

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SMALL BUSINESS SUCCESS STORY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all of my colleagues an article in the Wall Street Journal from February 23, 1993. The article is entitled "Old-Fashioned, New-Tech Winner in the California Crucible." The company referred to in this article could stand alone as an example of how small businesses should function in our country today.

OLD-FASHIONED, NEW-TECH WINNER IN THE CALIFORNIA CRUCIBLE
(By Tim W. Ferguson)

California had its own "economic summit" last week, and this one didn't freeze out opposing views. With a population nearing 32 million, the state may be getting ever more crowded, but there's always room for argument.

This fractious climate is particularly rough on businesses, yet some thrive. One mentioned at the conference is the remarkable Kingston Technology Corp., in Orange County. Kingston is the world's leading independent upgrader of computer capability, and one of the U.S.'s great high-tech, small-business success stories.

In 1992, the privately held company's fifth year of operation, sales were said to exceed \$250 million. It seeks nearly to double volume again this year. Until it finished atop Inc. magazine's growth-company honor roll last year, few outside the techie world had heard of Kingston.

This corporate combustion is partly a phenomenon of the computer industry. But Kingston's rapid rise is also about the people—only 185 of them—who work there. They might be said to represent the emerging picture and promise of California. The two owners were born in Taiwan. A rough survey of the payroll not long ago found a third were of similar Chinese heritage; another third were from Vietnam (Little Saigon is near the headquarters); a sixth, from Mexico; and only the remaining sixth were U.S. natives.

"The people that started out five years ago," recalls President John Tu, "some of them, some companies would not take even for minimum wage. But we felt, why not? Everybody is capable if given the opportunity and trust. They are responsible for what they're doing. These people today are high-level salespeople and marketing people. I was so amazed to see these people blossom. They . . . come to me from time to time and say, 'I now like myself. I know I can go out anywhere and make it.' It's how you treat them."

That begins to explain why remaining enthusiasts about California see in Kingston proof that polyglot is a plus. This immigrant business has built itself on principles of reliability, square dealing, modesty and prudence. It has no use for paper credentials, fancy titles or high-torque finance. In short,

it is the classic American shop of a bygone era when, nostalgia has it, the country was a more genuine place. Yet the old virtues are being vindicated in a place where good morning is said in four languages.

Mr. Tu arrived in the U.S. about 20 years ago with an electrical-engineering degree, but spent years developing commercial properties. It was 1982 before he partnered with David Sun in a computer products firm. After it was bought by AST Research, the pair went back to the "garage floor" to start a company that would link the existing stock of computer hardware with the myriad new applications that required more advanced parts.

This has proved just the ticket for the times. "Systems upgrades" are now required of millions of older computers, plus many of those being sold new at bargain prices of \$1,000 or so, in order to utilize popular graphics and networking options.

Innovation has outpaced both the tax code, with its five-year depreciation schedule for computer equipment, and the ability of individuals to buy whole new boxes every year or two. Kingston is the stopgap. Moreover, distributors for big computer makers find it quicker and more profitable to ask Kingston, which "reverse-engineers" products for those lines, to supply the adaptations their customers want, rather than to wait on a "factory part."

In this chaotic competition, Messrs. Tu and Sun saw a need not only to be nimble but to be nice. They built up the confidence of suppliers by prepaying invoices and always taking full deliveries even when the market changed and they weren't needed. On the other end, they filled orders for distributors around the world on the strength of a phone call.

Today, Kingston makes 700 shipments a day, to 35 countries. For this, it uses no contracts or even letters of credit. In return, the middlemen between Kingston and the end users are loyal, Mr. Tu finds. "They say, 'John, that was an extraordinary experience—that you actually trust me. Because of that, I'm doing 500% effort more to make sure that I don't fail you.'"

The handshake principle extends to the vendors that supply Kingston with components. These include some of the biggest players in the business—Samsung, Motorola, Toshiba, Hitachi. Mr. Tu says he "absolutely" tries to avoid dealing through lawyers.

The same approach extends to Kingston's most critical suppliers—the local job shops that actually make the products that Kingston designs, tests, sells and services. Their production lines are geared to satisfy the "just in time" needs of Kingston and its customers. The arrangement, Mr. Tu says, spares Kingston from carrying about 50 assembly positions.

Tending to business relations may be rewarding, but Mr. Tu says he's found it's not the industry standard. He receives "many calls" from job seekers at other companies who aspire to introduce Kingston to the joys of leveraging a powerful order book and cash flow by "squeezing five pennies more" from prices and delaying payments for 15 or 30

days in order to invest the cash. "I absolutely hate it," Mr. Tu says of operating that way. "These vendors are the same as you and me. They need to make their reasonable profit to be able to survive. If they've done a good job for you, they deserve it. If we have the cash, pay it."

Kingston won't borrow, either. More than \$8 million in cash was plunked down for the two buildings housing it and a sister company, NewGen, which makes laser printers. Mr. Tu maintains that incurring debt in such a volatile field would leave him insecure that he could, in a downturn, "feed the family." By that, he means he is able to keep his employees at premium pay and benefits. As on the outside, Messrs. Tu and Sun believe that in-house generosity begets dedication.

Perhaps as a result, Mr. Tu has none of the standard complaints about doing business in California. He can't recall any workers' compensation claims against the company, and lawsuits are a nonissue. Although he and his partner must now be multimillionaires, he doesn't even beef about high taxes, which he says he's glad to pay for the opportunities afforded. (Mr. Tu did "resent" President Clinton's implication last week that successful people had dodged their due.) Kingston has no plans to use an investment tax credit or other break. It is only focused on creating and selling products.

Such a philosophy may not serve every business as well. And California's climate is surely more inhospitable to a company not peddling high-value output with a closely knit (if multicultural) work force. But Kingston, even if exceptional, does suggest that all is not lost in the state, or in the U.S.'s ability to mingle old and new.

BEWARE THE TRUST DEFICIT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to make Members aware of a column written by one of the most respected political observers in Washington today, David Broder. Entitled "Beware the Trust Deficit," Mr. Broder questions the actual figures in the President's economic plan and some of the tactics used in his campaign.

In his address to the American people, President Clinton said, "We must scale the walls of the people's skepticism. Not with our words, but with our deeds."

I agree with the President. That is why I am concerned that the President's words do not necessarily reflect his deeds. We need to be honest with the public, to scale the walls of the people's skepticism.

I commend Mr. Broder for his forthright manner, and I urge all of my colleagues to read the following article.

BEWARE THE 'TRUST' DEFICIT

President Clinton's economic plan is addressed, he says, not to one deficit but to

● 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.

three: the budget deficit, the investment deficit and the social deficit.

Americans, he says, must shut down the drain of red-ink budgets that have virtually quadrupled the national debt in the past dozen years. At the same time, we must increase the investments that promise productivity growth and future prosperity. And there are, he says, unmet needs for AIDS research, public housing rehabilitation, preschool education and a score of other things that cannot wait.

Clinton is right to say all three deficits must be faced. But he is wrong—dangerously wrong—to do so in a way that worsens a fourth deficit: people's trust in their leaders.

The new president is being rightly praised for putting all these issues on the table in a comprehensive and coherent fashion. But if his diagnosis of the nation's needs is accurate, his prescription falls far short of a remedy. His plan just doesn't achieve its advertised goals. And it will avail Clinton little to push his economic program to passage if voters decide afterward that they have been misled about what it will do.

Doubts about his reliability plagued Clinton all through the campaign year and caused him to wind up with the lowest share of the popular vote of any winner since Richard Nixon, in a similar three-way race, 24 years earlier.

Now people are discovering that Clinton really played fast and loose with the facts in last year's campaign. When reporters challenged the assumptions and the internal mathematics of Clinton's campaign-season economic plan, "Putting People First," the Democratic nominee brushed off the questions. When Republicans said he was being deceptive, he issued indignant denials that ring hollow today.

Last Oct. 1, for example, when the Bush campaign ran ads based on the calculation that Clinton could finance his campaign promises only by raising taxes on every family earning more than \$36,600 a year, this is what the Democratic nominee said:

"It is blatantly false. . . . It is a disgrace to the American people that the president of the United States would make a claim that is so baseless, that is so without foundation, so shameless in its attempt to get votes under false pretenses."

Last week Clinton, unembarrassed, put forward a revised program requiring tax increases the administration says will affect most families making over \$30,000, one-sixth below the threshold George Bush had forecast. Clinton claims he has been forced to these steps by the unexpected \$346 billion size of the deficit he inherited. But last July, he told *Business Week* the deficit would approach \$400 billion.

The more serious problem is that the new economic plan, "A Vision of Change for America," looks almost as jerry-built as the campaign document it replaced. The administration's \$30,000 threshold, for example, is not what most people understand as income, or even the Form 1040's familiar adjusted gross income line. It is a figure concocted to include all kinds of "non-cash income," including fringe benefits and even the imputed rental value of the family home. As administration officials have conceded, the higher tax bites actually begin at a figure closer to \$20,000 than to \$30,000.

These artifices were carefully concealed in Clinton's State of the Union address, helping him to gain a favorable first public reaction. Assiduous salesmanship on his part has so far sustained that image of evenhandedness.

But the more that is learned about the plan, the less solid it looks. As much as \$54

billion of claimed spending reductions are actually increases in taxes or fees. More important, major cost-cutting moves are of dubious value.

The plan calls for more than \$38 billion in Medicare savings over the next four years, not through any reforms but simply by cutting government payments to hospitals and doctors. In the past, when Republican administrations have proposed such "savings," Democrats have objected, properly, that hospitals and doctors will be forced to shift those costs to private patients and to raise their rates to make up for the loss. The argument is still valid. In effect, Clinton is proposing an additional "tax" on anyone unlucky enough to enter a hospital as a non-Medicare patient in the next four years.

Leon Panetta, the conscientious former House Budget Committee chairman recruited by Clinton as directed of the Office of Management and Budget, knows these games for what they are. That may explain why he looks so uncomfortable defending such artifices, as he was forced to do repeatedly after Clinton's speech. But the accounts of the plan's formulation suggest that Panetta lost some crucial inside battles when Clinton sided with political aides who wanted to sugarcoat the message, as Clinton did during the campaign.

That is bad politics as well as bad economics. Clinton is likely to get a budget-economic package passed this year. Passing one that just pretends to fix the deficit is no fix at all. It simply moves the day of reckoning closer to the next presidential election. George Bush is the living evidence of the danger of following that course.

A TRIBUTE TO SGT. LEE ALVA BRIERLY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Sgt. Lee Alva Briery, of Kensington, MD, on the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Capitol Police after 25 years of loyal and distinguished service to the congressional community. Recent police department performance ratings ranked Sergeant Briery as an exceptional supervisor, self-motivated, and always willing to volunteer his time and expertise to departmental goals.

Sergeant Briery began his career as a rookie on April 1, 1968. In 1971, Officer Briery was promoted to the rank of technician, having shown his supervisors he has more than capable of assuming responsibility in a rapidly expanding police department. In 1973, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was worked at various times in the Senate, the House, and in the Capitol itself. He has been singled out as a highly competent and successful supervisor.

His training is extensive and a partial list of courses includes First Responder Containment and Tactics Course, Sergeant's Seminar, Federal Bureau of Investigation Management School, Metropolitan Police Investigator Training Program, and First Line Supervisor Training Program No. 3.

My best wishes to Sergeant Briery and his family for a long and happy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KENNETH LEON GARVER

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal pride that I share with my colleagues a tribute to one of this country's leading authors, practitioners, and teachers of medical genetics, Dr. Kenneth Leon Garver of Pittsburgh, PA. Because of his pioneering in the field of medical genetics and in particular the misuse of genetics, that is eugenics, he has earned international recognition. After 20 years as a geneticist and 50 total years in medicine, Dr. Garver is leaving his full-time practice this year. Aside from his outstanding professional accomplishments, he is a great father and husband. He also happens to be the best father-in-law anyone, including me, could ever ask for.

Ken Garver was born March 22, 1923, in Pittsburgh, PA. His parents, Lee and Irene Garver, taught him the values of hard work and reading. As a little boy he remembers his maternal grandfather, Samuel Brodie, telling him to "get his book learning." This same grandfather worked in the coal mines in Scotland when he was 8 years old, came to this country at the age of 14 and continued coal mining in Mt. Pleasant, PA. Kenneth long remembered those words and worked diligently at his studies. He graduated first in his class of 380 students from Central Catholic High School in 1940. Receiving a full academic scholarship to the University of Pittsburgh, he graduated with a B.S. in 1943, magna cum laude. In 1943 he was inducted into the Active Reserves as a private at Camp Mead, MD. He was then transferred back to medical school, and graduated with his M.D. in 1946. This same year he married Betty Lee Weisberg, also of Pittsburgh, PA. She had 12 children, one of whom is my wife Karen. They are living testaments that his accomplishments go well beyond the professional arena.

He continued in the Active Reserves for 15 months during his internship at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh. In August 1947 he was placed on active duty as a first lieutenant at Fort Sam Houston, TX. He was sent to Fort Eustis, VA and then to Fort Story, VA where he was promoted to captain and remained caring for the medical needs of the Army and their families, 24 hours a day, until July 1950.

In 1950 Dr. Garver took a Renziehausen Research Fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh under the direction of Dr. Thaddeus Danowski. He had a residency in pediatrics at Childrens Hospital in Pittsburgh and then established a pediatric practice in Penn Hills, an eastern suburb of Pittsburgh, in 1953. It was as a practicing pediatrician that he became interested in birth defects and their genetic causes.

His deep concern for these unfortunate children moved him to give up a successful and rewarding practice and turn his attention to helping these children. This was no small step for a man with 11 children. In 1967 he quit his practice to attend the graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh with

a 4-year NIH Fellowship to begin the study of human genetics. He eventually received his Ph.D. in human genetics in 1975. In 1971 he accepted an offer to establish and be director of Reproductive Genetics at Magee Womens Hospital in Pittsburgh. There he developed the division of reproductive genetics consisting of a genetic counseling clinic and biochemical and genetics laboratories.

In 1986 he was asked to establish a Department of Medical Genetics at West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh. When he left Magee, Dr. Pierce Soffronoff and other physicians wrote a resolution which is included in the permanent record of the quarterly staff meeting on April 14, 1986. The resolution was unanimously passed by the medical staff.

A RESOLUTION

Be it resolved: That the medical staff of MWH wishes to express its sincerest regret for the resignation of Dr. Kenneth Garver. Dr. Garver has served this institution in a fashion that cannot be paralleled or surpassed by any other individual, past or present.

He remains in our estimation an individual above reproach: academically, clinically, and personally. Dr. Garver is the consummate physician: intellectually pure, compassionately precise, and unreservedly concerned. He has been one of this university's distinguished professors in the truest sense of the term.

He has been unceasingly available to promote his specialty to his colleagues, the residency staff, the nursing staff, the community, and especially to those individual patients requiring his skills and compassion. He has been a model consultant, displaying his concern for the patient and respect for the referring physician.

We also regret that there may have been adverse circumstances that would have prompted his departure. Such circumstances can never be accepted or condoned by this medical staff when it results in the loss of one of its most distinguished, loyal, devoted, and revered members. The medical staff apologizes to Dr. Garver for any such circumstances should they exist.

During Dr. Garver's career he has been very active in the field of medical genetics on a local, State, and national level. Some of his responsibilities include serving as the consultant for the Public Health Services Committee of the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Citizens and being a member of the advisory board for the Spina Bifida Association of America. He has served on the editorial advisory board of the March of Dimes national foundation and as the chairman of the ad hoc advisory committee for the Pennsylvania Department of Health. In addition, he was a past president of the Pittsburgh Pediatric Society, 1973-75. He was recognized for outstanding achievement at the University of Pittsburgh Honors Convocation, March 13, 1991, for being secretary of the American Society of Human Genetics. In 1992 he was awarded Man of the Year from the Minute Men Society of the University of Pittsburgh for outstanding contributions to the field of medicine. As a member of the American Society of Human Genetics he was on the board of directors, the executive committee, the public policy committee, the genetic services committee, the social issues committee, and chairman of the committee to establish guidelines for maternal

serum alpha fetoprotein laboratory quality control.

Dr. Kenneth Garver has also been active in the community. He is a member of the board of trustees of St. Anthony's School for Exceptional Children, and chairman on the advisory committee to the Bishop for the Diocese of Pittsburgh to establish guidelines for human sexuality education. Although semiretired, Dr. Garver continues his educational and scholarly pursuits as editor of the education section of the American Journal of Human Genetics, editor of the March of Dimes quarterly newsletter, Genetics in Practice, adjunct professor of human genetics and clinical professor of pediatrics at the University of Pittsburgh, and he is a consultant to the department of human genetics at West Penn Hospital. Dr. Garver has had an interesting and productive career and in his words, "hopefully made the lives he touched a little better." Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt about that.

COMMISSION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, with great pleasure I am today reintroducing legislation to create a commission to eliminate unnecessary government redtape resulting from regulations and paperwork requirements and to promote the use of modern information resources management in the Federal Government.

This bill was originally drafted and introduced by former Congressman Frank Horton, my predecessor as ranking minority member of the House Committee on Government Operations. Although it overwhelmingly passed the House late last year, it failed to gain final congressional approval.

The bill I introduce today would establish a temporary commission of experts to study Federal paperwork generated by various reporting requirements. Its primary objective would be to ensure that the Federal Government is using the most current information technology in the collection, use, and dissemination of information. It would be a mixed commission of 15 members from the Government and the private sector and will include Members of the House, the Senate, and the executive branch.

The Commission membership would be bipartisan, would elect its chairman and vice chairman, and would hire an executive director and other necessary staff. Two members of the Commission specified in the statute include the Comptroller General of the United States and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation for several reasons. First, the regulatory burden on Americans and small business is great. It has been estimated that American businesses must spend nearly \$1 trillion to comply with Federal paperwork requirements. The General Accounting Office reported as recently as 1989 that the growth in

this regulatory paperwork burden has been substantial. I have already asked GAO to conduct another study to determine the growth of the paperwork regulatory burdens through 1992. It is never too late, however, for the Federal Government to step back and look at the regulatory and paperwork burdens being imposed upon its citizens.

A fine example of how this regulatory burden has a detrimental impact on all Americans came when Hurricane Andrew hit southern Florida. Newspaper articles at the time suggested that one of the reasons why the hurricane victims were slow in receiving much needed Government benefits was due to the paperwork requirements associated with the disaster relief programs. The use of modern computer and information transfer technology would have made the Federal response to this disaster much more timely.

This Commission shall look at these paperwork burdens and overlapping regulations, and make recommendations to the President and Congress where unnecessary burdens can be eliminated and where additional technology should be utilized.

Most importantly, Members should support this proposal because the Commission will be charged with looking at the information technology developments which have occurred during the past two decades and determine whether the Federal Government is taking advantage of the newest technology available to collect, interpret, and disseminate information.

The Office of Management and Budget last year reported that the Federal Government will invest some \$25.4 billion on information technology in fiscal year 1993—an increase of over \$2.2 billion from fiscal year 1992. The question is not, however, how much are we spending. It seems to me to be more important to ask what we are spending our money on. This Commission represents the first governmentwide, nonpartisan look at technology investment by the Federal Government.

As we all know, the advancements made in the information technology arena have been great during the past 20 years. The Commission's chief task will be to investigate ways that today's electronic technology can be used to reduce the amount of paperwork produced or required by Government agencies. Today, the public is using technology that was not even thought of in the 1970s—from electronic funds transfer to electronically filed tax returns. These technics save paperwork and money and they should be encouraged.

Finally, I truly believe that the purpose of this Commission meets the goals of the Clinton administration to reinvent and reinvigorate Government. President Clinton was quoted in the January 1993 edition of Government Executive expressing his support for commissions. He stated, "I've used commissions a lot at home. We've done a lot of work with commissions, and I think that they tend to work quite well if they're properly formed, if they carry out their work well, and if they have enough ties with the legislative branch to put them through."

