

harm the credit of the United States. This need not be true. Treasury Secretary Rubin has told me, both in a letter and in personal conversation, that in the case of reaching the debt ceiling Government obligations would be paid on a first-in-first-out basis. I have introduced H.R. 2098, which would alter this. H.R. 2098 provides that, in the case the Treasury is unable to borrow on a timely basis due to the debt ceiling being reached, the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to follow a priority of payment as established by the President. This will ensure that vital payments will be made as the cash flow is managed in order to preserve the soundness of the existing debt obligations.

In every month that Treasury is likely to be at the debt limit, there is sufficient cash to make all interest payments, Social Security payments, Medicare payments, and other essential payments. Nonessential payments might have to be delayed, but there is no question that interest and principal on Government obligations would be paid.

Moving to my second point, some have argued that it would be irresponsible to not increase the debt limit, even if we do not get a balanced budget agreement, because the financial markets will be so shaken by the possibility of a delay in payments that interest rates will skyrocket. However, it is high long-term real rates that are putting a drag on the economy. A firm commitment by the Congress to balance the budget, to the point of willingness to risk short-term rate increases, could easily flatten the yield curve and shift it down, in other words, lower long-term rates.

Government borrowing consumes massive amounts of America's financial capital. The outstanding debt subject to limit stands at \$4.86 trillion. To put this in perspective, \$4.86 trillion if stacked in \$1,000 bills would reach more than 300 miles into space. The effect of such a debt reaches beyond the obvious effect on interest rates, it places a burden on those who will follow us in shaping this great Nation of ours. Each child born in our country today, during their lifetime, will pay approximately \$187,000 in taxes just to pay their share of the interest on the national debt. That doesn't include paying off one penny of the principal. Boston University economist Laurence Kotlikoff forecasts that, if Federal spending continues at its current rate, a child born today could have up to 84 percent of his income consumed by taxes. In 17 years, if we continue on the current path, all tax revenue will be consumed by entitlements and interest payments on this enormous debt.

Balancing the budget will take several hundred billion dollars out of the demand for loanable funds. The reduction in Treasury demand is part of the reason Chairman Greenspan and others are predicting such a decline in rates. But rates could drop prior to the actual balancing if Congress takes a firm enough position on the issue. Thus, I predict failure to raise the debt ceiling in order to force a balanced budget by 2002 will cause a decline in long-term rates and possibly even short-term rates, given the term structure of U.S. debt.

Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman was espousing his crowding out hypothesis some 30 years ago. He was correct. Government spending will crowd out private investment. Another Nobel Laureate, James Buchanan, and his colleague, Richard Wagner, warned us almost 20 years ago that an unconstrained

Federal deficit would lead to high interest rates and eventually high inflation as the Fed is forced to monetize the debt. In addition, we have seen, over the last 15 years, a massive rise in our trade imbalance. The latter is in good part due to our huge Government borrowing, resulting in foreign countries lending us money instead of buying our goods. It is time that we put a stop to this. We cannot sustain a Leviathan government and retain economic growth and our personal freedom.

What Thomas Jefferson wrote in a letter to Samuel Kercheval in 1816 should be the motto for the debt limit coalition as pressure mounts to compromise: "And to preserve their independence, we must not let our leaders load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude."

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST NEWARK

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Borough of East Newark, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. Although East Newark is small in size, the residents are known for their big hearts.

Once a part of Kearny, East Newark broke away in the spring of 1895 to become an independent borough. The vote was cast for incorporation on July 2, 1895, and the new borough, just 64 acres in area, became the smallest community in the State of New Jersey.

Two of the early industries in East Newark were the Clark Thread Co. and the Clark Mile End Spool Cotton Co., the largest thread mills in the United States at the time. The companies became Englehard Industries in the early 1930s. The area is now home to the East Newark Industrial Center, which houses over 80 corporations in the garment industry.

With its industries in place, East Newark began to build its community. The East Newark Volunteer Fire Department was organized in October 1895, and the East Newark Police Department was established a month later. Today, both are still in place, 100 years after they were first established to provide for the protection of life and property. East Newark's first public school was built in 1896, and still serves children from kindergarten to eighth grade.

The first church established in the borough was St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, the congregation originally founded in 1901 by Italians who moved from West Hoboken. While the original church was destroyed by fire in 1935, it was soon rebuilt and still serves the community today at the same site on Second Street.

In many ways, East Newark's history continues to influence the present. Current Mayor Joseph R. Smith is a descendant of John C. Smith, one of the original petitioners in the effort to establish the borough. I would like to salute Mayor Smith, Council President Walter Roman, Councilman Hans Peter Lucas, Councilman William Lupkovich, Councilman Frank Madalena, Councilman Robert Rowe, and Councilman Charles Tighe for continuing a tradition of excellence in community service.

