funds to meet domestic needs in America.

The ninth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Taking Back our Congress Act, which curbs influence-peddling and special-interest lobbying through tougher lobbying restrictions and campaign finance reform; to prohibit ex-members of Congress and executive branch officials from lobbying on behalf of foreign governments and companies; to improve ballot access so more Americans can run for office; and to authorize some public financing of congressional elections to make it more affordable

for more candidates to run regardless of personal wealth.

The tenth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Public Interest Legislature Act, which strengthens financial disclosure requirements and to prevent financial conflicts of interest in voting decisions by Members of Congress.

The eleventh bill in The Export American Products, Not American Jobs Act, which eliminates or limits special tax and trade incentives and taxpayer-backed programs that reward U.S.-based multinational corporations for producing offshore; no new fast-track and trade agreements without enforceable worker rights, environmental, agricultural, and safety health standards; to prohibit importing child and forced labor products; and to reduce U.S. trade deficit by eliminating unfair trade barriers to U.S. exports.

#### PROTECT AMERICAN TAXPAYERS

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the stage is set for Congress to get its fiscal house in order. The American people demand it. The years of frivolous tax and spend policies are over. Our mandate is clear. Passing the balanced budget tax limitation amendment will restore fiscal sanity and accountability.

The voters elected us to defend their liberties and their wallets by making Government smaller. The tax limitation balanced budget amendment will keep the Federal spending beast under lock and key. It will force Congress to balance the budget the right way. It will force Congress to cut spending rather than balance the budget on the backs of the American taxpayer.

Our forefathers envisioned a Constitution that serves the needs of the people, not the needs of the Federal Government. America needs and wants a protaxpayer Constitution, not a protax Constitution. I urge my colleagues to support the tax limitation.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. RONALD POLLACK

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Ronald Pollack. Ron is retiring after a lifetime of personal and professional devotion to public education.

Ron began his career as a teacher and counselor in the Detroit public schools. He is retiring as the director of the Department of Support and Auxiliary Services from the County of Macomb's Intermediate School District.

Ron's varied experience has allowed preschoolers, special education students, adult education students, and many others to profit from his expertise. In addition to his leadership role at the ISD, he has taught at some of Michigan's most reputable Universities, including Wayne State, Oakland, Saginaw Valley, the University of Detroit, and the University of Michigan. He has also acted as a consultant for adult education classes co-sponsored by the United Auto Workers and both Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Ron Pollack has devoted himself to this task through both professional and civil endeavors. His commitment to education is second to none. Meanwhile, he also finds time to work with many outside groups dedicated to improving individual lives. The Private Industry Council, the Metropolitan Detroit National Alliance of Business and numerous other organizations have all benefited from Dr. Pollack's commitment to excellence.

Education was not simply a job to Ron Pollack, it was an avocation. He richly deserves all the best in retirement. He has been a good friend for many years and I ask that my colleagues join me in offering heartfelt congratulations and a sincere thank you for a job well done.

#### RURAL COMMUNITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1994

**HON. JIM CHAPMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, along with original cosponsors, the Rural Community Wastewater Treatment Affordability Act of 1995. HR 692. This legislation, which I first introduced in the 103rd Congress and was drafted with the assistance of the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program, is designed to ensure that rural and disadvantaged communities have greater access to the Clean Water Act's state-revolving fund [SRF] program.

While the purpose of the SRF program is to assist localities in their efforts to modernize existing treatment works and construct new ones through a low-interest loan program, it has fallen far short of this goal in rural communities. One of the largest obstacles for rural systems is that they can rarely finance 100% loans, even at low interest rates, because they have limited revenue generating capabilities and cannot achieve economies of scale.

It has become clear to me and many of my colleagues who represent rural communities that the federal government must take a more active role in assisting these communities with their wastewater treatment infrastructure needs.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will make SRF loans more affordable to small systems by allowing negative interest loan financing, extending the loan repayment period from 20 to 40 years and requiring that 1-2% of each state's SRF allocation be used to make grants to communities for planning and predevelopment costs. In addition, the bill allows non-profit corporations to be eligible for SRF funding, as they currently are under USDA's Rural Utility Service's water and waste disposal program. Finally, the bill authorizes \$15 million for rural water organizations technical assistance programs. This provision will allow organizations like the Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program to provide hands-on, in-the-field, technical assistance to rural communities, thus, assisting these communities in making the most efficient use of scarce resources.

As reauthorization of the Clean Water Act is deliberated this year, I look forward to working closely with my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to ensure that rural and disadvantaged communities are not left behind.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Rural Community Wastewater Treatment Affordability Act and join me in assisting our nation's rural communities.

#### A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to first restore, and then to increase, the income tax deduction for health insurance premiums paid by those who are self-employed, at a rate of 25 percent for 1994, and 80 percent for 1995 and thereafter.

Fully one-quarter of self-employed Americans—3.1 million farmers and craftsmen, professionals and small business proprietors—have no health insurance. Compared to all other workers, the self-employed are one and a half times more likely to lack essential health care coverage.