This bill will give the new administration the opportunity to reform the burdensome manner in which Government imposes costs on the private sector. I strongly believe that the time to revisit the issue of regulatory paperwork and information technology is today.

Attached is a summary of this Commission proposal. I encourage all Members to lend their support to this effort.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

Findings and Purpose

This bill calls for a high-level study to determine what changes in Federal policy and procedures will be required to minimize Federal paperwork burdens consistent with the Government's need for information to set policy and operate its lawful programs. The Commission would identify the technological developments of the past several decades to help ensure that the Federal government is using the newest technology to collect, store, and utilize information.

The bill finds that Federal information reporting requirements places an unprecedented paperwork burden upon all Americans. The General Accounting Office, in a study released in June 1989 suggested that the reported paperwork burden rose from 1.477 billion hours for fiscal year 1980 to 1.881 billion hours for fiscal year 1987, an increase of 27 percent. It reached a peak in 1982 with 2.023 billion hours. No reliable data is available for recent years.

The Washington Post reported last year that paperwork requirements held up much needed benefits to hurricane survivors in Florida and Louisiana. This large burden on the private sector makes it necessary to re-examine policies and procedures which have an impact on the paperwork burden placed on all Americans.

Functions

The bill gives the Commission a broad mandate to look at all aspects of Federal information activities and all issues which impact upon Federal information activities. Its recommendations are to include both policy and organization changes aimed at bringing about immediate and continuing improvements. It shall be the function of the Commission to:

(a) Review the findings of the 1970's Commission on Federal Paperwork to determine which of its recommendations have been implemented and which recommendations still warrant further consideration.

(b) Study and investigate Federal statutes and policies relating to information gathering, processing, and the management and control of these information activities.

(c) Recommend changes to Federal statutes and policies to reduce the duplication of information collected, minimize the burden imposed by Federal reporting requirements, and reduce the costs of Federal paperwork.

Upon submission of the Commission's final report, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall:

(a) Formulate the views of the Executive agencies on the recommendations.

(b) Implement those recommendations to the extent practicable.

(c) Propose legislation needed to implement recommendations requiring statutory authority.

The Congress, the President, and the agencies would be free to accept, modify or reject the recommendations of the Commission.

Membership

The Commission shall be a mixed body of 15 members from government and the private sector, including:

(a) Two Members of the Senate, not of the same political party.

(b) Two Members of the House of Representatives, not of the same political party.

(c) Two State/local government officials.
(d) Comptroller General of the United States.

(e) Director of OMB and two other Executive Branch officials, appointed by the President.

(f) Five private sector members appointed by the President.

Effective and expiration date

The bill shall become effective 45 days following its enactment. The Commission expires two years following its first meeting.

Appropriation level

The bill authorizes an appropriation of no more than \$8 million to carry out this Act.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. WOO YONG HONG

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the contributions of Mrs. Woo Yong Hong, one of the women I will honor at my annual women's caucus breakfast that will salute, "Women Who Dare to Be Great". Mrs. Hong and her husband operate a small business in the East New York section of my district. She has taken it upon herself to try to improve relations between all segments of a highly diverse community, using her store as a place to promote mutual understanding and peace.

Mrs. Hong takes an active interest in the neighborhood where her store has become a hub of positive energy and communication. Her personal philosophy is to reach out to residents of all ages, especially the children, and to let them know that community solidarity is important. She stresses education, staying in school, and working hard. Her most important message, however, is that all of us must learn to get along. Mrs. Hong knows that diversity of thought, and cooperation across class, race, and religious boundaries is crucial to our Nation's development.

I am immensely pleased to honor Mrs. Woo Yong Hong, because indeed, she has dared to be great. She continues to make a difference in a very real and practical way, by positively influencing the people who frequent her store. In fact, she is East New York's goodwill ambassador.

SALUTE TO ERVIN RAYFIELD

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to recognize the years of hard work and dedication shown to the residents of the Sixth District by Ervin Rayfield. Even though he had retired from the Navy and from Federal Aviation Administration, Ervin gave of his time to serve his fellow citizens on the Hampton City Council and through his volunteer work with the Sixth District congressional office.

After reapportionment, I no longer represented Hampton. I then realized that Ervin would no longer volunteer in my district office every day greeting his fellow constituents, always with a smile and a hearty "hello."

Ervin will always be remembered for his many contributions to my office, and I might just add that friendship is not defined by geographic boundaries; it's permanent. And I will always be proud to call Ervin Rayfield my friend.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today recommended by the Bush administration that would phaseout the current commitment for special developmental assistance to the Northern Mariana Islands.

This bill would implement an agreement reached between a representative of President Bush and representatives of the Governor of the Commonwealth that was endorsed in our new President's economic plan last week.

The agreement would commit the United States to provide the islands with \$120 million in special funding from fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year 2000. These funds are intended to match local funding of infrastructure projects.

In recommending the agreement, both the current and past administrations have noted that it would reduce spending from current law. This is because the law commits some \$27.7 million a year to develop the Commonwealth.

Thus, if you assume that the current commitment would not be changed without the agreement, it would save about \$64 million during the next 7 years and even more afterwards. This is a big assumption, though, because the current commitment was not intended to be a long-term funding mechanism but simply a stopgap until a decision was made on post fiscal year 1992 funding.

The current commitment was enacted in 1986. It was made in place of an agreement that representatives of a previous Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands said a representative of President Reagan had insisted upon.

Both the current commitment and the new agreement grew out of a provision of the agreement which united the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States.

That agreement, which was approved by law in 1976, committed the United States to provide special assistance to raise the standard of living in the islands and develop their economy so that they could meet the costs of local government.

It also required that representatives of the President and of the Governor of the islands make recommendations on assistance for periods after the initial commitment, which ended in fiscal year 1985.

There has been substantial progress toward achieving the original agreement's goals since 1976. But there are also questions about how

these goals are being met that Members are likely to raise as further assistance is considered.

The standard of living in the islands is much higher than it was then for the indigenous residents. But this standard is not enjoyed by most of the alien workers that now make up half the islands' population.

The Commonwealth's income tax rates are less progressive than Federal rates. They also appear to raise substantially less revenue than Federal rates would, perhaps \$43 million less in 1990.

These matters raise complex questions. I hope that they are examined fairly, with a full awareness of the circumstances and needs of the Commonwealth as well as a consciousness of what is responsible and right.

Simpler questions will also be raised in connection with this proposal. They relate to the Commonwealth's commitment to spend \$120 million of its resources on infrastructure and the projects to be financed.

All of these questions can be raised during the hearing on the bill which I am scheduling for the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee to conduct in March.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of March 24, 1976 (Public law 94-241; 90 Stat. 263), as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"Sec. 6. Pursuant to section 701 of the foregoing Covenant, enactment of this section shall constitute a commitment and pledge of the full faith and credit of the United States for the payment of \$120 million of guaranteed amounts of direct grant assistance to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands for capital infrastructure construction for the seven fiscal years 1994 through 2000, which assistance shall be provided according to the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future Federal Financial Assistance of the Northern Mariana Islands, executed on December 17, 1992 between the special representative of the President of the United States and the special representatives of the Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands."

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE RESPONSIVE

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, the President's Economic Recovery Program will not work without the support and cooperation of the Nation's central bank.

If the Federal Reserve System is not prepared to get in line with the President, we in the Congress should be prepared to consider changes to this system which first evolved in its modern form in 1933.

This morning, the House Budget Committee heard from the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, Alan Greenspan, and he gave us some encouraging comments. However, we must keep a close eye on the bank.

If, over the next several weeks and months, we see little or no cooperation from the Fed,

we should consider measures to make our central bank more responsive.

We may wish to reduce the terms of the board members to make them consistent with the term of the President. We may want to provide a role for the General Accounting Office as oversight to the Fed.

We can consider adding the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Open Market Committee.

And, we can consider putting the Fed under an executive department as they do in most other countries. Whatever we do, if we do anything, Mr. Speaker, we must ensure that this recovery plan works. We need economic recovery, and we need it now.

No institution in America, regardless of how strong, should be allowed to stand in the way of economic progress. President Clinton is committed to that goal, and we in the Congress must support him.

THE UNITED STATES MUST TAKE LEAD AGAINST SERBIAN AGGRESSION

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, 9 years ago the attention of the world was focused on the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo. Today that beleaguered capital represents the disintegration of ethnic coexistence in the former Yugoslavia and in the former Soviet bloc as a whole.

The oppression and suffering in Sarajevo today defy human comprehension. Yet the American Government, people, and media showed more attention to the skiers and skaters of 1984 than they do to the men, women, and children of Bosnia-Herzegovina today. Indeed in my own district *Newsday* devotes far more coverage and energy to the seemingly unending variations in the Amy Fisher-Joey Buttafuocco saga of trash than it does to human suffering in the Balkans.

The time has come for the United States to restore its moral and geopolitical focus on foreign policy. After World War II bipartisan leadership overcame the wishes of shortsighted isolationist Americans and began the four decade defense of Western Europe and deterrence of Soviet imperialism. The Marshal plan was adopted. Aid was provided to Greece and Turkey. NATO was established. Over the airways of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and the Voice of America, we urged the various oppressed ethnic groups across the Soviet bloc to assert their national and cultural identity, spiritually free of Communist dogma. These policies culminated in the collapse of communism, the crumbling of the Soviet Bloc, and the dismantling of the Yugoslav federation.

Within the former Yugoslavia, Slovenia, and Croatia bravely asserted their separate national identities and their right to nationhood. When Bosnia followed the lead of the Slovenians and Croatians, Serbia resisted. Serbia is the republic within the federation which carries the might of the former Yugoslav Government and fears that it has much to lose, both strate-

gically and economically, from a free Bosnia. Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic attempts to explain his pillaging and ethnic cleansing of Bosnia's Croats and Muslims with the false justification that he is protecting Bosnia's ethnic Serbs. In fact, for years Serbs, Croats, and Muslims lived side-by-side with little tension in Sarajevo apartment complexes. Milosevic's so-called concern for ethnic Serbs in Bosnia reminds me of Adolf Hitler's concern for ethnic Germans in the Sudetenland.

Mr. Speaker, Bosnia will inevitably take its place among the community of nations. When that moment comes will history view America as having consistently championed the right of small nations to self determination or having supported this cherished principle only when it was convenient?

Apart from the moral imperative of opposing Serbian aggression, even the harshest of Realpolitik judgments mandates that a military response to Serbian atrocities and the arming of Bosnians is in the best interest of regional human rights and overall European security.

If outside forces do not provide assistance, Bosnia's suffering will soon spread to other nations. For instance, Serbia will necessarily target the 90 percent Albanian majority in Kosovo and thereby draw Muslim Albania into the conflict. So, too, there is a strong chance of struggle between Serbia and Macedonia which would necessarily include Greece and perhaps Turkey.

Left unchecked in Bosnia, aggression feeding off ethnic tension is a virus which will soon spread through many parts of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. One image which immediately comes to mind would be Romania brutalizing Transylvanian Hungarians rather than addressing their legitimate grievances. In other words unless the Clinton administration confronts Serbian aggression, the Belgrade way of settling disputes will become the regionally accepted means of doing business. When this trend spreads to the north and east, we will see clashes between factions and splinter groups of mass military machines reacting with tremendous conventional hardware and, yes, in some cases, nuclear capability. And in this very interdependent world, European security dilemmas quickly become ours as well. American inaction runs the further risk of an inevitably free Bosnia aligning itself with the Moslem world.

In liberating Kuwait the United States did not say that resisting Saddam Hussein was a problem of the Arab world to be solved exclusively by Arabs. Today, despite the sluggishness of the United Nations and the inability of our European allies to comprehend a vision of continental security, the United States must motivate world opinion. The outside world cannot change the emotions among the various nationalities, but it can change the way these differences will be resolved in the future.

While the Vance-Owen plan may be well-intentioned, the bottom line is that it rewards aggression and is unenforceable. It allows the world to pretend that it is doing something while the slaughter continues.

The Clinton administration's proposal to have American ground troops police this unenforceable agreement will achieve nothing while putting American lives at risk.

Mr. Speaker, as I recently stated on the House floor, the time has come for the Amer-

ican Government to take the moral and diplomatic lead. We must lead our NATO allies and other regional powers in taking concerted, direct military action against Serbian aggression. The first action which must be taken is the removal of all peacekeeping forces from Bosnia. Immediately thereafter the arms embargo to the Bosnians must be lifted. The economic isolation of Serbia must be effected by a naval blockade. Then a systematic series of air attacks must be initiated against Serbian artillery sites around Sarajevo, against Serbian supply lines into Bosnia, and against energy facilities and manufacturing installations in Belgrade. The ground fighting would be carried out by the rearmed Bosnians, not by Americans.

Yes, these actions would involve sacrifice, but we owe it to the sacrifices and sufferings which so many people made during the cold war. We owe it to the cause of human rights. And we owe it to the future security of the world.

Two World Wars in this century are a vivid reminder of what happens when aggression in Europe is allowed to stand. In the ideological disarray of the post-cold war era, the world more than ever needs long-term vision and moral leadership to avoid another conflagration. And it is only the United States which can provide that leadership.

TRIBUTE TO MS. JUDITH RODRIGUEZ

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the contributions of Ms. Judith M. Rodriguez, a member of my women's caucus, and one of the honorees who exemplifies this year's program theme of "Women Who Dare To Be Great." Judy has been a resident of the Bushwick community in Brooklyn for the past 25 years. Judy's life is a shining example of her commitment to family and community service.

Judy's extensive and diverse community service includes work performed as a social director-interpreter at Public School No. 86, and election to Community School Board No. 32 where she served for 6 years. She was subsequently elected to Area Policy Board No. 4 where she served for 4 years. Judy is also a veteran aide to numerous elected officials. She has ably served Senator Thomas Bartosiewicz, Councilman Victor Robles, and is a former staff member in my district office. She presently serves as chief of staff to New York State Assemblyman Darryl Towns.

In her new capacity Judy will utilize her vast expertise in community service. Judy has developed an outstanding track record for work with the Police Athletic League [PAL] and the After School Program at Hope Garden Community Center.

Widowed after 5 years of marriage, Judy successfully raised her daughter Chastity, her niece Kimberly, and is the proud grandmother of her grandson, Ethan Matthew. The life's work of Judith Rodriguez is a testimony to the theme of "Women Who Dare To Be Great." In

every project she has undertaken, excellence has been her byword. I am proud to recognize her efforts to improve the community, and positively impact youth.

OMAR NELSON BRADLEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, February 12 marked the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley of Clark, MO, one of the most distinguished military men to serve our country this century.

General Bradley graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point on June 12, 1915. Although he missed the opportunity to serve overseas in World War I, he would serve with great distinction in World War II.

Known as the "soldier's general", Omar Bradley served under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, his West Point classmate. As Supreme Allied Commander, Eisenhower chose General Bradley to command the American forces landing at Normandy on D-day, June 6, 1944. General Bradley led our American troops that liberated Western Europe and defeated Germany. His 12th Army group with over 903,000 troops, was the largest ever commanded by an American. General Eisenhower said that General Bradley would be recognized as America's foremost battle leader.

After the war ended, President Harry S. Truman appointed General Bradley to lead the Veterans' Administration. In 1948, General Bradley succeed General Eisenhower as Army Chief of Staff, before becoming the first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on August 16, 1949. The next year, Congress promoted him to General of the Army with five stars. General Bradley was the last officer to be promoted to that rank.

Today, we have a habit of placing style before substance, but the quiet, unassuming man from Missouri was modest and let his accomplishments speak for themselves. It is appropriate that today we remember General Omar Nelson Bradley, one of the truly outstanding American military men of the 20th century.

MAINTAINING THEIR EDGE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like all of my colleagues to be aware of the article that was in the Columbus Dispatch on February 20, 1993, entitled "Future mobile: Will U.S. Companies Maintain Their Edge?" I think that an excellent point was made in reference to companies progressing with and beyond their competitors in order to succeed.

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Feb. 20, 1993]

FUTUREMOBILE: WILL U.S. COMPANIES
MAINTAIN THEIR EDGE?

For most of the Automobile Age, Americans have loved big cars and have felt safer—

though sometimes poorer—behind the wheel of a heavyweight gas guzzler. But deep down inside, everyone has to recognize that the heyday of these vehicles has come and gone.

They still may capture admiring glances at classic-car shows, but most people can't afford the luxury of inefficient transportation, no matter how safe.

So the concept of a lightweight, gas-sipping car that nevertheless is as safe as a heavier model is extremely appealing. Would you buy a car that can accelerate as quickly as a Mustang, will deliver 100 miles per gallon at a speed of 50 mph, can carry you coast to coast on 29 gallons of gasoline and frequently bounces off another vehicle in a crash? Not only that, but it won't rust out and can seat four people—even of premium size.

This car, an experimental job made from a carbon-fiber composite by General Motors, was the topic of a session last week at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston. The material if crushed will crumble, rather than splitting like metal into dangerous, rough-edged pieces.

And the nation with the technological edge if such cars go into production is the United States—not Japan, not Germany and not Sweden.

That lead could slip away, however, if U.S. automakers decide to sit around and wait for governmental regulations, higher energy taxes or an oil shortage (perhaps orchestrated by Mideast countries) to force fuel efficiency or to boost gasoline prices.

The Big Three—actually the Big Four back then—were caught napping at a roadside rest during the energy crisis of the '70s, when the sales of small, imported cars took off, while the gas hogs gathered dust in the showrooms. As Americans took to the imports, their manufacturers established a niche in the marketplace that has continued to grow, much to the chagrin of the U.S. companies.

The return of cheap gas made mpg less important to many consumers, but smaller vehicles have remained popular, particularly for commuting. Belatedly, the Big Three began competing in this market and improving their products. GM's recently introduced, innovatively designed and fast-selling Saturn models represent a remarkable achievement for the automaker.

But U.S. companies and their employees don't seem eager to embrace the new "ultralight" cars, because existing plants would have to be changed to accommodate entirely new production techniques, which would require fewer and less skilled workers. A conventional car, for example, has about 100 times as many body parts as GM's test carbon-fiber model.

The preservation of jobs and technologies destined to become obsolete in the global marketplace, however, cannot be supported. New processes can be phased in to cause minimal disruption of current work forces, but they cannot be shut out. The company that turns its back on progress is destined to fail.

The Persian Gulf War serves as a grim reminder of the price this nation and the world pay for dependency on oil.

America's future demands fuel efficiency in gas-burning vehicles as well as cars that run on alternative fuels. Greater reliance on mass transportation will be necessary, but there will remain a need for some kind of automobile that can offer an independent but also economical means of travel across this vast land.

The Big Three should heed the most important message about ultralight cars, from

Amory B. Lovins of the Rocky Mountain Institute in Old Snowmass, Colo. He said if U.S. companies don't produce these vehicles, companies elsewhere will.

**NEWT GINGRICH RESPONDS TO
PRESIDENT CLINTON**

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record Congressman NEWT GINGRICH's radio response to the President, which he gave on February 20, 1993.

Our distinguished whip summarized many of the concerns that many Americans, be they Republican, Democrat or Independent, have about the Clinton economic recovery plan.

I urge all of my colleagues to read the remarks of Mr. GINGRICH.

**CONGRESSMAN GINGRICH'S RESPONSE TO
PRESIDENT'S RADIO ADDRESS**

ATLANTA—House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich offers Republican response to President Clinton's address:

Good morning. I am Newt Gingrich of Marietta, GA. This morning I speak with you not as a Republican but as an American, not as a conservative but as a citizen.

Reducing the deficit and balancing the budget are important steps toward American renewal. The fact is our government has grown too big and spends too much.

That is why we favor a line item veto and a balanced budget amendment. This will put real teeth in the fight to reduce government spending.

President Clinton's budget speech was a good speech, but President Clinton's budget plan is a bad plan.

The Clinton plan is \$150 billion lower in deficit reduction than the speech. The Clinton plan counts a \$21 billion tax increase plan on Social Security recipients, our parents and grandparents, as a spending cut when it is clearly a tax increase.