While the past century has seen monumental changes in the face of the community, East Newark remains an example of smalltown pride and big-spirited determination. With a population of only 2,200, East Newark proves that you do not have to be big in size to make a big contribution. Please join me today in celebrating the 100th anniversary of this little metropolis, which continues to forge its own path on the road to a new century.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLINTON TOWNSHIP DEPARTMENT OF FIRE/RESCUE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe the 50th anniversary of the Clinton Township Department of Fire/Rescue. The event is being commemorated this evening, September 29, 1995, during a dinner and dance at the Fern Hill Country Club in Clinton Township, MI.

In July 1944, the Township Board of Trustees asked the citizens of the township if they would authorize \$10,000 to purchase equipment and staff a fire department. In November, a bid was accepted for the purchase of a fire truck and by May 1945, Mr. Andrew Rushford was hired as the head of the volunteer fire department.

Fifty years later, the department has grown to 79 highly trained and professional personnel. Since the single engine volunteer days of 1945, the Clinton Township firefighters have come a long way. Annually, members receive over 13,000 contact hours of training. They respond to over 4,000 calls a year. They have one of the best hazardous materials response teams in the State and the Fire Marshall Division investigates the cause of every fire in the township.

We are truly fortunate to have people committed to serving their communities as firefighters. They stand ready to assist people 24 hours a day, regardless of the conditions or how difficult the situation may be. These men and women often face tasks that must be done during the worst moments of other people's lives. Fires, accidents, medical emergencies—regardless of the circumstances, firefighters can be counted on to do their best. The job is one in which we hope that the skills possessed are never used. However, as we all know, when these skills are required, we are grateful for those who have them.

The members of the Clinton Township Department of Fire/Rescue have seen many changes in their community. Largely rural in 1945, Clinton Township has grown to become a populated suburban community. Major highways traverse the city, including Interstate I-94. Despite these changes, the department remains committed to serving the public, not only Clinton Township residents, but often travelers on these many roads who may be residents of other cities, States, and even countries. I believe that one of the most inspiring qualities of firefighters is that their mission is to save all lives, whether the person is young or old, rich or poor. When most are panicked and fleeing a crisis, they are going in and often risking their own lives in the process. The members of the Clinton Township

Department of Fire/Rescue are no exception and on behalf of everyone who has ever needed their services, I thank them for their devotion to duty.

I ask that my colleagues join me in offering heartfelt congratulations to the members of the Clinton Township Department of Fire/Rescue for 50 years of outstanding service. I know that they will continue to serve the public with pride, dedication, and professionalism.

WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATIVE
COMMUNITY CEREMONY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on August 26 the citizens of Toledo held a ceremony in commemoration of World War II. I was privileged to participate in that ceremony to honor the 70 million strong allied nations who achieved that victory. We honored in particular the 405,000 Americans who gave their lives in that struggle, our 671,000 wounded, and the 16 million who served abroad and on the home front. It was a moving ceremony, Mr. Speaker, and I ask that the remarks of the participants be included here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATIVE COMMUNITY
CEREMONY

We are here today as free citizens, as the heirs of true patriots. It is especially fitting to commemorate together this 50th anniversary of Allied victory in World War II, and that we publicly pay tribute to the 400,000 dead Americans, 671,000 wounded, the 16 million who served in that war, and the over 70 million Allies who united in a struggle for freedom.

I am pleased to tell you that the final site selection for our nation's World War II Memorial to be located in Washington, DC will be made by the first of October. Ground for the Memorial will be broken on November 4, 1995, a dedication which will kick off a week of celebrations and remembrance—of allied victory in Europe, in the Pacific, and in North Africa and the Mediterranean.

The soon-to-be-built World War II Memorial in our Nation's Capital, which took five years of hard work to gain passage through Congress, will serve as a permanent memorial to the veterans of that war which preserved liberty in this generation. The memorial will also stand in tribute to the home-front families and civilians who served this nation in myriad ways. It is a memorial to the men who captained neighborhood drilling in blackouts, to "Rosie the Riveter", to all of the men and women who kept our country running while so many others were overseas, to everyone who bought a War Bond, who planted a Victory Garden, who carefully utilized ration cards for gasoline and food. And it is a memorial to our nation's truest legacy: the children born after the war, and their children, and their children, and on into the 21st century.

In one way or another America will always be fighting against some form of tyranny, and for the rights of men and women to live in freedom and with dignity. We are reminded of the lofty words in America the Beautiful, "those heroes proved in liberating strife who more than self their country loved, and mercy and sacrifice more than life." We are reminded of how great our debt is to those who went before, and what a real

responsibility it is to measure up to them, to plan and work for our secure and free future, and that of our children.

During this second half of the twentieth century, our country led the world into the nuclear age and tamed its awesome power. Our nation built the Hoover Dam and harnessed the powers of the oceans and the waters. Ours is still the finest health care system in the world even with its shortcomings. Social Security gives our senior citizens dignity in retirement. In the last 50 years, American lifted half of the nation out of poverty and built a middle class.