As we search for methods to increase access to necessary medical services and reduce the crushing burdens of uncompensated care, which threaten the fiscal stability of both affected individuals and the entire health care system, there can be no doubt that U.S. tax code should encourage the self-employed to purchase health care insurance. Instead, current regulations discriminate against the self-employed and discourage the individual initiative that has always been a bedrock of the American economy.

As part of the expense of employee compensation, businesses can deduct the full cost of any health insurance provided to employees. Similar treatment of health care premium costs has never been fully available to the self-employed. And, unless we act quickly, the loss of the limited deduction in effect during recent tax years will soon be keenly felt by the self-employed. In order to provide consistent tax treatment of medical insurance expenses, my bill restores for 1994 the 25 percent deduction that has enjoyed nearly a decade of strong bipartisan support.

The availability of this deduction should not only be renewed, it should be adjusted equitably. Because businesses, on average, contribute—and fully deduct as an expense—80 percent of the total cost of employee health insurance premiums, my bill increases the percentage of premium costs which can be deducted by self-employed persons to 80 percent, effective with tax year 1995. This is similar to the provision thoughtfully considered and passed by the Ways and Means Committee of the 103rd Congress.

With approximately 41 million medically insured persons in the United States currently, measures which encourage working people to provide for their health care coverage within the private sector are essential. The particular form of an individual's employment situation should not determine the tax treatment of health care costs incurred as part of the cost

of doing business. Rather, as nearly as possible, parity of deductibility should be obtained within the tax code.

In the interests of both fairness and sound health care policy, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 691.

IN HONOR OF HUGO H. LANGE

**HON. FRANK TEJEDA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, seventy-eight years ago a 28 year old farmer from Floresville, Texas responded to the Nation's call for service during World War I. Corporal Hugo H. Lange joined Company H, 328th Infantry Regiment, 82nd Infantry Division of the Army during the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives in France. Corporal Lange's actions during the Meuse-Argonne offensive earned him a Silver Star, the Nation's third highest decoration for battlefield heroism, and a promotion to Sergeant.

Hugo Lange's citation reads, "For Gallantry in Action: Sergeant then Corporal Hugo H. Lange, Company H, 328th Infantry, distinguished himself during the severe fighting west of Chatel Chehery, France on 8 October 1918. Finding himself detached from his platoon, rallied and reorganized the men he could find, amounting to half a platoon, and successfully led them forward, this being the first detachment to reach the battalion objective. His aggressiveness, bravery and leadership through out the Argonne offensive contributed much to the success of his company."

After Lange's death in 1935, his daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Braden, discovered that the Army had never given her father the Medals of Valor. Through Mrs. Braden's efforts, the Army has decided to honor Hugo Lange's heroism with a ceremony today at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. Lt. Gen. Marc Cisneros, Commanding General of Fifth US Army and Fort Sam Houston, will present the Silver Star Medal and the World War I victory medal—with three campaign clasps—to one of Hugo Lange's sons, Mr. Victor Lange, and to Mrs. Braden.

I commend the family of Hugo Lange for their efforts to enhance and preserve their family history. Fewer and fewer of today's youth have firsthand experience of military service. In addition, we are losing more and more of our World War I and World War II veterans. Their history, and the stories of their struggles, need to be preserved and passed on to all future generations.

#### A MATTER OF CHARACTER: THE VIEW FROM THE IRON RANGE

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on January 4 the House of Representatives welcomed its new majority. The event marked a political sea-change in the leadership of the House.

I would like to submit to you an editorial that ran in my hometown newspaper, the Chisholm, MN, Free Press, circulation 3,100. Its

publisher, Veda Ponikvar, holds the distinction of being the first woman newspaper publisher in the State of Minnesota. I have known Veda all my life, and have always respected her insight, her wisdom and her articulate advocacy of the values we share as Minnesotans, and Americans.

I commend to you, my colleagues, a view of Washington from Minnesota's Iron Range.

[From the Free Press, Jan. 10, 1995]

#### CHARACTER IS MORAL ORDER

The great hope of any society is individual character. One must look into people as well as at them for Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

Character is moral order seen through the medium of an individual nature. In Character there is also unselfish leadership with the stamp on our souls of the free choice of good or evil we have made through life. Therefore, Character, like porcelain ware, must be printed before it is glazed. There can be no change after it is burned in.

#### A SHINING, SPOTLESS EXAMPLE

The noblest contribution which any man or woman can make for the benefit of posterity is that of a good character. The richest bequest of posterity is that of a good character. The richest bequest which any man or woman can leave to the youth of their native land is that of a shining, spotless example.

We have in the Congress of the United States a man in the personality of Newt Gingrich, who for over a decade has lived off of the American taxpayer. For the services rendered, he also has enjoyed a host of perks, including a very lucrative and all-inclusive health plan. He did little to institute some sort of national health bill that would lessen the burdens and worries of the electorate. He now is the Speaker of the House, a position that most men earn by integrity, selfless dedication, and humility.

What a sick, ugly example he has set for the Youth of this nation with his despicable assessment of The First Lady, Hillary Clinton. In public as well as in private, those elected to office and entrusted with the responsibilities of governing our nation, need to watch their language; be gentlemen and gentle ladies at all times; and give to the nation a luster of excellence and propriety.

That Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Gingrich are poles apart politically has nothing to do with proper manners and the decency to respect the highest office in the land. Mrs. Clinton is no neophyte in the area of governance. She is an accomplished attorney; has a brilliant mind, and above all, a desire to make life a little easier for the poor, the sick, the aged, and the impoverished. The nation didn't see one Newt Gingrich serving the homeless during the Thanksgiving Holiday. But Mrs. Clinton was there, serving those less fortunate. She deserves an A for effort on many fronts. We cannot say the same for Mr. Gingrich.

To his credit is The Contract which he waves around as if it were the saving for-

mula for the people of the United States. Take a walk, Sir, across this beautiful land of ours and see for your self how people work, live and exist. They do with what they have, which in many instances is very meager. You now propose to look into the Social Security and Medicare areas to soup up funds for your proposals that you feel must be enacted under The Contract. You won't find the very rich and the affluent working in the mines, the taconite plants, the forests, the farmlands, the fisheries, or the highways of this country. It will be an education, but strangely enough, those issues are not in The Contract.

The Lady of Character and compassion is inviting you to the White House for dinner. You need to apologize to her, to the President, and to the citizens of this nation, and above all, to the young people, who have hopes and visions of, someday serving this nation.

As you continue your mission, Mr. Gingrich, don't take from the poor to make the rich richer. Take heed, that Character is the product of daily, hourly actions and utterances; words and thoughts; daily forgivenesses, unselfishness, kindnesses, sympathies, charities, sacrifices for the good of others, struggles against temptation, submissiveness under trial; and Humility, for your good fortune to be Speaker of the House in the greatest nation on earth. It is all these, like the blending colors in a painting, or the blending notes of music which constitute The Man.

#### MAYORS' COUNCIL OF GUAM 1995 OFFICERS

#### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the Mayors' Council of Guam 1995 Officers who were recently inducted to office. The 1995 Officers are:

President: Mayor Francisco N. Lizama, Sinajana.

Vice President: Mayor Jose A. Rivera, Dededo.

Secretary: Mayor Paul M. McDonald, Agana Heights.

Treasurer: Vice Mayor Daniel E. Sablan, Sinajana.

Sergeant-At-Arms: Vice Mayor Joaquin G. Topasna, Agat.

I would also like to recognize the mayors who constitute the Mayors' Council:

Mayor Felix F. Ungacta, Agana.

Mayor Paul M. McDonald, Agana Heights.

Mayor Antonio C. Babauta, Agat.

Vice Mayor Joaquin G. Topasna, Agat.

Mayor Vicente "Benny" L. San Nicolas, Asan-Maina.

Mayor Raymond S. Laguana, Barrigada.

Vice Mayor Jessie B. Palican, Barrigada.  
Mayor Vicente S. San Nicolas, Chalan Pago-Ordot.

Mayor Jose A. Rivera, Dededo.  
Vice Mayor Doris S. Palacios, Dededo.

Mayor Jesse L.G. Perez, Inarajan.  
Mayor Nonito "Nito" C. Blas, Mangilao.

Mayor Ignacio "Buck" S. Cruz, Merizo.  
Mayor Antonio D. Materne, Mongmong-Toto-Malte.

Mayor Isabel S. Haggard, Piti.  
Mayor Gregorio M. Borja, Santa Rita.

Mayor Francisco N. Lizama, Sinajana.  
Vice Mayor Daniel E. Sablan, Sinajana.

Mayor Vicente S. Taitague, Talofofo.  
Mayor Alfredo C. Dungca, Tamuning-Tumon.

Vice Mayor Teresita C. Borja, Tamuning-Tumon.

Mayor Jose T. Quinata, Umatac.  
Mayor Edward C. Artero, Yigo.

Mayor Vicente C. Bernardo, Yona.

These public officials are a vital link to the community in my home district on Guam. They help to unite multiethnic groups within our communities. Among their many duties the mayors are responsible for the maintenance of our neighborhoods at the local level and for the positive impression of our island that serves as an important attraction to our visitor industry.

They are instrumental in assisting the elderly population on Guam. In fact, in several of our municipalities the Mayor's Community Center also serves as a senior citizens center.

Because of their hard work and dedication, my constituents are confident that if a need arises the mayors will be there for them. After all the hard work these officials do, they are the first government representatives people turn to in times of disaster. In the aftermath of the 1993 earthquake, the mayors were the people that were the first to respond to the need and the first to take on the responsibilities to accomplish the necessary recovery for the island. Although they seldom get the recognition they deserve, I would like to tell the Nation and our island that their efforts are well appreciated and also well recognized.

I would also like to personally thank them for being wonderful and gracious hosts for me during my village meetings. It is their warm hospitality and cooperation that help to make residents of their villages feel welcome during our meetings.

It is a privilege to have such dedicated public servants serve the people of Guam at the grassroots level. It takes a special person to serve the people of Guam as mayor in a highly demanding job with many long hours, but our mayors on Guam continue to serve our island with pride and distinction.

Congratulations to the new 1995 Officers on their induction and much continued success to the Mayors' Council in this term.