Remember, this plan is only tax increase one. Tax increase plan two will come in May and might include a \$90 billion tax increase.

Yesterday President Clinton hinted at a tax increase plan three that might be a national sales tax.

There is a better way to cut the deficit. Instead of raising taxes we should cut government spending. Instead of squeezing the family budget we should squeeze the government budget.

Instead of growing government to give politicians more pork-barrel handouts and bigger bureaucracies we should be growing private businesses and specially small businesses with real incentives for job creation and for economic growth.

We should replace welfare with a work requirement, effective no later than June 1 of this year. Requiring work of every able-bodied welfare recipient will encourage personal responsibility and will cut billions of dollars from the deficit.

Furthermore, we should encourage savings, not discourage it.

Raising taxes on Social Security recipients just because they saved all their lives is wrong and it should be stopped.

Virtually every major corporation is downsizing. General Motors' target for this year alone, is to eliminate 10 percent of its

middle management. If we downsize the federal government we would save billions this year and we could pay the cost of living increase to the real workers such as air traffic controllers, border patrolmen, drug enforcement agents and AIDS and cancer researchers.

Technology can clean up the environment, lower the cost of health care, improve learning and help shrink the deficit. New technologies will cut the cost of cleaning up nuclear waste and other environmental problems by as much as 90 percent. That will save billions a year while providing a cleaner environment faster.

The president said the private sector was the key to jobs, but then he proposed massive tax increases, including a new energy tax that would kill precisely the jobs he wants to create.

The president proposed a government jobs program, controlled by politicians that will teach our children the bad habits of big city bureaucrats in make work programs that are often a joke.

Instead, we should establish a private sector jobs program that will teach young Americans real job skills for real jobs.

For the amount of money President Clinton is proposing 1,400,000 poor teenagers could work in a local business 40 hours a week for ten weeks this summer. The private business could be given a \$700 tax credit for each teenager hired.

This free-enterprise private sector approach would help twice as many teenagers with a dramatically better work and learning experience than the Clinton plan.

This private sector jobs plan would be especially helpful to black, Hispanic and Asian-American small businesses by lowering their costs and increasing their workforce.

Finally, Americans don't trust Congress. They shouldn't.

For 20 years Congress has raised spending \$1.59 for every dollar in tax increases. For years, Congress has passed tax increases first and then broken its commitment to cut spending.

All spending cuts should be passed before any taxes are considered.

The Congress should start by cutting its own spending. We should eliminate the four unnecessary select committees and save millions. We should downsize the congressional budget and save hundreds of millions. We should pass the reforms I have outlined and save billions. Only then should anyone talk about taxes.

We're ready to work with President Clinton to achieve these goals.

We need your help, your phone calls to Congress, your letters, your voice on talk radio to force real change and ensure real renewal.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless America.

UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, State and local governments are suffering beneath the weight of unfunded Federal mandates. These governments are finding that their control over their own budgets is lessened each year as the Federal Government forces them to pay for Federal programs.

State and local spending on these mandatory programs has increased from 30 percent in 1962 to an astonishing 50 percent in 1992. Unfunded mandates cost the States as much as \$500 billion a year. Mandates for Medicaid alone cost the States \$44 billion last year. The Federal Government has got to stop passing the buck. Congress takes credit for passing popular programs while local governments and States are forced to pay the price and look like bad guys.

I have taken two actions to draw attention to this growing problem. First, I have joined JAY KIM, BUCK MCKEON, MIKE CASTLE, and TILLIE FOWLER in creating the task force on Federal mandates. Second, I am today introducing House Concurrent Resolution 51, which expresses the sense of Congress that unfunded mandates to the States should be rescinded unless they are accompanied by sufficient funds to pay for them. Congress uses mandates as a tool to achieve Federal goals with State money.

If the Federal Government had to pay for the mandates it forces on States, there would be significantly less intrusion on States' rights and States' budgets. In addition, State and local governments would be freer to take care of State and local priorities. With over half of their budgets eaten up by unfunded Federal mandates, State and local governments are having a difficult time funding their most basic needs, including the police force, the fire department, and education.

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs to set its own spending priorities. This legislation will help Congress to get out of the Federal mandate business, and back to the business of responsible government. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation so we can put an end to unfunded Federal mandates.

**A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD "ROCKY"
STONE**

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is with both immense pride and sadness that I rise today to salute a constituent of mine, Howard E. "Rocky" Stone of Bethesda, MD, who is retiring later this year after 14 years as the founder, executive director and driving force behind Self Help for Hard of Hearing People, Inc. [SHHH].

Rocky, who suffered hearing loss while serving in the Army in World War II, focused on the status of people with hearing loss in the mid-1970's and, in 1979, created the non-profit SHHH organization as a vehicle to improve awareness, develop access, equalize opportunities, and educate people about hearing loss. The results have been remarkable. SHHH now has 280 local chapters around the country, with 13,000 dues-paying members. The SHHH Journal, read by more than 200,000 people, including many health care professionals, dispenses information on such topics as "how to buy a hearing aid" and "hearing loss in the workplace". Dozens of other publications are aimed at such disparate

groups as employers and children, providing useful information for those with hearing loss. The organization's annual conventions attract 1,000 people who attend workshops and get an opportunity to see the latest innovations in hearing health care technology. SHHH also conducts an important leadership training program that trains people from various parts of the country so they can go back into their communities and advise others on such matters as the Americans for Disabilities Act.

The numerous successes, and broad breadth, of SHHH are an accurate reflection of the dynamism, professionalism and creativity of Rocky Stone. A native of Cincinnati, Rocky graduated from the University of Southern California after leaving military service, then completed 1 year in the master's program at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins. He subsequently spent 25 years with the CIA, earning the Agency's Distinguished Intelligence Medal before retiring in 1975. His intensive focus on the welfare of hard of hearing people followed.

Anyone who knows Rocky well, as I do, knows what fine counsel he provides in sensitizing the public to the views and the special needs of people with hearing loss.

I am delighted that Rocky will be honored at a retirement event March 6 in Bethesda, and wish him, his wife Alice Marie, and their four children continued success in the future.

OVERTAXED AMERICANS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues had an opportunity to read the editorial from last Friday in the New York Times. Jack Kemp accurately evaluates the goals of President Clinton and how he is in essence blocking these goals by overtaxing America.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1993]

TAXES VS. GROWTH

(By Jack Kemp)

WASHINGTON—The Clinton campaign that promised a plan for economic growth has suddenly turned into an Administration demanding across-the-board sacrifice from the American people. Indeed, the myth that Americans are undertaxed has become the defining principle behind President Clinton's economic policy. The truth is that Americans are overtaxed, not undertaxed.

Sacrifice is not an economic policy and it's certainly not a goal for which the nation should be striving. Besides, it's not the people who need to sacrifice, it's the bloated Government.

More important, raising tax rates will not reduce the deficit but weaken our fragile economy. The faulty premise behind the 1990 budget agreement was that higher taxes would lead to more revenue, lower deficits and growth. Instead, the deficit increased from 3.1 percent of G.N.P. in 1990 to 5 percent by 1992 because the anticipated tax revenue failed to materialize, as it always does when taxes rise.

According to some estimates, the slowdown in growth after the budget agreement

cost the Treasury \$183 billion, six times the amount of Mr. Clinton's \$31 billion "stimulus" package. Expanding growth and opportunity for everyone, not redistribution of wealth, must be the highest goal of economic policy. In fact, we should set a goal of doubling the size of our economy, to \$10 trillion from the present \$5 trillion, in no more than 12 years.

Achieving the needed 4 to 6 percent growth rates requires a radically different path than the Clinton plan of higher income taxes, surtaxes, new energy taxes and taxes on Social Security recipients. Instead, we must build a strong foundation of incentives for entrepreneurship and productivity.

TAXES

In his campaign, Bill Clinton accepted the principle that cutting capital gains taxes spurs growth. Our unindexed gains tax is a huge barrier to capital formation and job creation. We should eliminate this tax or at least reduce and index it for inflation. We must also reverse the trend toward higher income taxes with a flatter, fairer and simpler tax code, one that rewards, not punishes, success.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Government at all levels spends too much, consuming nearly 40 percent of G.N.P., up from 26 percent in 1960. If the private sector is the engine of economic growth, then we must restore the balance between the public and private sectors. One proposal would be freeze spending and limit the growth rate of entitlements except Social Security, to inflation plus population growth. This would still allow a 5 to 6 percent annual increase, permitting us to meet social obligations while producing substantial savings.

TRADE

Restricted trade forces companies to compete for special treatment from government instead of competing to develop better products. Open trade forces governments to compete to lower taxes and reduce regulations to make their economies more competitive.

Unfortunately, the Administration seems intent on a protectionist path of higher tariffs matched by retaliation by our trading partners. Tariffs averaging 27 percent on imported steel and restrictions on U.S. purchases of European communications equipment have already been proposed. While Mr. Clinton has endorsed the North American Free Trade Agreement, our goal should be nothing less than global trade liberalization.

Mr. Clinton has outlined some laudable goals: creating new jobs, ending welfare as we know it, reducing the deficit, encouraging the private sector as the engine of growth. Unfortunately, his tax increases directly conflict with these goals. While at times he sounded like John Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, tragically, his policies are closer to those of Herbert Hoover and Jimmy Carter.

THE CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, CO, PUBLIC LANDS TRANSFER ACT OF 1993

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Clear Creek County, CO, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993. This legislation will clarify land ownership questions in

one of the Colorado counties I represent, will assist with open space and historic site protection, will help complete consolidation of Bureau of Land Management [BLM] administration in eastern Colorado, and will save the Federal Government money.

As part of its plan to merge its eastern Colorado operations into one administrative office, the Bureau of Land Management intends to dispose of most of its surface lands in north-eastern Colorado. This bill will help achieve that goal by transferring without further delay some 14,000 acres of land from the Bureau of Land Management to the U.S. Forest Service, to the State of Colorado, to Clear Creek County, and to the towns of Georgetown and Silver Plume, CO.

A cooperative working group of Federal, State, and local officials has studied the various parcels involved, and has suggested a distribution plan that works best for each of the agencies involved. The bill reflects their distribution agreement.

First, it transfers 3,500 acres of BLM land to the Arapaho National Forest, with the Forest Service responsible for its administration. This transfer clears up some clumsy boundary lines on the forest and relieves BLM of responsibility for small parcels that would be more appropriately managed as forest land.

Second, it transfers approximately 3,200 acres of land to the State of Colorado, the county, and the towns I've mentioned. Again, this is intended to clear up confusing boundaries, and will facilitate management of those lands for wildlife, recreation, and other public purposes.

A third category of lands, totaling some 7,300 acres, will be transferred to Clear Creek County. After it prepares a comprehensive land use plan for these lands, the county may resell some of the land—as BLM eventually could do itself if the lands stayed in Federal ownership. By having the county rather than BLM sell these lands, they will be made available for private use far quicker and without the Federal Government incurring major expense in surveying them. Of the net proceeds from those land sales, half will go to the Federal Government and the other half will be used by the county for parks, open space, historical preservation and interpretation, and environmental education.

BLM has long intended to transfer these lands; however, under current law, the BLM must first complete detailed boundary surveys. Since the lands in question include many small, odd-shaped parcels, the BLM estimates that boundary surveys would take at least another 15 years to complete, and could cost as much as \$3 million.

My bill would simplify this transfer and avoid that expense. Under this legislation, which is based on a draft proposed by local BLM officials and supported by local governments, the BLM could transfer the lands in question without final detailed surveys. Instead, the parcels would be defined only by range and township location and by existing maps. Any final surveys would become the responsibility of the agencies receiving the lands, and would be conducted only as needed after those transfers.

This bill will save the Federal Government money in at least three ways. First, it will

greatly improve the efficiency of Federal land management in Clear Creek County, primarily by consolidating Federal management of intermingled Forest Service and BLM lands. Second, the BLM will avoid, as I've explained, at least \$3 million in surveying expense. Third, transfer of lands to local governments will reduce the Federal payments in lieu of taxes [PILT] funding being paid to the counties in compensation for local services provided for these tax-exempt lands.

The new, practical process authorized in this bill may serve as a model for transfers in other areas. If this approach is ultimately used in two other counties where BLM is considering similar land disposal as part of its consolidation, the Federal cost savings in northeast Colorado will total nearly \$19 million. That's compelling in and of itself.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the culmination of over 5 years of work by the BLM, the Forest Service, Clear Creek County officials, the State of Colorado, and their citizen advisors. It is a well reasoned, efficient approach that is supported by all of the parties involved. I urge prompt action by the House on this bill.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA CAMACHO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mrs. Anna Camacho, a member of my Women's Caucus who will be honored as one of the individuals who exemplifies this year's annual breakfast theme of "Women Who Dare To Be Different."

Mrs. Camacho was born on October 9, 1944 in Fajardo, Puerto Rico. Upon her arrival in New York, Mrs. Camacho began to work towards helping others in her community. She has worked diligently to help improve the lives of the less fortunate in her community.

Mrs. Camacho has centered many programs around eliminating social problems that plague families in her community. She has used her extensive background in drug abuse prevention to help drug addicted parents to revitalize their lives. She has also organized workshops designed to curb alcohol and drug abuse in African-American and Hispanic families. In addition, Mrs. Camacho has been instrumental in the formation of AIDS prevention and parenting classes in the Brooklyn community.

Over the past 18 years, Mrs. Camacho has involved herself in projects that have enabled her to reach out to children in her community. She has worked for Community School District 4, educating elementary and high school students about the dangers of drug addiction. She implemented the EPIC program, which helped to get parents involved in school activities. Mrs. Camacho has also conducted student discussion groups, coordinated parents' workshops, and served as a chaperone on cultural trips.

Though Mrs. Camacho spends a tremendous amount of time helping others, she has found the time to raise four wonderful daughters.

THE 1992 EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN AWARD

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the press have a unique and sensitive relationship. We all too often are critical of the shortcomings of the news media, but we know the workings of our institution deserve the scrutiny and analysis that only a free press can give.

It is a tough job reporting on Congress, but sometimes a journalist finds the balance of critical judgment and interpretation that not only reports but educates.

Janet Hook, senior writer for Congressional Quarterly is one such journalist. Ms. Hook was recently awarded the 1992 Everett McKinley Dirksen Award for Distinguished Reporting of Congress, given annually by the Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center, a nonprofit education and research institution that sponsors grants, awards, and educational programs to promote a better understanding of the U.S. Congress and its leaders. The Dirksen Center is located in Pekin, IL.

As the independent panel of judges said:

Ms. Hook * * * has for the past decade helped scholars, the press, and the general public understand the internal workings of Congress. Her sophisticated analyses make sense of and appreciate the structure and functioning of this complex legislative body. While aware of its deficiencies, Hook never gratuitously denigrates Congress. Instead she provides a fresh, clearheaded perspective on the challenges of representative government.

Mr. Speaker, that is the kind of reporting this institution needs and that the American people deserve. I'm glad to bring to the attention of our colleagues the fine work of Janet Hook.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. MARSHALL LORENZO SHEPARD, JR.

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor an outstanding gentleman from the city of Philadelphia, Dr. Marshall Lorenzo Shepard, who has been designated as chaplain for the day.

Dr. Shepard is a beacon of the Philadelphia community who dedicates his life to serving others. As the pastor of the Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, his ministry magnificently touches many lives.

Much of his overwhelming success can be attributed to his ability to bring people from all walks of life together in an effort to make our society a better place to live.

In many instances, he has led the struggle for economic development, civil rights, and improved health care in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lorenzo Shepard is a man who is not afraid to work hard for the values

in which he believes. Through the years, he has tirelessly worked with a variety of organizations aimed at combating such social problems as homelessness, crime and inadequate health care that plague our Nation today.

Mr. Speaker, with the mention of Dr. Shepard's name, words such as commitment, integrity, and caring come to mind.

As we celebrate Black History Month, I am extremely honored to be in the presence of Dr. Shepard today. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him as our chaplain for the day, and for the significant contributions that he has made to our society.

MAKING THE SACRIFICE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues have had an opportunity to read the article "Agents of What Change?" in the February 22, 1993 edition of Newsweek. George Will makes an extremely solid point when he questions President Clinton and his ability to actually make a substantial change within the Government.

[From Newsweek, Feb. 22, 1993]

AGENTS OF WHAT CHANGE?

President Clinton is quite cross about "the economic elite," a.k.a. "the privileged few," and is promising to punish them by raising their taxes. That will teach them not to do it again. (Do what? Make a lot of money, presumably. Or keep too much of it because of 1980s tax laws that Democratic majorities in Congress supported.) By taxing the rich, as well as calling them names, he hopes to make more palatable the "sacrifices," a.k.a. tax increases, he hopes to impose on the virtuous middle class.

The use of the word "sacrifice" by the political class is most frequent when the next election is most distant. The word is much in use these days. Some taxpayers who are not in a sacrificing mood insist that, in the lexicon of the political class, the word "sacrifice" means that citizens are supposed to mail even more of their income to Washington so that the political class will not have to sacrifice the pleasure of spending it. Perhaps it was to counter such grumpiness that Clinton last week imposed "sacrifice" on the White House, as that word is understood when Washington is doing the sacrificing. Because Washington has adopted a stern moral tone about the citizenry's past sins and coming penances, it is interesting to examine Clinton's attempt to be exemplary with White House sacrifices.

Last autumn he promised a 25 percent cut in the White House staff. Last week, while slashing the fleet of White House cars from 108 to 104, he exempted from his staff cuts two large parts of the executive office of the presidency—the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of the Trade Representative, which have between them 800 jobs. Then he cut to 1,044 from the total of 1,394 (exclusive of OMB and the Trade Office) that worked at the Bush White House on Election Day. However, the Bush staff was the biggest in history. Reagan's was 785. So, having defined the White House staff narrowly, and having begun from an unusually high base line, Clinton trimmed 350 employ-

ees. But 117 of them have been on detail from other agencies, to which they will return. And the many consultants being hired by other agencies to serve Mrs. Clinton's health care task force are not counted as White House staff.

All this will "save" \$10 million, 5 percent of a \$200 million budget. The \$10 million "saved" will be spent on upgrading White House telephones and computer systems. The cuts are due by October. Meanwhile, the staff will grow as personnel workers are hired to hire new executive branch employees. In fact, Clinton may be the first president in recent memory to ask Congress, in his first six months, for a supplemental appropriation.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., a Democrat in good standing, a historian of high stature and a member of President Kennedy's staff, notes that since the explosive growth of staff under President Nixon, presidents' wives have had larger staffs than FDR had while wrestling with the Depression, and vice presidents have had larger staffs than FDR had while waging a world war. But "tumescence" staffs (Schlesinger's delicious description) seem normal to people with a weak sense of the past.

Self-styled "agents of change" often have their gaze fixed so firmly on the future that they have little sense of how much the federal government has recently changed. So they can hardly imagine, let alone undertake, serious change. So it is that Clinton, having been in government all his life, and now living in the belly of Leviathan, has ordered a piddling cut of one third of the 700 advisory boards and commissions that cost \$150 million annually. He suggests a few that are expendable, such as the Advisory Panel for the Dictionary of Occupational Job Titles.

GARGANTUAN GOVERNMENT

Today's political class has been so socialized by, and is so acclimated to, today's gargantuan government, that the class is incapable of stepping back and asking such obvious questions as: If the deficit is such a menace that "sacrifices" (beyond the Beltway) are imperative, should the federal government be running a railroad? Of course not. Sell Amtrak. Before taxpayers are compelled to work even more days each year for Washington, should not Washington stop subsidizing academics, play-wrights, the price of ballet tickets, the television fare of the middle class? Terminate the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Rural Electrification Administration was born in 1935 when only 10 percent of rural America had electricity. By 1970, 98 percent did. Must the REA be immortal?

Thousands of such questions should be asked, and would be if the president were really an "agent of change," rather than a conventional product of the political class. What we need is a president with a radicalism rooted in the past.