The Statue of Liberty, Mother of Exiles, boldly remains a beacon of hope to the world's dreamers seeking sanctuary on our golden shores. She observes us today as the sons and daughters of those who faced a darkened world, with tyranny triumphant, and beat back the global forces of darkness to enshrine the rule of law. Our forbearers preserved the inalienable rights of each person and enlarged freedom for the majority. They forged an industrial and agricultural giant, prosperous and democratic, unknown in all the history of humankind. In things great and small, they affirmed again and again their fighting faith that tomorrow would be better than today, that they could make it so.

We, the children of freedom, must rededicate ourselves to bettering America and charting a new course for a new century.

We must infuse the spirit of America—our liberty and our nationhood—with a renewed optimism such as Carl Sandberg captured when he eloquently penned, "I see America, not in the setting sun of a black night . . . I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun, fresh from the burning, creative hand of God. I see great days ahead, great days possible to men and women of will and vision. . . ."

In remembrance of those years of World War II and in recognition of all that has passed in the 50 years that followed the peace of the Spring and Fall of 1945, I am honored to present to Lucas County Commission President Sandy Isenberg this award, conferred by the President of the United States and the U.S. Department of Defense, designating Lucas County, Ohio as a World War II Commemorative Community.

REMARKS BY REV. GEORGE M. RINKOWSKI AT
WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATIVE COMMUNITY
CEREMONY

To all assembled here, today, and to the whole Nation! A Benediction is a blessing. We, the United States of America, have been wonderfully blessed during the course of our history. But, we have been a blessings to the world at large and to many nations individually. As we commemorate the end of World War II, we must keep in mind our prisoners of war and our missing in action, are comrades. We must not forget the sacrifices these comrades are still making and the suffering they are still suffering for us and our way of life. They must remain alive in our minds and our hearts. Their families continue to suffer along with them.

We are "One Nation Under God" Indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all. These ten words of our pledge of allegiance to the flag of our country summarize the Declaration of Independence made by fathers of our land. We are commemorating with thanksgiving the many sacrifices of our Army, Navy, AirForce, Marines and Coast Guard who brought liberty and justice to those many nations enslaved by the powers of darkness and the evils of aggression.

In the history of the world there has never been a nation that conquered and the rehabilitated both the freed nations and the ag-

gressor war-mongers. We did good to those who had done so much evil. And we bettered the lives of those who had been overcome by intruders.

Fifty years and in every year since then we have been a blessing to the world. The principles of government which we established a few centuries ago have become the force for good to many nations and a good example to many more.

As we remember with thanksgiving the great work of the sixteen million members of our Armed Forces who served as a bulwark against evil aggressors, we want to commemorate the millions of our fellow citizens who worked and supported our fighting forces. The agony and suspense of those at home cannot be calculated. We send prayers to God to reward them for their goodness.

Thanks be to God!! And God Bless America!

A CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER AND PACIFIC
THEATER VETERAN WORLD WAR II

(By Earl W. Hoffsis)

Over 53 years ago I served half way around the world from Toledo, the place of my birth.

After a lengthy, 94 day trip from Newport News, VA, I arrived India, the mysterious East. In the China-Burma-India Theater of war, a land area comprising the largest theater of the war, the majority of the 325,000 manpower were in support of the Army Air Force. My unit, XX Bomber command had the task of preparing and utilizing the newly manufactured Superfort the B-29 to shorten the war in the far east. The CBI theater was last in all supplies, men and equipment as the war was getting hot in the European theater with invasion at Normandy imminent.

In this land of the famous Flying Tigers and Merrill's Marauders and the Mars Task Force, a great deal of the making of the initial airfields was by hand labor with hundreds of Indian and Chinese pulling huge rollers to get the fields in shape for the biggest bomber of the war.

Since supplies were scarce as was the means of getting them to the forward bases, the ATC and Bomb Groups were also put into action to get the gas, bombs, food, clothing and food over the Hump into China. Due to the extreme altitude and many sudden breaking storms, many planes were lost between India and Kunming, China. The route became known as the "Aluminum Trail" due to the many C47's and crews sacrificed through storms, enemy action or accident.

The 4 engine bombers, B-24's and B-29's flew some of the longest missions of World War II, some in excess of 3200 miles, where mines were laid in harbors in the Singapore and Rangoon area.

The Burma, China terrain was some of the roughest of the war. At times, trails were only wide enough for men and their mules, such as those of the 612th and 613th Field Artillery. Few if any jeeps could make the grade or path width. Some of the diseases of the area accounted for many of the casualties of the CBI.

Shortly after seeing the Stars and Stripes at half mast in memory of our fallen leader, President Franklin Roosevelt, the XXth Bomber Command was shipped to Tinian Island, where along with the XXIst Bomber Command located on Tinian, Saipan and Guam were better able to complete their bombing missions in the Tokyo area. The round trip time was 12 to 14 hours.

The gallant Marines, Army and Navy had cleared the Marianas, Okinawa and Iwo Jima with a heavy toll of life. Many heavy bombers were saved by the islands of Okinawa and Iwo Jima being under American Control. In all it reported that over 8,000 airmen were saved from ditching in the Pacific, over enemy territory and with damaged planes