Until well into this century, the federal budget reflected a particular understanding of the Constitution. The budget dealt with a few fundamental undertakings—defense, revenue collection, public works that neither the private sector nor lower governments were able to provide. Today the budget reflects the federal government's swollen sense of its purview and competence—its eagerness to promote prosperity, fine-tune "fairness," administer "compassion," nurture the arts and sciences, and so on, everywhere.

For about 150 years after the Founding, many political controversies at the federal

level were apt to begin with debate about constitutional principle—whether the federal government's enumerated powers entitled it to act in a particular field. Only after that came debate about the proper policy for that field. Today nobody—nobody—in either the legislative or executive branch believes that there is any subject, any sphere, from which the federal government is constitutionally excluded. However, the eclipse of that idea does not mean that prudence should not do what constitutional principle once did—restrain the federal government's itch to be active everywhere, in the process discrediting itself and making a mockery of federalism.

A few days before Clinton trumpeted his \$10 million White House "saving" that will be spent on the White House, the National Endowment for the Arts advisory council approved another \$67 million in grants. And so it goes as Washington warns taxpayers that they must steel themselves to make "sacrifices."

LOW-INCOME HOUSING REVITALIZATION ACT

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Low-Income Housing Revitalization Act. This legislation addresses the critical growing shortage of affordable and decent housing for many of America's neediest families and individuals.

The purpose of this legislation is twofold: First, it seeks to encourage the development and maintenance of affordable and decent housing for low-income families by providing attractive investment incentives to private investors willing to rehabilitate or construct low-income housing units. Second, the bill establishes sanctions against slum landlords to make permanent the low-income housing tax credit while denying these credits to slumlords of low-income rental units who consistently violate State and local health and safety building codes by maintaining substandard rental housing units. The bill would also provide investment incentives to private developers to rehabilitate and construct new low-income housing units through shortening the depreciation period, and exempts from the passive-loss limitation certain deductions relating to low-income housing.

Mr. Speaker, new construction of housing for low- and moderate-income families and individuals is at a virtual standstill. Scores of existing housing units will continue to disappear as older buildings are destroyed and replaced with higher priced rental units and condominiums, leaving millions of Americans without a decent place to live and perhaps throwing thousands of other families with children into the ranks of homelessness.

The Low-Income Housing Revitalization Act is a step in the right direction towards combating this Nation's unprecedented housing crisis. This legislation will go a long way in providing some assistance for the many who desperately need safe, affordable, and low-income housing. I seek the support and cosponsorship of my colleagues in the House.

RECYCLING INITIATIVES GRANT ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, 135 million tons of trash and garbage are produced by Americans every year: 1,080 pounds of waste per citizen.

At the same time, all across the country, landfills are closing. Of the 5,499 landfills in operation in 1988, a mere 3,332 still exist today—a decrease of nearly 40 percent in only 5 years. Ten of our States have less than 5 years' waste disposal capacity remaining.

Clearly, the solution is to reduce the waste we produce and to recycle as much of it as possible.

We have been trying to do just that. New York's Monroe County, my home, has an aggressive and successful curbside recycling program as our community seeks to meet the EPA's new goal of recycling 25 percent of our waste stream within the next 4 years.

Our efforts, though commendable, fall short of what needs to be done to reach our recycling potential, because, unfortunately, not all of the product collected nationwide have markets.

What we need is to create new uses for old goods. But, as of today, we lack the technological means to do this. I am introducing legislation that will encourage American entrepreneurs to develop innovative ways to recycle our dwindling resources.

The Recycling Initiative Grant Act will provide Federal grants to support creation of innovative recycling techniques. At a total annual cost of \$3 million, this program would be a cost-effective way to encourage recycling. Each \$100,000 grant to an individual, nonprofit or commercial organization, or locality will support development of new methods to separate, collect, reuse, market, or produce goods with recycled materials.

This program will be authorized for 4 years and requires that grant recipients report to the EPA the final results of their projects. This necessary feedback should provide an invaluable information base for other recyclers and help us work toward a comprehensive national recycling policy in the future.

It is imperative that we find innovative ways to market the resources we so dutifully recycle, and I urge my colleagues to support the Recycling Initiatives Grant Act.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON G. WOMACK

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, for 34 years, the State of Arizona's Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records was well-served by a dedicated, caring, and energetic individual, Sharon G. Womack. After a long fought battle with cancer, Sharon passed away on January 28, 1993. Her efforts to promote the

expansion of library services throughout Arizona can be seen from little Indian villages and communities to metropolitan libraries.

Sharon's work and service was recognized and respected by many. Former Arizona State Representative Polly Rosenbaum said of Sharon, "She was a gentle, kind, and caring person, the epitome of professionalism. She was living proof that anyone can achieve their goals through perseverance and hard work." Nancy Cummings, president of the Arizona State Library Association said, "Sharon leaves a legacy of dedication and commitment to Arizona libraries and to the profession." "Her tremendous energies and professional abilities will speak well for Arizona from now on," praised Alvin Barlow, superintendent of the Colorado City Unified School District.

At this time, I would like to insert into the RECORD, biographical text from a special edition of the Arizona Libraries NewsWeek.

SHARON G. WOMACK

JUNE 13, 1940—JANUARY 26, 1993

Sharon's first library job was that of an assistant at Central High School in Phoenix. Later, she moved to Yuma, where she worked on the Bookmobile in the mid-1960s. The following four years were given to the state's Library Extension Service, then several years part-time at the University of Arizona Library as she completed her college degree in Business Administration and her Master's in Library Science.

Sharon served the town of Miami as Director of the Miami Memorial-Gila County Library in the early 1970s, then moved on to take the helm of the Maricopa County Library in 1976. Two years later she was appointed Deputy Director of the state library agency, and then Director in 1979 upon the retirement of Marguerite Cooley.

In her 15-year tenure, Sharon effected positive change for both the Department and the state's libraries in many ways. She led the state's participation in two White House conferences on library service. The Department grew from 83 employees with a \$1.9 million budget to 112 employees operating with a budget of nearly \$5 million plus \$1.5 million in federal funds used by libraries statewide.

Sharon managed an agency which grew to be unlike most state library agencies in several respects. It is one of only two in the nation which is part of the legislative branch of government, plus it includes several non-library-related subdivisions, some of which came to the agency as a direct result of Sharon's demonstrated managerial ability.

The Department now includes these units: the state Archives, the state Records Management Center, the state Law Library, the Research Library, the regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library Extension, the State Capitol Museum and the Hall of Fame Museum. In addition to the day-to-day management of these units, the Department is responsible for convening 21 state boards, commissions and oversight committees.

Among her many accomplishments at the state level, Sharon particularly enjoyed the significant expansion of the agency's physical facilities, as she played a principal role in planning and directing construction of the new State Records Management Center, the regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and the state Law Library, as well as the rehabilitation and restoration of the 1898 State Capitol and the original Phoenix Carnegie Library building.

Less visible than these structures, but perhaps more important to the state's library

community, was Sharon's commitment to an ongoing planning and development process, a complex structure which regularly updates ways in which the state agency assists and benefits the library community. The Arizona Network, an interlibrary resource exchange, is one recent example of this process.

Sharon regularly sought new and better ways to serve the state's needs. She was particularly proud of this newsletter's debut in early 1987, and she worked tirelessly with community leaders to obtain the original charter for the Arizona Center for the Book in 1988.

For those of us fortunate to work with Sharon on a daily basis, she was a never-ending package of surprises. She was quick and sharp in her anger at employees who forgot—for even a moment—that they serve the public and that the public always comes first. She cared passionately about the way the agency was perceived, and worked unceasingly in her efforts to attract top-notch staff. She was always the first to laugh at her own foibles, and always the first to offer her hand to someone in need.

One example of her inherent generosity came in late 1989. Many Arizonans will remember the statewide shock which gripped us all in early November of that year, when a paralyzing earthquake devastated the San Francisco, California, area. Next day, while most of us were still dazed, the ever practical Arizona State Librarian dispatched an offer of help to the stricken area's major resource libraries, which had suffered earth, fire, water and electronic damage. Pragmatically using land-based express delivery when phone, fax and radio lines were down, Sharon wrote to offer unlimited access to Arizona's best, the agency's nationally-known archival conservator. In typical fashion, she made the offer with no strings; for as long as he was needed there would be no charge for his services.

Sharon's many achievements and accomplishments did not come without personal cost. At times, the apparently preoccupied executive hid the concerned woman counseling fellow cancer victims about daily survival strategies. Other times, challenged to seek a vision for statewide library service, she would rail at the policy-level responsibilities of her position, preferring by her nature to focus on the little guys, the individuals, the real people for whom she might make a difference. And, inevitably, make a difference she did—for a lot of the little guys, for many individuals, for all the real people who together form that vision of statewide library service. By all of these she will be sorely missed, and fondly remembered by many as a committed colleague, a generous mentor, and a caring friend.

An old Chinese proverb says "One generation plants the tree, another gets the shade." For all Arizonans, Sharon G. Womack planted the future.

MILK THE SACRED COWS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, our time has come. The President has offered a bold and brilliant master plan to set the Nation on course toward the year 2000. We applaud both the courage and the imagination of the new administration. Now it is the turn of the

Congress. Members of Congress must address this grand design with equal boldness, brilliance, courage and imagination.

It is time now to examine the details of the great blueprint. A thorough review of this very complex matter is expected by our friends in the new administration. Our pal, Leon Panetta, would be disappointed if we failed to call to his attention certain pieces of budget waste that he has overlooked. There are also certain vital expenditures that have been reduced in error which must be pinpointed for Leon.

Certain sacred cows have not been cut enough. The CIA is almost obsolete and therefore certainly could take an \$8 billion cut without in any way endangering the Nation's security. It must be remembered that this is the operation whose very well paid agents could not predict the collapse of the Soviet economy. Senator MOYNIHAN has proposed the Agency's total elimination. My very conservative proposal is that we merely cut \$8 billion from the budget. This is a sacred cow that must be milked.

We must alert Leon to the fact that here is an opportunity to get two for one. I propose that we cut \$8 billion from the CIA budget and use only \$4 billion of this amount to improve the budgets of vitally needed national functions. Education should be first on the agenda. Schools need an infusion of emergency funds to save them from irretrievable damage resulting from harsh budget cuts in 75 percent of the school systems of the Nation. Head Start alone is not enough. There must be an immediate launching of a comprehensive approach to the improvement of education from preschool to postgraduate and continuing education. To focus only on Head Start is to create an educational dodo dinosaur.

Use half of the \$4 billion rescued from squandering by the CIA to improve public schools. The remaining \$2 billion is badly needed to save endangered public libraries which are dying every day. Pell grants need more realistic funding. TRIO programs help to guarantee that American children will one day be operating the new test tubes and technology spun off by the super conductor collider and the space station. Only foreign scientists will be capable of benefiting from these long-term scientific investments if we do not address the science education emergency in our schools.

Other sacred cows, in addition to the CIA, must be thoroughly milked. NATO is a pork barrel for European generals. Along with the overseas bases, NATO should be shut down immediately. We must also remind Leon that the construction of *Seawolf* submarines as a make-work welfare project is far too expensive. Turn the *Seawolf* factories into museums and let the workers lecture school children on the complexities of weapons construction. Even if these new instructors are paid twice the minimum wage, there would be substantial savings for the taxpayers.

Milk the sacred cows and invest the savings in starving educational improvement efforts. This is the message we must help an enlightened administration to communicate to all who are honestly concerned.

MILK THE SACRED COWS

No pain
No gain

The CIA budget
Is still insane
Time for peace
No cold war grease
To oil
The contract flow
Promote the show
To spoil fat generals
To feed the greed
To bleed the schools
Reward the fools
No pain
No gain
Sea wolves
Are obsolete
An extinct species
Not worth
Their weight in
Biodegradable feces
Sea wolves
Devour reason
Advocate
Intellectual treason
Stalk new schools
Breed savage rules
Starving libraries
Sea Wolves'
Favorite prey
They kill a few
Every frugal day
No pain
No gain
Old cold war budgets
Are still insane
Star wars supercolliding
With deficit reduction
The insane game
All spaced out
But not enough
The budget plain
Is still too rough
Too much grain
For sacred cows
Overseas bases
Should count
Their hours
NATO parasites
Shed their perks
Surrender their powers
Milk the sacred cows
With kind and gentle flowers
Bury the bull
No pain
No gain
Lopsided sacrifice
Is unpatriotic
And intellectually profane.

CHANGING HIS TONE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of all of my colleagues an editorial that was in the New York Times on February 19, 1993. In this editorial entitled "That \$100,000 ilk" by A.M. Rosenthal a few good points are made regarding President Clinton and what he is asking of the American people. It's very interesting to look at how he continues to change his tone and rhetoric in order to get what he wants.

Between President Clinton's first economic speech and his second, two days apart, something important turned up missing.

The best thing that could happen to President Clinton and his chances of becoming a

successful President would be to keep it missing—the divisive class-conflict tone that ran through parts of the first speech.

That talk, laying the ground for the Congressional address, carried too much of the old, dreary, left-wing cant that implies that making money is inherently nasty, that people who had worked hard to earn more could be taxed painfully without a by-your-leave and that "special interests" are all evil unless of course they turn out to be your own cabinet members.

After having voted once for George Bush, I decided that was plenty and cast my vote for Bill Clinton. So I knew I could expect more taxes, and should be prepared to put my wallet where my vote was.

Like many others of my dark ilk—Americans who after a lifetime of work are earning more than the \$100,000 a year that now is the economic mark of Cain—I believe that the U.S. can bear up under more taxes.

I do not believe that makes me a patriot, as Mr. Clinton said folks think back where he come from. But I will not be happy if my epaulettes are stripped from me by the President if I do not agree with the justification for this tax or that new spending.

And however Arkansans define patriotism, I am sure they are also brought up to say please and thank you and to talk straight.

On Monday, Mr. Clinton said that the \$100,000 rich folk were going to pay 70 percent of the raise in income taxes. He did not bother to say please or that he hoped they would think about it and see the necessity. Treated without contempt, they just might.

And then there was that strange bit about how higher taxes were justified because of tax breaks the upper-income people got in the 80's.

But those who received tax breaks had not committed any crime for which they should now be flogged. And the President must know that a lot of people did not even attain the \$100,000 punishment level until the 80's and then only because of years of risk-taking and fruitful work, not tax manna.

And he might have had the good humor to acknowledge that \$100,000 is not all that guilt-laden an income if you do not have free government housing, limousines, weekend retreats, jogging tracks and household help, know what I mean?

But on Wednesday, Mr. Clinton just about dropped the class-struggle tone. He said some pleasant things about business and actually asked the \$100,000 pariahs for support. Nice, polite.

Also he dispensed with that time-honored Arkansas Patriotism Test that he had just invented. Good for you, Wednesday.

We have weeks to examine the Clinton program. Long and ground-breaking as it is, Mr. Clinton will have to put considerable flesh on it for certain Americans.

We are the people who are ready to pay more, even painfully more, provided we also know more—about where the new money is going, and what it will do to reduce what we detest most. In his speeches, Mr. Clinton barely mentioned it—the daily violence of life coming from race hatred, AIDS, crime, drug addiction.

During the campaign, America acted as if the world did not exist. Fantasy time is over. So how will the new taxes help America fulfill its international role, if at all? Doesn't seem too much to ask, for the money.

The same man created and gave both speeches. This is a complicated man, this young, open-faced President of ours—as are most people of great achievement. Many people are struggling for his mind—and he is one of them.

So his tone and rhetoric are extremely important. If he cannot rid himself of divisive-us-against-them, if he echoes the left's eternal paranoid suspicions about business, success, endeavor and visions of America other than its own, he will hobble himself and be unable to lead the country to the fullness of his talent and energies.

One Clinton mind or another will have to prevail, or a rational and candidly explained compromise between them. He has it in him to lead, but not if he sets one tone on Mondays, another on Wednesdays.

THE CLINTON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

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

THE CLINTON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

In his address to a joint session of Congress, President Clinton laid out an ambitious plan to improve the outlook for the economy by increasing national investment and cutting the deficit. Listening to the speech, and talking to Hoosiers, I got a sense of how difficult and painful the changes the President proposes would be. He is proposing strong economic medicine and a fundamental shift in how the government operates. I do not agree with every detail of the President's plan but at least it is moving in the right direction.

Outline of Program: Overall President Clinton's program includes spending cuts and tax increases totalling \$493 billion over four years—two-thirds of which would go for deficit reduction and one-third for investments. Of the \$493 billion in savings, \$247 billion would come from spending cuts and \$246 billion from tax increases.

The President's economic plan has three main components. First, it would provide \$30 billion in immediate stimulus to boost the economy and create jobs. This would involve primarily funds for public infrastructure projects and summer jobs, plus tax credits to stimulate private investment. Second, it contains \$160 billion over four years for long-term investment "rebuild America", including investment in children and families, infrastructure, high technology, and worker training, as well as tax incentives for business. Third, it would reduce the federal budget deficit, cutting the 1997 projected deficit by \$140 billion. The biggest spending cuts include reducing new weapons purchases, freezing pay for federal workers, and cutting 100,000 federal jobs. Most of the tax increases come from higher taxes on the wealthy.

Observations: The President makes some tough political decisions, and he has tried to put together a broad package of shared sacrifice. He has recognized that the time to try to move a bold package is now. Less than 30 days in office, he has crammed into one package most of the changes he wants to make in the next four years.

He is seeking to reverse disturbing economic trends in this country. Americans have consumed too much and saved and invested too little. Family incomes have stagnated. The rate of growth of productivity, which is a measure of the efficiency of the

economy, has slowed. And the gap in the income between the rich and the poor has widened. Poverty has risen and the federal deficit just keeps rising inexorably. It is clearly unacceptable to let the deficit keep climbing and standards of living keep dropping.

The President has put forward a major investment plan and a serious long-term deficit reduction program. He is moving from a deficit budget to a pay-as-you-go budget, which is bound to cause some discomfort but is also more responsible. People do not want to pay more taxes or see favorite government programs cut but they may be willing to go along if it means real changes in the economy. As the President pointed out the time has come for blame to end.

Key Tests: There are several key tests for assessing his economic recovery plan. First, is it honest? The President seems to present the economic issues honestly. He is relying on Congressional Budget Office economic assumptions rather than the more optimistic projections of his own economists. And he soundly rejects the idea that there can be gain without pain, that you can simply cut taxes, increase spending, and watch the economy soar.

Second, does it share the burdens fairly? The President has tried hard to develop a plan that Americans would perceive as fair, even it might sting. His tax plan is progressive: 50% of all Americans will see no net tax increase at all (those with incomes \$30,000 or less). Income tax rates would increase for only the wealthiest 2% of Americans. His proposed energy tax was designed not to hurt any one region of the country more than others.

Third, does it have a proper balance between tax increases and spending cuts? The President's plan relies more on tax increases than would be my preference. My approach would be to focus on spending cuts first, and I would favor \$2 in spending cuts for every \$1 in tax increases. The Clinton plan in the early years would have more tax increases than spending cuts; over four years they would balance out, and after that spending cuts are estimated to outstrip tax increases.

Fourth, will it produce real deficit reduction? Deficit reduction not only has a major impact on the economy, it has become the key test of governance for the American people. I favor greater attention to deficit reduction, and worry about the pressures to increase spending, as every type of project is labelled as investment. I would like stronger assurances that the tax increases will go for deficit reduction and not just more spending, and want to make sure that the spending cuts Congress votes on are genuine and real.

Fifth, will it improve the economy? Will the investments assure a stronger economy and good jobs? The kinds of things President Clinton would invest in make sense for strengthening the economy—investments in infrastructure, education and training, and technology development. Yet much of the payoff from these will not be seen for years. There is always the worry that investment projects could turn into giveaways to those with the most power and influence.

Sixth, are the overall economic priorities right? A good case can be made for these different kinds of steps to improve the economic outlook: short-term economic stimulus, long-term investment, and deficit reduction. With the economy improving, I am more comfortable with an emphasis on deficit reduction and long-term investment. I am not opposed to an economic stimulus package to help insure that the recovery does not falter, but am skeptical of how

much stimulus an additional \$30 billion can provide in a \$6 trillion economy.

Overall Package: To assess the Clinton economic package it is important to look at the big picture—the President's overall goals of reducing the deficit, generating more and better jobs, boosting profits, and improving living standards. We need to judge the plan as a whole, rather than focus on any one particular item, and anyone who criticizes the plan should be asked what their alternative is. As the President noted, the test for the plan is not what's in it for me, but what's in it for us. Although there are elements in the package I disagree with, I support its broad outlines.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OLD FAITHFUL PROTECTION ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that was passed by this body during the 102d Congress. The Old Faithful Protection Act received overwhelming bipartisan support here in the House early last Congress and although it is hard to imagine someone having trouble with the protection of the geothermal features of this Nation's first national park, the Senate in fact did not act on the House bill and we were left with no clear policy on protection of Yellowstone's geysers and hot pools and other thermal wonders.

This legislation is identical to the bill that passed the House and in spite of some concerns raised in the Senate it is still the only proposal put forward for the absolute protection of Yellowstone's geothermal features.

Although the Geothermal Steam Act as amended began the scientific study needed to develop a comprehensive policy regarding the identification and protection of significant geothermal areas, protection for such areas has not been enacted into law.

The Senate's initial insistence on constitutionally weak provisions created such controversy last Congress that the enactment of this legislation was stalled. We ended the session without statutory protection for Yellowstone and with the very real fear of a "water-gold rush" on private lands adjacent to the park. I am confident that this session the Congress will see the wisdom in passing this no-nonsense proposal. The new administration, through Secretary Bruce Babbitt, has expressed unequivocal support for this approach.

Until just recently the geothermal areas of concern adjacent to Yellowstone were essentially undeveloped and there was already Federal action to prohibit development on Federal land in Island Park, ID. The fact that no one had established a right to use hot water resources adjacent to Yellowstone made the articulation of a strong Federal policy possible. In the absence of Federal legislation, however, now the only thing that stands between further erosion of Federal interests is the various State policies with regard to ground water leasing. Montana's inability to control permits below 35 gallons a minute has already exposed the flaw in our States' law which many

believe could lead to excessive geothermal leasing on lands adjacent to Yellowstone. Wyoming is without any process to protect Yellowstone and Idaho's law is just being defined.

Using Montana as an example, we know from the scientific research on the Yellowstone geothermal basin that development in the Corwin Springs area in Montana does threaten to put the geysers and other thermal features in Yellowstone in peril. Both the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Park Service agree with that contention. Although the Park Service believes that any subsurface development is too much, the U.S. Geological Survey believed that development up to current hot water natural flows was acceptable. That flow is 364 gallons a minute. Montana has now permitted a hot water well at 35 gallons a minute and with additional wells that could become 100 and then 200 with no end in sight. This incremental permitting process poses a real risk to Yellowstone. The National Park Service is absolutely correct—any risk to Yellowstone's thermal wonders is inappropriate.

There are in Montana ongoing discussions between the State water compact commission and the National Park Service that may also lead to protection of Yellowstone. I am confident that the National Park Service in those discussions will apply the no risk criteria that I believe is the only acceptable approach to these concerns. I'm looking forward to the completion of the compact's ongoing negotiations, and I believe the final compact will be extremely important for the State to enact into law. But even these discussions are hollow in the absence of clear Federal policy for all the lands adjacent to Yellowstone.

As we have hearings on this bill I am hopeful that Montana will have completed these negotiations and we can accommodate their work in this legislation. The compact's authority covers much more than just geothermal development and suggests permitting in temperatures broader than current Federal statute. Aggressive State regulation should not be prohibited by the Federal Government but rather—encouraged, but State regulation should not substitute for clear Federal policy.

The current round of discussion regarding Yellowstone began when the last administration refused to produce a report on threats from hot water development around the park. Since that time only confusion and finger pointing has typified the agencies response to these very real threats. I am today, with this legislation, urging my colleagues to join me in putting aside once and for all any chance that the wonders of this Nation's first national park could be jeopardized. Let us not attempt here to define how much risk is acceptable but instead make it clear that when it comes to protection of Yellowstone National Park, we adopt a rock ribbed, iron clad, copper riveted position of no risk, period.

TRIBUTE TO DOLORES CHAINÉY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Dolores Chainey, a member of

my women's caucus who will be honored as one of the individuals who exemplify this year's annual breakfast theme of "Women Who Dare to Be Different."

Ms. Chainey is a resident of the Lindsay Park community. Lindsay Park is a city with approximately 10,000 residents. From infants to the elderly, all of the residents work and live as one big family.

Ms. Chainey was a professional hairdresser until injuring her right hand at which time she joined the corporate advisory board and attended every Mitchell-Lama seminar, trade show, and class pertaining to corporate living that she was invited to or heard about. When her residence, Lindsay Park, became certified by the State to establish a board of directors, Ms. Chainey was elected as a member. Later she went on to become the president of the board. For a brief stint, Ms. Chainey was removed from her position by tenants who felt that a man would better serve the position. This lasted only a few months before Ms. Chainey was voted back in as president. She continues to provide outstanding service in that capacity.

LEAD, FOLLOW, OR GET OUT OF THE WAY

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are presented with the opportunity to restore our country's faith in this body by moving forward with the prudent, pragmatic economic plan outlined a week ago by President Clinton. Those of us on the Democratic side are poised to grasp this opportunity. Why will our Republican colleagues not join us?

After a full week of carping, crying and condemning—our Republican colleagues have not offered a single viable alternative to the plan offered by the President to put this country back on track after 12 years of neglect.

Let me say that the people in my hometown cannot wait much longer. After 12 years of being treated as part of the problem and never mentioned as part of the solution, the residents of my district are calling for us to do as the President challenged the other night—to unite and act.

The President's plan does more than raise a few taxes and slash Government spending. It gives real hope to the poor and struggling that their Government cares again. It gives hope that the Federal Government will direct its priorities at enriching its most precious resource—its people.

President Clinton's economic plan is a manifesto challenging everyone—the rich, the middle class and the poor—to join a revolution to chart a new path to the future. Republican trickle-down economic policies—which were repudiated by 62 percent of the voters in November—are not a viable option. Nor is gridlock—the new "G" in GOP.

I call on my Republican colleagues to hear the call of the country and join us in changing government by enacting President Clinton's proposals. I challenge my Republican col-

leagues to "lead, follow or get out of the way." This country's economic future cannot be held hostage any longer by the Republican Party.

THERE THEY GO AGAIN

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I recommend the following article, by former President Ronald Reagan, from the New York Times of February 18. It sets forth the political philosophy that I think the vast majority of the American people espouse.

We can all agree with his statement, "The fact is people are not taxed too little, the problem is the government spends too much."

In the TEFFERA tax increase of 1982, Congress promised \$3 in spending cuts for every \$1 of tax increases. The Democratic-controlled House gave the American people the tax increases, but not the spending cuts. In fact we got \$3 in spending increases for every \$1 of new taxes.

Not only is this article sound political philosophy, it is sound reasoning based on experience. In 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1990, we were promised spending cuts with proposals for new taxes. But every time we get the new taxes, we get more spending and no cuts.

That is what the liberals call change. More of the same old policy that has taxed and spent America into a \$4 trillion dollar national debt.

The Government must cut spending before it has the right to ask the American people for a tax increase. Until our Democratic-controlled Government is sensitized to this fact, the hard working people of our country will continue to be stung by more taxes, more spending, and higher deficits.

I recommend the following op-ed to all:

THERE THEY GO AGAIN

(By Ronald Reagan)

LOS ANGELES.—Less than one month ago, our nation showed the world the strength of our democratic system with the peaceful transfer of Presidential power from one elected citizen to another and, incidentally, from one political party to another. While it is no secret that I would have preferred a different scenario that day, I have great respect for our constitutional system and would like to support our new President.

I had every intention of holding back any comments on the new Administration until it was well in place and its policies became clear. Unfortunately, the policies are already becoming alarmingly clear. With campaign promises dropping like autumn leaves, I can't refrain any longer.

"First, we're going to raise the taxes on the people that did well in the 1980's," the Clinton Administration says. Did I hear that right? I'm afraid so! Do they really believe that those who have worked hard and been successful should somehow be punished for it? Is success in the 1980's, or any time for that matter, supposed to be something we as Americans are to be embarrassed about?

I hate to confuse their economic thinking with a few facts, but if they were to look at the 1980's, they would find that America experienced its longest period of peacetime

economic expansion in our history. They would find that America led the world out of a global economic recession and that our economy was the envy of virtually every other nation. They would see that we created nearly 19 million new jobs for Americans of all income levels. And it may shock the Clinton administration to discover that most of the economic gains of the 1980's were made by low- and middle-income citizens, not the wealthiest Americans.

Earlier this week, President Clinton said, "I know we have learned the hard lessons of the 1980's." I didn't realize they were so hard to learn. The fundamental lesson of the 1980's was that when you cut taxes for everyone, people have the incentive to work harder and invest, to make a better life for themselves and their families.

If the new Administration doesn't want to look back as far as the 1980's, maybe it will at least look back at the summer of 1992. Candidate Bill Clinton was promising that, if elected, he would provide a tax cut for the middle class. Now, in less than one month of his Presidency, that promise of a tax cut has not only been broken but it has been reversed into a tax increase for middle-income workers.

During the campaign, Bill Clinton said he would tax only the very rich. Last week, he defined this category as those making \$200,000 a year. On Monday, the definition came down to \$100,000 and now the "very rich" seems to be anyone making \$30,000 a year.

Somehow, as the Administration raises everyone's taxes, it wants us to take comfort in knowing that others are getting theirs raised even more. Unfortunately, that kind of "comfort" doesn't put food on the table of the hard-working middle class, buy new shoes for the kids or make it easier to pay the mortgage, let alone put some money aside for savings. The fact is, every dollar the politicians take back to Washington means less spending power for average Americans and more opportunity for the Federal bureaucracy to waste money.

We must also listen for the sound of the other shoe to drop: the Clintons' health program. This will almost certainly involve proposals for another round of taxes later this year, and you can bet those won't be levied on a handful of millionaires.

In the Middle Ages, it was believed that alchemists could turn base metals into gold. Now it appears that alchemists in President Clinton's Administration hope to turn a huge tax increase into economic growth. Alchemy didn't work then and it won't work now. Taxes have never succeeded in promoting economic growth. More often than not, they have led to greater economic downturns.

In his campaign, candidate Clinton described himself as a "new Democrat," implying that there would be no more tax-and-spend dogma, no social engineering, no class warfare pitting one group against another. This week, however, he has begun to sound like an "old Democrat." That's the kind who does not understand one simple fact: the problem is not that the people are taxed too little, the problem is that the Government spends too much.

Until President Clinton and the liberals in Congress accept that principle and act accordingly, I'm afraid we are headed for a repeat of the late 1970's. And that is something we can all live without.

No one can dispute that the enormous budget deficit is a major threat to the economic security of our country. But let us re-

member that deficits are caused by spending. By the very terms of our Constitution, only Congress has the power to spend.

For more than four decades, one party, the Democratic party, has controlled the House of Representatives. The solution to the deficit problem is not to ask heavily taxed working Americans to "sacrifice" even more.

It's the big-spending liberals controlling the Congress who need to show some restraint and "sacrifice" a few of the pork-barrel measures they've been slipping past the taxpayers for far too long. Only when the Clinton Administration and Congress summon the will to put the brakes on Federal spending will they get the deficit under control.

While I'm flattered that President Clinton admits to taking a page out of my communications plan, I wish he'd use it to sell an economic program of growth and expansion, not the failed liberal policies of the past.

Just as positive signs of economic recovery are appearing, Mr. President, please don't blow it. Although it goes back well before the 1980's, may I offer you the advice of the 14th century Arab historian Ibn Khaldun, who said: "At the beginning of the empire, the tax rates were low and the revenues were high. At the end of the empire, the tax rates were high and the revenues were low."

And, no, I did not personally know Ibn Khaldun, although we may have had some friends in common!

THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Federal Home Loan Bank Modernization Act of 1993 with Chairman STEVE NEAL of the House Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institutions. The Federal Home Loan Bank System plays an essential role in the delivery of housing finance. And today, as Congress considers the administration's proposal for community development banks and the apparent need for increased community-based lending, the Federal Home Loan Bank System is often mentioned as one of many existing Federal programs that fuels community development.

The Federal Home Loan Bank System dates back to 1932 when 12 regional banks were first established. The composition and responsibility of the FHLB System has changed dramatically over the past 60 years. Prior to the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA], the Federal Home Loan Bank Board served the thrift industry as a regulator, the Board, as an insurer [Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation], and as a provider of funds—the regional banks. FIRREA transferred the role of regulator to the Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS] and the role of insurer to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC]. Today the surviving FHLB System consists of 12 regional banks that provide loans to member savings and loans, commercial and community bankers, credit unions and insurance companies for the purpose of financing residential housing. The System also

finances programs for affordable housing and community investment, provides interest rate risk management, and contributes annual funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC].

The FHLB System already plays a successful and active role in financing community lending and affordable housing. Two programs were created by FIRREA: the Affordable Housing Program [AHP] and the Community Investment Program [CIP]. The AHP program provides low-cost funds for member institutions to finance affordable housing, and the CIP program supports loans made by members to community-based organizations involved in commercial and economic development activities to benefit low-income neighborhoods and areas.

Regrettably, the FHLB System's profitability has been steadily declining since the enactment of FIRREA. The most significant reason for the decline is that the membership in the System was historically, and is currently, geared predominantly toward the savings and loan industry. The number of savings and loans has dropped from 2,934 at the time of FIRREA, to less than 2,000 today. More importantly, while savings & loans once dominated the housing finance industry, today commercial and community bankers have now steadily outpaced them. These new players in housing-related finance are also rapidly joining the FHLB System. Back in the summer of 1989, when Congress was finalizing FIRREA, there were 3,217 members of the FHLB System, almost entirely savings and loans. Today, there are 3,643 members of the FHLB System, 2,310 savings and loans and 1,333 banks, credit unions and insurance companies.

At first glance, these numbers are deceiving. But a closer look shows that this is a shrinking system. The asset size of the exiting savings and loans is dramatically higher than the asset size of the entering banks, credit unions and insurance companies. The typical profile of a new FHLB member is a community/commercial banker with \$100 to \$200 million in total assets, and 30–35 percent of that figure in residential mortgage-related assets. The problem confronting these new members is that the borrowing ratios within the FHLB System make the cost of advances prohibitively high for nonsavings and loans. In other words, the existing rules contain inequities and work to actually discourage nonthrift members from borrowing from the FHLB System for home lending in their local communities.

Throughout the 102d Congress, several efforts were made to address the condition, the role, and the future of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, passed in the final days of the 101st Congress, required the House Banking Committee to report legislation by September 15, 1991, to ensure the continued financial safety and soundness of the three housing-related GSE's: The Federal National Mortgage Corporation, or Fannie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Bank System, or the FHLB System.

The Treasury Department, GAO, and CBO all completed studies on GSE's during 1990 and 1991. While the House and Senate

worked on GSE legislation throughout 1991 and 1992, the debate focused almost entirely on Fannie and Freddie, and not on the FHLB System. In fact, for the purposes of the FHLB System, the final GSE legislation, which was wrapped into last year's Housing Reauthorization, merely calls for another study of the FHLB System by April of 1993.

The studies generated by last year's Housing bill promise to provide further analysis and additional information on the FHLB's governance, membership, community development, products and services, and capital.

The legislation Congressman NEAL and I are introducing modernizes the FHLB System by addressing the two major factors that negatively impact the System's earnings today: unequal membership rules and the fixed Refcorp contribution. Refcorp is the Resolution Funding Corporation created in FIRREA to provide funds to the RTC. Under FIRREA, the Federal Home Bank System is to make a fixed contribution of \$300 million every year to Refcorp.

Consider the effect of this fixed contribution when the earnings of the System have fallen from \$1.8 billion in 1989, to \$1.43 billion in 1990, to \$1.15 billion in 1991, to just under \$900 million in 1992. Our proposal limits the impact of this assessment on the earnings of the System, while not causing any Federal budgetary consequence or shortfall.

Specifically, the Baker/Neal proposal: first, equalizes all membership rules and creates systemwide voluntary membership for all Federal insured and federally regulated depository institutions—as well as insurance companies, permitted under existing law to be members; second, converts the FHLB System's fixed \$300 million Refcorp contribution to the lesser of 20 percent of systemwide earnings or \$300 million—to the extent that 20 percent does not provide \$300 million, any shortfall is to be made by a Federal Housing Finance Board assessment on all depository institutions insured by the SAI; and third, studies the feasibility of creating an affiliate membership for mortgage bankers and State housing finance agencies.

While 3 days of hearings—June 9, 10, 11—were held last year on our Baker/Neal proposal and the Federal Home Loan Bank System, a markup was never scheduled for the bill in committee. It is my hope that the House Banking Committee will give this legislation serious consideration during the First Session of the 103d Congress.

The Baker/Neal bill revitalizes the Federal Home Loan Bank System; improves the availability of housing-related finance for member institutions; and bolsters the existing affordable housing program and community investment program. I welcome you to join us in this effort to improve the availability of housing finance and the opportunity of home ownership for all Americans.

KEEPING BUSINESS IN MIND

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues had an opportunity to read

the following article from the Wall Street Journal. I think that the article points out the importance of small business and how detrimental the latest tax proposals are to the survival of small business.

TREAT BUSINESS AS YOUR PARTNER, MR. PRESIDENT

(By Hugh Aaron)

When I started out in business, I had a mortgaged house and an automobile owned mostly by the finance company. When I sold my business almost 20 years later, I owned two houses and two cars, had a substantial nest egg and no debt. It pains me to think what enormous amounts in taxes my company, my employees and I paid the government—federal, state and local—during those years. In essence the government was a silent partner taking its share of every dollar we earned. We were the veritable goose that laid the golden egg.

So long as my company was permitted to keep enough of its profits for working capital, growth and a comfortable income for its employees, I had no complaint. But whenever the government changed the rules adversely, insisting, for example, that I hire a mix of people corresponding to that of the local population, I limited our employment growth. I felt competence alone should be the measure by which someone is hired.

When the government continued to tax dividends (after considering a cut in this tax), we simply paid no dividends and instead put the money into tax-free and tax-deferred employee benefits. And when the government increased the capital-gains tax in 1986, I rushed to sell my company before the new increased schedule would take effect. Furthermore, after paying corporate income taxes at 50% for years, I finally decided it wasn't worth it any longer.

On the other hand, whenever the government allowed me to retain more of our profits or gave me an inducement to invest, I responded as if in lock step to its purpose. As a result of tax incentives I installed anti-pollution equipment, purchased state-of-the-art machinery, developed new products and established an ESOP. Indeed, I took advantage of government guarantees—through the Small Business Administration—to borrow essential capital for starting the business. The risk the government took by that small gesture was redeemed a thousand times.

My reactions as a businessman to government policy were fairly transparent. That is, I reacted positively to everything the government did that benefited my company, and negatively to everything the government did that hurt my company. My behavior made perfect sense.

Those things the government did that benefited my company led to more growth, the hiring of additional employees and the payment of more taxes than before. I also observed that those things the government did that hurt my company led to stagnation (if not decline), the laying off or dismissal of employees and a reduced tax burden—in some instances zero taxes.

What the government often did to raise revenue simply didn't make sense—it ended up costing both business and government coffers. As an entrepreneur, I found it difficult to fathom why the government did things that hurt my company when the net result was to reduce its take. And when I heard politicians—as I hear them again today—talk of raising taxes to pay for this or that or to reduce the deficit, I suspected they didn't realize they were stifling the entrepreneurial spirit and trashing the very

wellspring of the government's income. From my entrepreneurial vantage point, I felt they should have done just the opposite.

The reason for such blindness to this obvious cause and effect may be that our politicians don't think like businesspeople, nor do they appreciate what motivates them. They may understand intellectually how entrepreneurs think, but they don't believe it in their hearts. Even those politicians who have been in business seem to forsake their entrepreneurial psychology once in office. They choose to ignore it because of immediate political considerations such as getting re-elected.

I would urge every officeholder, from the president on down, to ask how he or she would react to a particular tax or regulation were he or she in business. No effort of the imagination is needed, because the response is universal. All of us will increase our risk if the payoff is better and reduce our risk if it isn't. And the willingness to risk brings on successes that enrich the people and government alike.

The decisions I made for my company were living proof of this precept. We were not the exception but the rule. Our business was but a small tax engine that contributed to the government's coffers. Multiply our typical reaction to government policy by that of every intelligent business manager in America, and the means by which our government can raise (or reduce) revenue is evident. How simple it is.

THE FLORIDIAN PASSENGER RAIL SERVICE REESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my colleague from the State of Indiana, Representative FRANK MCCLOSKEY, to announce the introduction of the Floridian Passenger Rail Service Reestablishment Act of 1993, a bill to require AMTRAK to begin the Chicago, IL to Jacksonville, FL passenger rail service via the cities of Evansville, IN, Nashville and Chattanooga, TN, and Atlanta, GA.

In 1973, AMTRAK phased out their Floridian route for reasons other than ridership. Today, the lack of a Midwestern-Southeast route is a major gap in the AMTRAK system. The route, if realized, would be the second largest in ridership behind the Washington, DC-Boston route.

It's absolutely imperative that we fund the restoration of the Floridian to provide passenger rail service to 11.5 million people who live in the numerous cities along the proposed route and, at the same time, give a substantial economic boost to both the Midwest and Southeast portions of the United States.

In addition, getting people out of their cars and out of airports would help relieve the current stress on our transportation infrastructure. And since AMTRAK is an energy efficient and environmentally benign alternative, it would promote cleaner air and conserve precious energy resources.

Specifically, our legislation requires AMTRAK to begin operation of regular passenger service from Chicago to Jacksonville by Janu-

ary 1, 1996, in time for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, GA. In addition, the legislation declares that the startup costs for reestablishing the Floridian would be shared between the Federal and State governments. Finally, the legislation authorizes such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1994 through 1996 to start up passenger rail service.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enjoys broad bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

SUPPORT FOR ARMENIANS IN THEIR HOUR OF NEED

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues and the American public, as defenders of freedom and democracy, to take up the call of the Armenian people, a people living on the brink of starvation, trying to survive sub-freezing winter temperatures without heat, human beings on the verge of losing hope for survival, let alone freedom and democracy.

In a conflict which dates back to the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and territorial decisions made by Stalin in 1923, the long suppressed antagonisms of the Armenian and Azerbaijani people came to the fore with the advent of glasnost in 1985. It was during that period when anti-Armenian violence erupted in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait. Now the conflict has escalated to the point where the entire populations of towns and villages in Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia and threatened with extinction. Azerbaijan has imposed a blockade that has resulted in an alarming increase in the mortality rate among the elderly and newborn infants. This blockade has resulted in a once-proud people living in pre-medieval circumstances.

The United States cannot sit idly by and permit the mass extinction of an entire population. Just as we have risen to the occasion in Africa, and just as the administration is considering joint action with our allies to assist the endangered populations of the former Yugoslavia, we need to take a fresh look at the situation in the Transcaucasus and ask ourselves whether we can play a constructive role in ending this conflict. The United Nations has already taken preliminary steps by issuing emergency appeals for humanitarian assistance. The United Nations can work with the Turkish Government to open relief corridors. The United Nations can also provide a neutral venue for direct negotiations between the combatant parties.

The United States and all law-abiding nations have a responsibility to provide immediate relief to the region to avert starvation and mass extinction. In addition, the United States through strict enforcement of the Freedom Support Act, should pressure the Azerbaijani government to end its blockade and enter into meaningful negotiations. And finally, Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues in the House of Representatives to consider and

pass House Resolution 86, introduced recently by my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. BONIOR, as a co-sponsor of this important resolution, I think its passage would set the stage for concerted action on the part of the Clinton administration to seek a lasting and just settlement.

IN MEMORY OF BLANCHETTE H.
ROCKEFELLER

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my very deep condolences to the family of Blanchette H. Rockefeller, who passed away Sunday, November 29, at age 83. An extraordinary chapter in American philanthropy and public service has come to a close.

Mrs. Rockefeller, the widow of John D. Rockefeller III provided a unique quality of leadership and inspiration for the arts and humanities for more than 40 years. While most closely associated with the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, which she served as president and chairman, she also shared her late husband's interests in Asian art and American works. Her philanthropic involvements, which included numerous educational and cultural institutions, also extended into the public arena. Her service on the National Council on the Humanities and the New York State Council on the Arts was accompanied by a remarkable personal campaign to encourage Government and corporate support for the arts and the humanities. In her frequent visits to Capitol Hill, Mrs. Rockefeller brought insight, charm and grace to discussions of policy and budget issues. She appealed effectively across party and ideological lines and proved an invaluable spokesperson at a time when support for cultural institutions was seriously threatened by budget cuts. Mrs. Rockefeller's warmth, thoughtfulness, generosity, and modesty were endearing qualities that will be long remembered by those privileged to know her. My wife Heather and I send our deepest sympathies to her son, Senator JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV of West Virginia and to her daughters Sandra Ferry of Massachusetts, Hope Aldrich of New Mexico, and Alida R. Messinger of Minnesota. Our prayers go out to each of them.

MAJOR OIL COMPANY SUPPORTS
CORPORATE, BTU TAXES

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, President Bill Clinton has challenged Congress and taxpayers to put the Nation's fiscal affairs in order. To that end the energy industry has been asked to be responsible for a major piece of the President's plan—the Btu tax proposal.

I want my colleagues to become aware of one company that stands to be hit hard from

the Btu and corporate tax increases proposed by the President has decided to take a tough stand for the future of our country.

Lodwick M. Cook, chairman of Arco announced recently the company supports the corporate tax rate increase and the concept of an energy tax. I would ask that a copy of Arco's press release containing Mr. Cook's remarks be placed in the RECORD:

ARCO CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT'S CORPORATE TAX INCREASE, CONCEPT OF BTU TAX ON ENERGY; URGES LARGER CUTS IN FEDERAL SPENDING

LOS ANGELES.—ARCO chairman and chief executive officer Lodwick M. Cook today announced ARCO's support of President Clinton's proposed corporate tax increase and the concept of a BTU tax on energy.

"We urge that every effort be made to streamline the energy tax plan to avoid clutter, confusion, and an expensive bureaucracy to administer it," Cook said. He also called upon the Administration and Congress to seek even greater deficit reduction through deeper cuts in federal spending.

In a statement issued by ARCO, Cook said: "Recognizing the need for all Americans to share the burden of deficit reduction, ARCO supports President Clinton's proposed 2-percent corporate tax increase and the concept of a BTU tax on energy.

"These tax increases will be costly to ARCO and to consumers. Nevertheless, by spreading the cost throughout the economy as the President proposes, we believe that no single sector of the economy or region of the country will be unfairly burdened.

"We urge the Administration and Congress to work vigorously to reduce federal spending even beyond the levels currently being discussed. Without very significant spending reductions, it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to achieve the deficit reductions that are necessary or to gain the support of the American people."

BICYCLE PART DUTY SUSPENSION

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues, Representatives DUNCAN, GORDON, HOBSON, POSHARD, and SUNDQUIST, I am introducing legislation to renew the suspension of regular U.S. customs duties on certain bicycle parts. The regular duties on bicycle parts not manufactured in the United States have been suspended since 1971, but were reinstated beginning in January after the last Congress failed to pass a miscellaneous tariff bill. The bill would also amend the Foreign-Trade Zones Act to reinstate the exemption for bicycle parts from the special customs treatment generally available to merchandise in foreign trade zones. This exemption, which has been linked to bicycle part duty suspension legislation since 1984, also expired at the end of last year.

The bipartisan sponsorship of this legislation is testament to the critical role that it plays for a small but valuable American industry. American bicycle manufacturers have had to withstand successive waves of foreign competition—first from Japan, then from Taiwan and Korea, and most recently, from China. The in-

dustry's success in meeting this competition has been attributable, in significant part, to Congress' decision two decades ago to suspend the regular import duties on the considerable number of bicycle parts that are not manufactured in the United States. With no domestic production of these parts to protect, these tariffs only imposed on U.S. manufacturers additional costs that were not faced by their foreign competitors. By eliminating these unnecessary costs, this duty suspension legislation has not only improved the competitiveness of U.S. bike manufacturers, but also has preserved the primary market for those firms still engaged in the manufacture of other bicycle parts in this country. The welfare of these remaining U.S. parts producers was further advanced by the enactment in 1984 of legislation denying foreign-trade zone benefits to imported bicycle parts.

We have often debated on this very floor, a variety of measures designed to level the playing field for U.S. industries. We have passed antidumping and countervailing duty laws, section 201, and three different variants of the section 301 remedy. Our overall competitiveness clearly depends upon having these potent weapons in our arsenal. But it also depends upon simpler, more basic policies. It is critically important for the tariff regimes confronting our industries to encourage domestic manufacturing, rather than penalize it. But unfortunately, the preferred avenue for adjusting tariff rates—the GATT's system of irregular multilateral tariff negotiations—cannot always keep pace with changes in international trade patterns. Trade shifts can transform tariffs that were originally imposed to protect domestic industries into measures that penalize domestic industries and assist their foreign competitors. This is plain backward. It is Congress' responsibility to step in such cases. If we wait for the GATT process to make the necessary changes, whole industries could be permanently crippled during the 10 years or more between negotiating rounds.

Eliminating import duties on materials and components that are not produced in the United States, but that are essential to the manufacturing operations of U.S. industries, while at the same time maintaining in full force and effect the duties on manufacturing inputs that are still domestically available, is just common sense. This kind of policy assists our manufacturing industries by making their finished products more price competitive with imports and by preserving their remaining network of domestic suppliers. It is just such a policy that underlies the bill we are offering today. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues and look forward to its prompt passage.

THE MODERN PRESIDENCY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues had an opportunity to read the following article in the Washington Post last Friday. I think that this is an excellent analysis

and it sums up the Presidency of Bill Clinton in a very accurate manner.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 19, 1993]

STAMPEDE FOR STATISM

(By George F. Will)

At the end of the worst first month of a modern presidency, there lingers, in fading echo, the word "covenant." That word, which candidate Clinton used to describe the relationship he wanted between government and citizenry, means, in a democracy, a solemn promise to keep promises.

The fraying of Clinton's covenant with the electorate is pertinent to this question: Which president does Clinton resemble? Not Kennedy, whose tax cut ignited a boom. Rather, Clinton resembles the two presidents of his politically formative years, Johnson and Nixon.

Clinton's conduct since the campaign marks his campaign as the most disingenuous since at least 1964, when Johnson disguised his intentions regarding Vietnam. Also, Clinton's plans for expanding government's graspingness and bossiness resemble Johnson's.

And Nixon's, whose administration oversaw explosive growth of the regulatory state. Nixon's wage and price controls (Clinton is contemplating control-by-edict of prices in the health care field) were the most radical extension of federal power into economic life since the 1930s.

One economic promise about which Clinton remains punctilious is one he should abandon—his promise to stimulate the economy, which is surging. What is breathtaking about Clinton's pork-laden stimulus package—fine tuning tax credits, grants for state and local governments, Amtrak, road repairs—is its banality. For this you do not need to go to Oxford, you just need to have gone to sleep 20 years ago.

His larger program—tax increases, defense cuts, domestic spending increases, "administrative efficiencies," proposed domestic cuts, most of which will not materialize—hardly amounts to "re-inventing government." (The myriad tax increases now proposed are just hors d'oeuvres for the administration. New York Times headline, Feb. 17: "2-Dozen New Taxes Weighed to Pay for U.S. Health Care.") Evidence of Clinton's tepid enthusiasm for cutting spending: He talked for 61 minutes Wednesday evening without finding time to revisit his old endorsement of line-item veto.

George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's spokesman, promises a "reversal of Reaganism." Reaganism: a record 93 months of growth, low inflation, declining interest rates and unemployment, almost 19 million new jobs, exports nearly doubled, one-third increase in real GNP. Clinton may indeed keep his promise to reverse this.

Still, Clinton has worked one miracle: Several million Americans overnight have joined the ranks of the rich. He says that the proof that he plans to tax mostly "the rich" is the fact that 70 percent of the increases will fall on families earning more than \$100,000. Well. A mid-level head nurse in the Northeast earns \$47,000. If her husband is a New York City school principal, his starting salary was \$69,776. Clinton says it is time such people paid for their opulence.

The modern presidency, devoted to incessant manipulation of public opinion, manufactures ersatz crises to hold the public's attention. Hence Clinton's over-heated rhetoric about America's "decline."

Japan's economy is reeling. Germany's growth rate has lagged behind America's

since the 1970s, and its GNP is shrinking. Both Britain and France have double-digit unemployment. A growing majority of jobs in advanced countries are in service industries, and America's service sector is much the most productive in the world. In spite of the Carter stagflation and the Bush recession, real per capita after-tax income has increased 34 percent in 20 years. America's estimated 25 percent share of the world's total product is about what it was in 1965; and in 1938; and 1900.

Why, then, the rhetoric about decline? To stampe the public to accept more statism. But there is one real decline that Clinton's program should reverse: that of the GOP.

Conservatism's vitality is linked to the public's disgust with the political class. Clinton's multiplying apostasies from his campaign themes and promises—from all that was supposed to define a "new Democrat"—are, to say no more, not calculated to enhance the reputation of the political class.

Furthermore, Clinton's agenda of metasizing government propels Republicans back to Reaganism from Bushism. Consider, again, Clinton's stimulus. If government raises \$X billions in new taxes and sends out an equal amount of billions in "stimulus," the result is not, as Democrats see it, a wash. Rather, the result is "progressive," because government has gained yet more ground in reducing the scope of private choice and increasing the permeation of life by politics. That is the liberalism of "new Democrats," as of old ones.

Will Congress cooperate? Perhaps. But the House in which Clinton spoke Wednesday evening is composed of 435 members, all of whom did better than Clinton's 42.9 percent in November. Fifteen of them ran unopposed, 104 won more than 70 percent of the vote; 252 got more than 60 percent; the average of those who won against opposition was 63.1 percent, substantially better than even Clinton's 53.4 percent of the two-party vote. They may not defer to his political judgment.

All of them will face the voters again in 20 months. Most of them probably understand that if Clinton had said four months ago what he is saying now, he would still be living in Little Rock.

REMARKS IN HONOR OF DR. JOHN BABEL, JR., SUPERINTENDENT FAIRVIEW PARK SCHOOLS

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. John Babel, Jr., a man whose commitment to his community, his State, and his country has been confirmed time and again through his service as superintendent of Fairview Park Schools, his various appointments in several Ohio school systems, and his service as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

After graduating from Cornell University in 1961, John Babel joined the U.S. Army where he earned the rank of lieutenant, serving as an assistant adjutant and training officer. His entry into the education field began soon after leaving the Army in 1963. Through the years he has proven himself to be a dedicated teacher, an outstanding administrator, and a gifted student, earning his Ph.D in 1970 from Ohio State University.

Mr. Babel has invested 25 years of his life improving Ohio's schools and education systems and I am grateful that his professional journey led him to Fairview Park. As the Representative for Fairview Park I have had a chance to see Dr. Babel's work first hand, and his accomplishments are numerous and impressive to say the least.

When Mr. Babel first arrived, the Fairview Park school system, like many school systems in this country, was facing higher costs, smaller budgets, declining enrollment and a long list of daunting challenges. None of these problems discouraged John. To his credit, he rolled up his sleeves and set his sights on the long overdue reorganization of his school district. He consolidated, closing two elementary buildings in response to declining enrollment. He conserved, using one of these empty buildings to begin a self-sustaining day care center. He raised revenues, orchestrating the passage of five school levies in order to fund essential educational services, and he invested in our children, in our future.

Dr. Babel spent a great deal of time reviewing and spearheading innovative and effective curriculum programs. I'd like to take a moment to share with you just a few of the results. Under his direction advanced placement courses were brought to Fairview Park. Students who have taken advantage of these classes have at times earned enough advanced placement credit to allow them to enter college at a sophomore level. In addition, he initiated a gifted and talented student program to challenge students of exceptional ability, and to concentrate on the development of their intellectual skills. Under John's leadership, programs for learning disabled students were expanded, student testing programs were revised to include periodic competency testing, and a preschool program that has become a model for the State was introduced.

One thing John learned through his experience is that effective education does not rest solely in the hands of schools. He recognized that success is dependent on the ability of students, teachers, parents, administrators, and the community as a whole to communicate and work together. Many of his initiatives embrace this vision.

The Public Information Program for example, was adopted in order to keep the community informed and involved in the school system, its plans, its accomplishments and even its failures. Another example of cooperation and communication can be found in the team for educational action. This program brings administrators together with teachers in an attempt to work through problems and discuss ideas. These programs, like so many others Dr. Babel has initiated, are aimed at making the educational process successful.

The brief synopsis of John Babel's achievements in the Fairview Park City schools does not adequately describe the enormous contribution he has made to education. Perhaps I can describe the magnitude of his contributions by remembering the words of English philosopher Herbert Spencer who said, "Education has for its object the formation of character." It is often said that our children are our future and I can't think of a nobler cause than shaping the character of our future.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Dr. John Babel's retirement I rise on behalf of the grate-

ful students, teachers, parents, and entire community of Fairview Park to extend to this great educator our deepest appreciation for his service, and to wish him health and happiness for years to come.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE
FOR ALL STUDENTS ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Educational Excellence for All Students Act of 1993, a bill to stimulate systemic educational reform throughout our Nation's schools in order to assist our Nation in meeting the national education goals.

Over the past few years, the subject of education reform has received a great deal of attention. During the last Congress, in response to the America 2000 legislation proposed by President Bush, the Committee on Education and Labor held several days of hearings on the subject of education reform, after which we drafted the Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act. Although this legislation, through a series of events, became a partisan issue, the idea of education reform did not.

This year, we are going to make changes to the majority of our elementary and secondary education programs, changes which will hopefully allow them to become part of systemic education reform efforts in States and school districts across the country. However, after listening to witnesses earlier this month speak on educational reform and how it relates to our existing programs, I felt that such changes would not be enough to generate the type of reforms necessary to assist our students in meeting the national education goals.

As a result, I am introducing an education reform bill which I believe will stimulate States and local school districts to undertake dramatic education reform efforts. This bill is modeled on the school reform legislation that Mr. KILDEE and myself introduced last year, H.R. 3320, the original Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act.

The first title of this new bill authorizes the National Education Goals Panel, authorizes the National Education Standards and Assessment Council [NESAC] to facilitate the creation of voluntary world class standards and assessments, and authorizes a National Commission on the Status of Preschool Children. The Education Goals Panel and NESAC were part of last year's reform proposal. The National Commission on the Status of Preschool Children is a new provision, the purpose of which is to develop a framework for assessing goal No. 1—school readiness—and oversee the development and administration of a national assessment of school readiness along the lines of NAEP.

Title II of the bill is a modified version of last year's Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act and provides funds to the States and local school districts for purposes of systemic education reform. It has, however, been streamlined to eliminate some of the burdensome procedural portions of the bill and to simplify

the process through which States and local school districts would apply for grants. The goal here is to set the stage for major reform of the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act later this year.

The final title of the bill deals with flexibility. For many years, we have heard from school districts that there are a variety of Federal regulations which prevent them from developing creative education programs. This section allows States and local districts to apply for waivers from such regulations as long as they indicate how the funds will be used to improve academic achievement for all students and continue to serve students currently eligible for services under such programs. Such waivers could play a very important role in providing schools the flexibility to develop truly innovative education reform plans.

Mr. Speaker, the time is now for our Nation to make the changes in its education system necessary to allow our students to receive the best possible education. This is not a partisan issue. We all need to work together to produce the best possible education reform bill. If we do not, there is no way our students will meet the national education goals in this decade.

YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP AND
CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, last week in his State of the Union Address, President Clinton challenged this Congress and the American people to defy the barriers of status quo in return for more innovative, productive Federal initiatives. Today I am introducing two such proposals which will help American public schools move into the 21st century.

Global economic competition has placed even more pressure in our educational system to properly educate and train our work force. But almost monthly, there is a new report pointing to the decline of skills and educational achievements among American youth. For the past decade, educational reformers on both ends of the political spectrum have advocated either spending more money or offering private school vouchers as a panacea for our failing educational system. Instead of these traditional solutions, I am proposing that we encourage creation of new and different public schools and also that we allow non-college-bound students to acquire work skills before high school graduation.

My first bill, The Public School Redefinition Act of 1993, offers a reasonable alternative to the controversial private school choice proposal.

Charter schools legislation will encourage teachers, parents and communities to establish new public schools, determine the length of the school day and school year, create their own curriculum and administrate their schools. These charter schools will be public schools. They must be non-sectarian, may not charge tuition, and may not discriminate in their admissions.

Public school choice is an option now available in a growing number of States and is supported by a majority of Americans. However, what choice is there if a majority of public schools offer the same curriculum, teaching methods and other educational components? It is unlikely that there will be more public school choices as long as there is only one organization that is allowed to offer public education.

The second piece of legislation, The Youth Apprenticeship Act, will improve the skills and productivity of American workers by offering a high-quality educational alternative to non-college bound youth.

There is a terrible gap—in job prospects and wages earned—between workers who have a college education and those who only finish high school. This is certainly attributable to the inadequate education that Americans are receiving in elementary and secondary education.

In addition, this decline in wages and job prospects is due to the single-minded, college-prep focus of our current educational system. Unlike most of our leading competitor nations, we have no national system of high academic standards for the non-college bound nor do we have any comprehensive secondary school program for connecting education to training and training to a job.

To improve the skills of the no-college bound it is crucial that we develop a comprehensive, national youth apprenticeship program. President Clinton has called for apprenticeship programs in every State in the country. I believe my legislation can provide a useful model for this effort.

Aristotle said that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth. If the American fate is to regain our preeminence in the world economy, we must make fundamental change in our educational system. These legislative initiatives will encourage that change.

ROBBING THE POOR TO GIVE TO
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will restore basic fairness in the Tax Code for farmworkers, and at the same time, help relieve small family farmers from another round of endless paperwork.

Specifically, I am introducing legislation that prohibits Federal income taxes from being collected on farmworkers who are not covered under minimum wage laws. This is a very targeted approach. It simply corrects an inequity in our tax law that impacts only those people at the bottom of the economic ladder.

By freeing up these low-income workers, we are also freeing up countless hours of paperwork for small family farmers. This is a win for the small family farmer and a win for our farmworkers.

For more than half a century, farmworkers have been exempt from income tax withholding requirements. Wages of farmworkers are generally so low that few of them can be expected to incur any Federal tax liability.

But in 1989, as the Congress searched for more revenues to meet its deficit target, Congress turned to the farmworker to score some quick money. The only problem was that almost all of that money is borrowed.

Thanks to that 1989 law, Congress has now ensured that a small number of farmworkers will have 15 percent of their pay reduced each year, even if they do not owe those taxes.

Congress never intended to run the Federal Government from the taxes of individuals at the bottom of the economic ladder. It is clear to me that Congress made a mistake back in 1989 and it must be corrected.

That is why I am introducing legislation designed to protect those workers who are most vulnerable—those individuals who are not even protected by the minimum wage laws.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me to restore basic fairness in the Tax Code, help those at the lowest end of the economic ladder, and free small family farmers from more bureaucratic busy work.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR MERCHANT MARINERS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to provide reemployment rights for merchant mariners who serve in war, times of national emergency, or special maritime mobilizations needs.

During Operation Desert Storm, seamen who were otherwise able and willing to serve on Ready Reserve Force vessels could not do so because their jobs were not guaranteed after the war. This is in direct contrast to the reemployment rights for members of the Reserve components of the armed services.

Mr. Speaker, this situation can not be permitted to continue. We were fortunate to find enough seamen during the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations who were able to serve. But in the future we may not be so lucky. The Congress needs to ensure that anyone who wants to serve their Nation in the times of need be provided the job protection they deserve.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in this important effort.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WETLANDS SIMPLIFICATION ACT

HON. JIM BUNNING
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Wetlands Simplification Act to reduce the number of agencies that have jurisdiction over determining agricultural wetlands.

Currently, four different agencies have oversight authority over wetlands. The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], the Soil Conservation Service [SCS], the Army Corps of Engineers and the Fish and Wildlife Service

can all issue different determinations on agricultural wetlands. The bureaucratic red tape faced by American farmers and ranchers is far too confusing.

The Wetlands Simplification Act would give the SCS, in consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, the authority to identify wetlands and develop mitigation and restoration plans concerning wetlands on agricultural lands. With 3,000 offices nationwide, the SCS has considerable expertise and has a long history of working with farmers to protect soil and water resources.

The bill does not intend to reduce the oversight authority over wetlands. It simply will make the SCS the "one-stop shop" for American farmers and ranchers.

THE LIMON FAMILY OF AUSTIN: AN AMERICAN SUCCESS

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues the story of another achievement of the renowned Limon family of Austin.

The Limon family celebrated another major milestone Tuesday, when Alicia Limon and some of her family members initiated a new enterprise on East Seventh Street in Austin, TX, in the shadows of the majestic State Capitol.

The new Limon Family Restaurant and Bakery was host to more than 1,000 well-wishers who stopped by to share in the unique spirit of camaraderie and love that has typified this family for the past seven decades.

Who would have known all those decades ago, when Jose and Bernade Limon came from Mexico and settled in the Austin area, that theirs would become a premier family in Austin? Who would have known way back in the early part of this century that among their offspring and extended family would be doctors, lawyers, business people like Alice, and even a mayor pro tem of the city of Austin, the Honorable John Trevino?

This outstanding family, the direct descendants of which number approximately 2,000—and growing, has not let the original spirit of unity and togetherness die. They gather each year to renew the bonds of kinship at the Limon family picnic. The event has truly grown to massive proportions, as local officials, civic leaders, and other members of the Limon extended family have joined in what has become a favorite local event.

This family personifies all that is best about the American family and shows why the family is the cornerstone of our way of life. The Limons exhibit family values in the truest sense of the term. It is my pleasure and honor not only to represent this fine family, but also to take this occasion to salute them in the official RECORD of the U.S. Congress.

IRA BENEFITS FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS ACT OF 1993

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's] Benefits for Unemployed Workers Act of 1993. This legislation is designed to provide a measure of financial assistance on a temporary basis for unemployed individuals with IRA's. Joining me as original bipartisan cosponsors of this legislation are Congressmen RANGEL, MALONEY, HILLIARD, DELLUMS, FRANK of Massachusetts, WOOLSEY, JEFFERSON, MINGE, KOPETSKI, FROST, HOBSON, BARRETT of Wisconsin, and GUNDERSON.

My legislation would allow individuals who own IRA's and who have exhausted their regular and extended unemployment benefits to withdraw funds from their IRA's without the usual 10-percent penalty. The bill would also permit those persons who make early withdrawals to recontribute the borrowed amounts within a year once they are reemployed.

Mr. Speaker, there are positive signs that the economy is generally improving. However, the rate of unemployment for some local and State areas remains well above the national average of 7.3 percent. This is especially true for the State of California, where the unemployment rate is 9.8 percent. As of November 1992, according to the latest figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for the city of Los Angeles is 10.5 percent. As of January 1993, the unemployment rate for the county of Los Angeles remains at 10.4 percent.

Reducing the rate of unemployment and returning people to work is an important national goal and one that must be addressed in an expeditious manner. In November 1991, and again in February 1992, Congress voted to extend unemployment compensation benefits for workers who had been out of work and had exhausted their 26 weeks of benefits under regular unemployment compensation programs. Congress is again considering a bill to further extend unemployment benefits an additional 20 to 26 weeks as the extension of February 1992 is scheduled to expire on March 6 of this year.

Last year, similar provisions to permit early withdrawals from IRA's without the 10-percent penalty for unemployed individuals were included in H.R. 4210, the Middle-Income Tax Relief and Economic Growth Act of 1992. Unfortunately, that measure was vetoed by then-President Bush. However, until the rate of unemployment is substantially reduced and citizens are gainfully reemployed, there still remains the need to provide a measure of financial relief for some individuals and families whose regular incomes have become severely limited or wiped out because of the recession. My legislation will not provide financial relief for all persons that are employed, but it may go a long way in providing some assistance for the employed owners of IRA's who have exhausted all other financial options. I seek the support and cosponsorship of my colleagues in the House.

STANDING FIRM AGAINST
TAXATION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues had an opportunity to read the following editorial in the Washington Times from last Friday. I think that Peter Ferrara makes a vital point regarding the amount of power that congressional Republicans actually possess and the importance of standing firm:

TRASHING THE ECONOMY

(By Peter Ferrara)

As Bill Clinton has stumbled repeatedly in his first three weeks in office, his aides have repeatedly assured us that once he announces his economic program he will be back on track. But to the contrary, Bill Clinton has just proposed an economic program that will create one of the biggest firestorms of public reaction since the good citizens of Massachusetts rallied to greet King George's redcoats on their march to Lexington and Concord.

While Mr. Clinton campaigned on a middle class tax cut, less than one month in office his first budget proposal includes one of the biggest middle class tax increases in history. At this rate, he's going to make George Bush look like George Washington.

The centerpiece of the Clinton tax package is a broad-based energy tax, which will be paid mostly by the middle class. Mr. Clinton is consequently proposing to recreate the oil price shocks of the 1970s as a matter of policy, supposedly to stimulate economic growth.

Carefully examined, most of the other elements of his tax package will fall on the middle class as well. For example, the increase in the taxation of Social Security benefits falls on individuals making \$25,000 and couples earning \$32,000.

Even the punitive tax increases aimed at the rich will mostly hurt the middle class. The rich will generally avoid those increases by reducing and shifting around their investments and income, even moving some abroad. But the loss of jobs, investment and economic growth that result will hurt most the middle- and lower-income groups.

Make no mistake about it—the only reason to increase taxes is so that liberal Democrats will not have to cut government spending.

But Mr. Clinton and friends are about to be as surprised as those redcoat troops who marched out of Boston that fateful night in April 1775. For the Clinton tax increases are going to be defeated in the first battle of the second "Reaganite" revolution.

Farmers, small business people, working people, homeowners, taxpayers, and conservatives of every stripe will join together in a grassroots movement bigger and stronger than ever to swamp Congress with opposition to Mr. Clinton's middle class tax treachery. The time for a call to arms to join this crusade is now.

Moreover, in return for his sweeping tax increases, Mr. Clinton is proposing overall to increase, not reduce, federal spending. His own budget shows total federal spending next year will be tens of billions of dollars more than this year.

Mr. Clinton and his redcoat allies are already attempting to sell these huge tax increases on the absurd rationale that we all

must suffer such sacrifice to improve economic growth over the long run. But Mr. Clinton's sweeping tax increases will trash the economy, not improve it.

The key is for Republicans to stand firm in opposition to the Clinton tax hikes. Congressional Democrats will then crack at the prospect of passing such huge tax increases without bipartisan cover. Remember what happened to the merrily tax increasing New Jersey Legislature in 1991? Enough moderate Democrats will.

Congressional Republicans have far more power on this issue than they realize. For they are potentially the largest cohesive voting bloc on the budget in either house, perhaps by a substantial margin. Indeed, whether Democrats alone can muster a majority in either house for any single budget proposal is highly dubious. Too many tax increases, and they lose too many moderates. Too many spending cuts, and they lose too many liberals.

Republicans should vigorously propose as an alternative some form of spending freeze, with perhaps real pro-growth and middle class tax reductions. This directly addresses the real cause of the deficit, which is runaway spending, not insufficient tax revenues. Spending as a percent of GDP has soared since the 1970s, while tax revenues relative to GDP have remained stable.

Such a proposal would reduce the deficit far more than Mr. Clinton's tax increasing budget, which will fail to reduce the deficit just as the similar 1990 budget deal failed. This Republican alternative would also frankly be politically popular, again directly contrary to Mr. Clinton's establishment proposal.

Indeed, what exactly is the politically viable alternative to such a proposal?

THE SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY COST RELIEF ACT OF 1993

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, how many times have Members of Congress heard their constituents complain about expensive Federal regulations placed on their small businesses—raising their overhead costs, resulting in higher consumer prices, and inhibiting expansion?

Congress and Federal agencies enact dozens of new laws and regulations which affect small businesses every year. Making a small business viable is difficult enough without having to contend with the burden of expensive Federal regulations.

In an effort to relieve some of these federally mandated financial burdens, I am introducing the "Small Business Regulatory Cost Relief Act of 1993." This legislation will provide tax relief for small businesses forced to comply with Federal regulations.

My legislation is modeled after the disabled access credit, included in the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA] but is applicable to all Federal regulations, not just those expenses incurred to provide access to persons with disabilities.

When Congress passed the ADA, it realized that mandating such regulations would impose

a costly burden on business and would result in lost jobs and hamper economic growth. Small businesses, which do not have the resources to comply with the expense of regulations imposed by the Federal Government, would have been hit the hardest.

Congress provided the disabled access credit to help businesses comply with the new regulations mandated by the ADA. While this has provided some assistance, many small businesses still suffer from the burden of compliance.

Congress routinely imposes laws on small business yet fails to provide relief for the cost of compliance, which has adverse effects on businesses, jobs and ultimately, consumers, who have the costs passed onto them. According to the Rochester Institute of Technology, Federal regulations cost each household in the United States between \$4,000 and \$5,000 annually.

My legislation would allow small businesses a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 50 percent of verifiable compliance expenses over \$250—the same as the disabled access credit. However, my legislation is not limited to the first \$10,250 of expenses. My legislation is applicable for all Federal regulations which became final 5 years before the enactment of this legislation. In addition, the eligibility of small businesses to take advantage of the credit is expanded by having small businesses defined by the Small Business Act rather than the more limited definition used by the ADA.

We in Congress must do more for job creation. Small businesses produced 39 percent of the gross national product and employed 58 percent of the work force in 1991. In 1990, small businesses accounted for 90 percent of nonagricultural, net private job growth. Congress and Federal agencies seem to forget this when mandating new regulations on small business.

The Small Business Regulatory Cost Relief Act of 1993 will help small businesses reduce their costs of complying with Federal regulations. By making compliance more affordable, small businesses will be able to implement Federal regulations faster, easier, and more extensively. We all want a cleaner and safer environment, but it can and should be achieved without suffocating small businesses. My legislation will help us achieve both goals.

HONORING THE TEHAMA COUNTY
FARM BUREAU ON ITS 75TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization that has served Tehama County agriculture in the highest capacity for 75 years. The Tehama County Farm Bureau is a voluntary, nongovernmental, bipartisan organization of farmers, designed to accomplish cooperatively that which they cannot do alone. The farm bureau helps farmers help themselves.

Tehama County farmers and their families formed the first farm bureau in September of

1918, largely to take advantage of the Agricultural Extension Service that was established by the University of California in July 1913.

The Agriculture Extension Service was required to establish a farm organization in a county before staff was allowed to journey in the area with its education programs. The concept of the plan was to guarantee the existence of channels through which county farm advisors and extension specialists would work in reaching individual farmers and their families.

Before a farm advisor was appointed to a county, a county farm bureau with at least 20 percent of the farmers in that county had to first be formed and operating. Humboldt County Farm Bureau in 1913 was the first county organization, followed 1 year later by Yolo, San Joaquin and San Diego County Farm Bureaus.

By 1919, 32 county farm bureaus represented a combined membership of 24,168 as a grassroots organization.

The Tehama County Farm Bureau, in working with extension farm advisers, subscribed to the basic vision of the extension program that practical education for the people could lead to a better society for all.

Early cooperative farm bureau efforts involved improved agricultural practices, a better road system, rural fire protection, community improvement projects and sponsorship of youth programs.

Then, as now, farm bureau members worked directly with the University of California's county farm adviser to solve problems and improve agricultural production. The farm bureau works closely today with the county agricultural commissioner who enforces State-mandated regulations, and with the Tehama County Board of Supervisors to promote Tehama County's agricultural economy.

Through the years, members of the Tehama County Farm Bureau have exerted leadership roles at the county, State and national farm bureau levels. The farm bureau plays a vital role in shaping Tehama County's future, working for the betterment of the quality of life for all its citizens. I salute the Tehama County Farm Bureau on its 75th anniversary and commend the organization for its exemplary service to agriculture and the people of Tehama County.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SAVAGE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, our community was truly saddened by the recent loss of a man who dedicated his life to making northwest Ohio and his hometown of Toledo a better and more humane place to live—Mr. John Savage.

John Savage was a devoted family man, successful businessman, philanthropist and author. To many in our area he is still best known for his enthusiastic love of basketball. His coaching career began while he was still attending college at the University of Toledo and during that time he led Libbey High

School to an 18-0 season. Despite his budding career as a successful businessman, John continued to dedicate himself to the young people in our community by coaching junior varsity basketball at Central High School. He also played semiprofessional basketball for many years for the Komey Kings.

While John was sharing his love of basketball with others, he was also building what is now one of the most successful financial services firms in northwest Ohio. He cofounded Savage and Associates with his brother Robert in 1959. That firm grew into an operation that now employs over 100 northwest Ohioans.

John authored three books and made hundreds of speeches all around the world. He was a role model for his entire community. He also served as a board member for numerous companies including the Andersons, Glasstech, Inc., and Solar Cells.

More recently, John Savage combined his love of sports and his business acumen to spearhead a \$10 million fundraising campaign for an ultramodern basketball and concert arena at his alma mater the University of Toledo. In recognition of his efforts the hall was later named Savage Hall in his honor. The eventual construction of Savage Hall was a testament to the ability of John Savage to bring together community and business leaders for the benefit of all northwest Ohioans, especially citizens devoted to education.

A deeply spiritual man, he also devoted his untiring energies and knowledge to the Toledo Catholic diocese—its churches, schools, hospitals, and central ministry activities.

I join with all those whose lives were touched by John Savage in extending our deepest sympathies to his wife Kate; sons, John, Kevin, Jeffrey, Scott, Brian, Sean and Aaron; daughters, Patti McNamara and Kelly Savage; brothers James and Robert; sisters Marie Witherell, Frances Somers, Elizabeth Campbell, Ellen Wall, Nancy Coyle, and Margaret Savage and two granddaughters, Kristen and Meredith.

The passing of John Savage will leave a deep void in our community. His abiding quiet presence and strength of spirit guided an entire community to better itself. He was one of those rare individuals who gave back so much to others without asking for anything in return. Northwest Ohioans have lost a friend and leader. But his legacy lives on through his family and in the people and institutions he carefully nurtured and encouraged. We all say, "Thank you."

PRIMARY IMMUNE DEFICIENCY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to declare the week of April 18, 1993 as "Primary Immune Deficiency Awareness Week." Primary immune deficiency is of deep concern to thousands of American families which are held victim to it. The deficiency is an inherited defect in the immune

system which prevents the body from defending itself against infections. Primary immune deficiency affects some adults, but mostly children causing chronic disorders such as severe ear infections, sinusitis, pneumonia, meningitis, and other life threatening infections.

While this defect affects as many as 1 in 500 persons in the United States today, it is a condition which many doctors and most families know little about. Since the symptoms of primary immune deficiency resemble many common illnesses, doctors and families often overlook the real problem and continually treat the patient for the symptoms rather than the immune deficiency. This misdiagnosis causes the patient permanent, physical damage, and many times even death.

Primary immune deficiency is just now receiving public attention, due in large part, to the work of Fred and Vicki Modell. The Modells lost their 15-year-old son, Jeffrey, to this little known disease. While they suffered great emotional pain, and financial hardship from their son's illness they bore that pain alone with no support group to turn for assistance. Consequently, the Modell's founded the Jeffrey Modell Foundation, a national, non-profit research organization which funds projects to educate patients, and the public and medical communities about this defect. The foundation also operates as a support and network system, through a 24-hour information and referral hotline, for families with the problem to turn for help.

The Modell Foundation has served a tremendous purpose to those affected by primary immune deficiency, however, we need to expand on those efforts. I believe that by declaring the week of April 18, 1993 as "Primary Immune Deficiency Awareness Week" Congress can help to educate the public, the medical community, and patients about the disease. Through better education we can increase the number of earlier, more accurate diagnoses and reduce the costs of treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in declaring the week of April 18 through April 23, 1993 as "National Primary Immune Deficiency Awareness Week."

FEBRUARY IS AMERICAN HEART MONTH

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, the 30th Presidential proclamation to declare February as American Heart Month was signed by President Clinton on Valentine's Day at the American Heart Association-sponsored Run-for-Heart. The President was accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Gore to celebrate American Heart Month. By a joint resolution on December 30, 1963, Congress requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as American Heart Month. The Presidential proclamation is an important symbol to millions of Americans dedicated to the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, including heart attack and stroke.

During the month of February, we can acknowledge the American Heart Association's

work as the premier nonprofit, voluntary health organization battling cardiovascular diseases. The AHA's mission is to reduce the disability and death from heart disease, stroke, and related disorders. The American Heart Association's dedication is exemplified by the organization's extensive contributions to cardiovascular research. The AHA is second only to the federally funded National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in the amount of money devoted to cardiovascular research. Since 1949 the AHA has contributed more than \$1 billion to cardiovascular research.

Heart and blood-vessel diseases, including stroke, are by far the leading cause of death in America for men and women. These diseases kill 43 percent of the more than 2 million Americans who die each year. Cancer follows, killing 23 percent. Cardiovascular diseases kill more Americans than all other causes of death combined. According to the American Heart Association, the cost of cardiovascular diseases in 1993 is estimated at \$117.4 billion for medical costs and disability.

The AHA's 56 affiliates all over the United States and Puerto Rico work with 3.5 million volunteers to fight cardiovascular diseases. The AHA has developed many public education programs to inform people how to reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke. The programs emphasize prevention as the main factor to decrease the public's risk of cardiovascular diseases. Risk factors include high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol levels, and tobacco use.

In fact, tobacco is the most preventable cause of premature death in the United States. Tobacco-related diseases account for more than 434,000 deaths a year in the United States. Tobacco use can lead to a variety of diseases, including hardening of the arteries and heart attacks, and lung diseases—principally emphysema and chronic bronchitis, the most common causes of pulmonary heart disease. American Heart Association sponsored studies have shown that coronary mortality is increased twofold to threefold in smokers compared to nonsmokers, and the chances of dying from heart diseases increase in direct proportion to how heavily a person smokes. However, there is good news. According to the 1990 Surgeon General's report on smoking cessation, in 5 to 15 years, the risk of stroke for exsmokers returns to the level of those who have never smoked.

More than 50,000 scientific studies have shown that smoking causes heart disease plus cancer and other deadly diseases. Yet no Federal agency has the statutory authority to regulate the manufacture, distribution, sale, advertising, or promotion of tobacco products. No other consumer product on the market is as dangerous, yet as free of regulatory control. For the sake of our Nation's health, it is time to treat tobacco as the dangerous threat it is. American Heart Month is an excellent time to begin thinking about the changes that are needed, as a matter of public policy, as well as the personal health choices we make.

INTRODUCTION OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today, on behalf of myself, Congresswomen SLAUGHTER and MORELLA, and Mr. SCHUMER, I am introducing the Violence Against Women Act of 1993. Since 1974, assaults against young women age 20–24 have risen 50 percent, while assaults against young men in the same age group have dropped 12 percent. The ever increasing rate of violent crimes against women affects every woman's life. We find ourselves confronting new fears that limit our ability to live our lives—fears of walking in our own neighborhoods, driving or walking at night, riding public transportation, fears of traveling alone. The list goes on and on.

The Violence Against Women Act addresses those fears by educating law enforcement personnel and judges on how best to address and prevent violent crimes against women. The bill requires agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers to work together to address the needs of a community. The bill further protects women in the streets and in their homes by creating Federal criminal penalties for anyone who travels across State lines to contact their spouse and then batters them, or with the intent to violate a protective order. It protects immigrants who have been battered by their citizen or resident spouses. And provides women with the right to civil action in a Federal court for a violent crime that was gender-motivated. In addition, the bill encourages communities to adopt proarrest policies in domestic violence cases, requires States to enforce protective orders of another State, and encourages the Federal courts circuits to conduct gender bias studies.

It is time to let women know that their safety in their own communities and homes is important to this body. The Violence Against Woman Act does just that.

HONORING MR. SAM BOYD

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise today in honor of a Nevada pioneer, a man without whom the First District of Nevada would not be what it is today, the entertainment capital of the world.

The true story of the life of Mr. Sam Boyd is the type that breeds legends in the West. Sam has left us, but his legacy and spirit will live long on the streets of southern Nevada. He was born in Enid, OK on April 23, 1910. His colorful travels took him across the West in a variety of entertainment and gaming positions. He finally landed in Las Vegas, NV, Labor Day weekend 1941. He had just \$30 in his pocket when he arrived. But when he left us this year, Sam Boyd had built one of the largest privately held gaming companies in the world.

Seldom seen without his traditional cowboy hat, Mr. Boyd made his Las Vegas beginnings as a dealer for a penny roulette game. He went on to prove himself an innovator, a forward thinker, and a true pioneer in the industry that would make southern Nevada a world-famous tourist destination. Boyd was the first casino operator to bring large-scale entertainment to the downtown area known around the world as "Glitter Gulch." Sam Boyd was also an innovator in allowing black entertainers and dealers in his casinos and in allowing black gamblers to patronize his establishments.

Sam Boyd's colorful character helped him become a major player in the Las Vegas casino industry. He would tell of his early days when he forced himself to save a full half of every paycheck. His steadfastness and foresight led to help build eight major Las Vegas casinos/hotels. At the time of his passing, his company, the Boyd Group, owned five Las Vegas properties: the Stardust, the Fremont, the California, the Eldorado, and Sam's Town.

But Sam's determined drive and business savvy were renowned. Old friends and business associates called him "a true downtown carnival type operator," and a "serious hands-on boss" who worked 12 hours a day or more. But Las Vegas knows Sam Boyd as a man with a heart as big as the Nevada outdoors. Throughout his life he was a major benefactor of several local causes. He founded the Boys' Club of Clark County and other Boys' Club organizations in Nevada. His generous support of the University of Nevada-Las Vegas in a time of need prompted university administrators to rename their football stadium "the Sam Boyd Silver Bowl."

A former Nevada Governor says Sam Boyd "single-handedly built a casino empire in Nevada." He may be gone, but he will never be forgotten. Locals and visitors alike will tonight and for many years to come, drive down fabulous Fremont Street or along the Las Vegas strip and see Sam Boyd's name in the lights above the hotels he helped make famous. What they will miss, however, will be the smiling man in the cowboy hat making his way across the casino floor shaking hands with his friends and customers.

My colleagues, I ask you to rise today and honor the memory of a true Nevadan and a good friend, Mr. Sam Boyd.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. KIEFNER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in paying tribute to Maj. Gen. Charles M. Kiefner, the Adjutant General of Missouri. On March 6, 1993, General Kiefner will retire after over 45 years of military service.

Charlie Kiefner began his military career in 1947, as a private in the 1140th Infantry Regiment of the Missouri Army National Guard. By 1950, during the Korean war, he was a sergeant and was federalized with the 175th Military Police Battalion and served in Germany.

Returning from Federal duty, he was appointed a second lieutenant in 1951, and over the next 22 years served in a wide variety of command positions.

In 1973, he was appointed the Adjutant General for Missouri, the youngest Adjutant General in modern Missouri history, a position he held for 4 years. He was again appointed Adjutant General in November 1980 and has served in that position continuously since January 1981, making him now the senior-tenured Adjutant General in the United States, and the longest-serving Adjutant General in Missouri history.

There have been dramatic changes and improvements in the quality and readiness of the Missouri National Guard during Charlie Kiefner's tenure, but I think the most dramatic accomplishment has been his wholehearted support for overseas training for his Guard personnel.

He never turned down a chance to send his Guard units on deployments to other countries. The experience they received in preparing to deploy to Korea, Germany, Panama, Honduras, Senegal, Greece, and literally a score of other areas around the world has provided his Missouri Army and Air Guardsmen with training that is just impossible to duplicate back home. His Guard units got priceless experience training in different climates, unfamiliar terrain, a variety of languages and local customs, and in working with both civilian and military personnel from countries around the world.

His foresight has paid big dividends. Missouri was the only State to have both Army and Air Guard members involved in Operation Just Cause in Panama in 1989.

The Missouri National Guard again answered the call in 1991 during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm; 1,300 Army and Air Guard members were called up for duty, approximately 10 percent of the Missouri Guard. Thousands more stood ready if needed. The skill and professionalism which these Missouri Guard units performed their missions in Southwest Asia is in itself a tribute to the leadership of Charlie Kiefner. He worked to have them ready if they were called. They were called, and they were ready.

Command of the Missouri National Guard will be turned over on March 6, and that evening there will be a retirement dinner honoring the general and his wonderful wife Marilyn, in Jefferson City, MO.

It's been comforting to know that General Kiefner has been standing watch on the wall of freedom all these years. Because of him and men and women like him, we've all slept better. I would normally say that our freedoms might be a little less safe without Charlie up there keeping watch, but I know him, and I guarantee he's left layer after layer of trained and ready officers and noncommissioned officers to continue in his footsteps.

I ask you all to join me in expressing our thanks to Maj. Gen. Charles M. Kiefner and his wife Marilyn for their dedication to service, their leadership, and their friendship.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMMEDIATE RELIEF ACTION REQUIRED IN BOSNIA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend President Bill Clinton for taking a stand to ensure the delivery of relief supplies to starving Bosnians. The time has come for the United States to put an end to the Serbian aggression and guarantee the survival of the Bosnian people.

President Clinton's plan to airlift relief supplies to Eastern Bosnia is a bold but necessary action. The Muslim towns which are besieged by Serb militias have no other source of relief. Although this approach poses risks, we have no choice but to act.

Given today's desperate situation in the former Yugoslavia, President Clinton's decision is a positive reversal of the Bush administration's policy toward this region. We have all been deeply concerned with the situation in Yugoslavia. The time has come for the concern to translate into action.

Fifty years ago, Americans stood by while atrocities took place in Europe. Today, as we see the horror on television and read about aggression and systematic rape, we have an obligation to protect the innocent. President Clinton's decision to airlift supplies to Bosnia is the critical first step on the road to peace in the former Yugoslavia.

RULE FOR H.R. 20

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule 37 A of the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I hereby give notice of my intent to seek less than an open rule for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 20, the Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1993.

WOOL PRODUCTS PURCHASED BY THE U.S. MILITARY

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of our American wool industry. For several years now our military has been purchasing a sweater known as the woolly pully sweater from the United Kingdom. I feel that our military would do everything possible to encourage and seek American suppliers who use American wool. After all, it is American taxpayer dollars that make these procurements; therefore, our dollars should be spent on American jobs and American raw material.

I plan to work with the Department of Defense in seeking their support. Whatever the

February 24, 1993

obstacles facing our domestic suppliers, we need to take a close look at them and work through them. I believe our service men and women deserve to wear American products, and I pledge to do my part to see this matter through.

CHARLIE GIBLIN: RECOGNITION FOR SERVING OTHERS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 27, 1993, the Middletown, NJ, Area Chamber of Commerce will present its Person of the Year Award to Mr. Charles (Charlie) Giblin, Sr., of Hazlet, NJ. Mr. Giblin has earned this honor for his years of serving others—literally.

Charlie Giblin is the owner of Charlie's Place at Langford's, a popular community restaurant on Main Street in Belford, NJ, with some of the best prices in town—indeed, in any town. For example, his luncheon menu includes a hamburger and complimentary french fries for \$1.25. But Mr. Giblin has shown uncommon generosity over the past 6 years by offering \$1 hot lunches weekdays to senior citizens from the area. Often, large groups of seniors come in to Charlie's Place for a full, nutritious meal. As a further testimony to his generosity, Mr. Giblin is helping the community to celebrate St. Patrick's Day next month by providing a complimentary corned beef and cabbage dinner for senior citizens at the Belford Firehouse. He is preparing enough food for 700 guests from various senior citizen homes in the Bayshore area. He has also provided hot lunches to members of the New Jersey Blind Men's Association in Leonardo since 1989.

Adorning the walls of Charlie's Place are large, hand-made cards signed by his many grateful customers. Of course, there is not much room left on the walls of Mr. Giblin's restaurant, due to the many other awards and citations from his many friends in the community, ranging from senior citizens organizations to student and youth organizations to police, fraternal and veterans groups. Everyone knows Charlie Giblin, the man who gradually converted the neighborhood bar into a community restaurant for people of all ages, where people used to gather to watch the "Mickey Mouse Club" on TV in the afternoons and sing along with the theme song, and where on Sunday afternoons people used to gather after church for some traditional singing. Despite a recent bout with illness, Charlie Giblin continues to help his fellow citizens and to make his community a better place. Charlie Giblin represents all that is good about our country, and I am proud to join his many friends in paying tribute to him.

LEGISLATION TO EXTEND THE EXISTING SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN PISTON ENGINES

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the existing suspension of duty on certain piston engines used in all-terrain vehicles [ATV's], snowmobiles, and burden carriers. The legislation is retroactive to January 1, 1993.

Currently, no domestic manufacturer produces engines for ATV's or snowmobiles. As a result, American manufacturers, including Polaris Industries L.P., a Minnesota-based company, purchase these engines from foreign sources.

Polaris, and other American manufacturers, used to be able to import these engines tariff free. Unfortunately, under the new harmonized systems of tariffs, these engines are classified in categories which carry a 3.1-percent duty rate. This is counter to the intentions of congress, since conversion of to the harmonized system was supposed to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. companies. Now, domestic manufacturers are forced to pay an import duty on engines while competing with foreign companies which do not face a similar charge when importing a fully assembled ATV, snowmobile or burden carrier. This is clearly unfair to American companies trying to compete in the international marketplace.

This bill will extend the temporary duty suspension for piston-type engines with a cylinder capacity greater than 50 cubic centimeters but not to exceed 1,000 cubic centimeters—provided for in subheadings 8407.32.20, 8407.32.90, 8407.33.20, 8407.90—to be installed in vehicles specifically designed for traveling on the snow, golf carts, nonamphibious all-terrain vehicles and burden carriers—provided for in subheadings 8703.10.00, 8704.31.00, 8703.21.00 or 8709. This is not a difficult provision to administer, as only a small number of companies import the subject engines and the engines arrive primarily through two ports.

INTRODUCING SATELLITE CARRIER COPYRIGHT

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 1993

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today, joined by the gentleman from California, Mr. MOORHEAD, I introduce a bill to ensure that individuals with satellite home dishes will continue to receive television programming, and that wireless cable systems will be eligible for the compulsory license provided for in Section 111 of the Copyright Act.

Effective January 1, 1989, the Satellite Home Viewer Act established a statutory licensing scheme permitting satellite carriers to transmit copyrighted programs to home dish owners for private viewing. The act is sched-

uled to expire on December 31, 1994. While some progress has been made toward private licensing of satellite services to unserved areas, I am concerned that without the Section 119 license, for the short term at least, a significant number of households in rural areas will not be able to receive network programming. Accordingly, this bill removes the sunset provision currently in section 119.

In the 102d Congress, Mr. MOORHEAD and I introduced H.R. 4511, a comprehensive copyright cable reform bill. This bill would have folded in all new technological forms of secondarily transmitting television programs, including by satellite carriers and wireless cable. We intend shortly to reintroduce similar omnibus cable compulsory license legislation. There is, however, an urgent need to act now in light of the statutory sunset on the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1988 and an unfortunate final regulation of the Copyright Office dated January 29, 1992, but not effective until January 1, 1994. This regulation will prohibit wireless cable from filing statements of account under Section 111 of title 17, United States Code, based on an erroneous construction of section 111(f). Recently, a Federal district court in Georgia, in a suit against the Copyright Office on this issue, granted plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, and following eleventh circuit precedent, held that wireless cable is covered by section 111. That decision may be appealed, however, and if it is, it is unknown whether the court of appeals will hand down its opinion by the Copyright Office's deadline of January 1, 1994.

The bill introduced today is thus a necessary stop-gap measure intended to ensure that consumers will continue to be able to receive television programming. The provisions of this bill will, as in the 102d Congress, be reflected in the larger cable reform bill. In the meantime, I am aware that including wireless cable in the section 111 license raises a number of potential issues concerning calculation of royalty fees due to the complex web of regulations in the area. I welcome suggestions for any revisions in the bill that may be necessary to take into account such complexities.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 25, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 26

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Legislative Branch, focusing on the Joint Committee on Printing and the General Accounting Office. SD-116

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 185, to restore to Federal civilian employees their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations. SD-342
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

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Judiciary. S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine issues and solutions for reforming foreign aid. SD-192

MARCH 3

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

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 3, S. 7, S. 62, S. 87, and S. 94, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals. SR-301

MARCH 4

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Railroad Administration, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK), focusing on high-speed rail. SD-192

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation to facilitate small business access to capital. SD-538

Small Business
To hold hearings to examine the availability of credit for small businesses. SR-428A

<p>MARCH 5</p> <p>10:30 a.m. Veterans Affairs To hold oversight hearings on the present and future role of veterans' health care system. SR-418</p>	<p>MARCH 24</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Transportation. SD-116</p>	<p>MAY 4</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. international economic interests. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 9</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on reforming the Agency for International Development's structure and goals. SD-192</p>	<p>MARCH 30</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral assistance funding and policy issues. SD-138</p>	<p>MAY 6</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 11</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee To hold oversight hearings on the inner-city bus industry. SR-253</p> <p>Energy and Natural Resources To hold hearings to examine the energy needs of the People's Republic of China. SD-366</p>	<p>MARCH 31</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the Veterans of World War I, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association. 345 Cannon Building</p>	<p>MAY 11</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. foreign policy and security interests. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 16</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Transit Administration, and the General Accounting Office, focusing on transit needs. SD-138</p>	<p>APRIL 1</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Highway Administration, focusing on implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act. SD-116</p>	<p>MAY 13</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 17</p> <p>9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 257, to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims. SD-366</p>	<p>APRIL 20</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on sustainable development goals and strategies. SD-138</p>	<p>MAY 25</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on foreign assistance and the transition to democracy in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 17</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the purposes of foreign aid in the post-cold war era. SD-138</p>	<p>APRIL 21</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Office of Motor Carriers (FHWA), the Office of Research and Special Programs, and the Office of Inspector General, focusing on truck safety and hazardous materials. SD-192</p>	<p>MAY 27</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 18</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Transportation Safety Board. SD-192</p>	<p>APRIL 27</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine foreign aid transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, and narcotics. SD-138</p>	<p>JUNE 8</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance. SD-138</p>
<p>MARCH 23</p> <p>9:00 a.m. Rules and Administration Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to Congressional election campaign finance reform. SR-301</p>	<p>APRIL 27</p> <p>2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine foreign aid transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, and narcotics. SD-138</p>	<p>CANCELLATIONS</p> <p>FEBRUARY 25</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Finance To hold hearings on U.S. trade policy issues. Room to be announced</p>