

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPUBLICAN FISCAL
IRRESPONSIBILITY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one central item has been underplayed in the important debate about how to bring the annual budget deficit down to zero—the need to reduce our military spending after the collapse of the Soviet empire. The implications of the military budget are crucial for any effort to deal with deficit reduction in a socially responsible way. The actions taken by the Republican dominated Congress this year and last year demonstrate a determination by them to increase military spending to the point where we will be able to bring the deficit to zero only by devastating reductions in important programs, in education, environment, and medical care.

Even more daunting than the \$18 billion the Republican Congress has added to military spending over the Pentagon's objection in the last 2 years is the prospect that we face in the future should Republican efforts succeed. Next November will decide whether or not the military budget will continue to swell, at the expense of virtually every other important national Government function.

Doug Bandow, a fellow at the Cato Institute, discussed the staggering fiscal implications of the Republican military budget proposals in a recent article on the op-ed page of the New York Times. As Mr. Bandow notes, the United States now spends almost 40 percent of all the military spending in the world. The reason for this, as he notes, is not our national security but our inexplicable willingness—even insistence—on heavily subsidizing our wealthiest allies by providing them with a defense courtesy of the American taxpayer. One of Mr. Bandow's most important points is his noting that we now spend on the military "twice as much as Britain, France, Germany, and Japan combined."

Mr. Speaker, because drastic reductions in military spending over the next decade are essential if we are to be able to balance our budget without causing severe social harm in the United States, I ask that Doug Bandow's thoughtful discussion of military spending be printed here.

[From the New York Times]

DOLE'S MILITARY CARD

(By Doug Bandow)

So far, the Presidential campaign is being waged largely over domestic issues. Yet the difference between the parties is much wider when it comes to military matters.

If leading Republican strategists have their way, the United States will commit American lives and wealth to enforcing a new form of imperial order.

As he campaigns, Bob Dole has said little more than that America must spend more on the military. The Clinton Administration has "eroded American power and purpose," he said recently. "Our defense budget has been cut too far and too fast."

So military outlays must rise above the current \$260 billion per year. How far, he doesn't say. But the conservative Heritage Foundation has started the bidding at \$20 billion more annually. Baker Spring, a Heritage defense analyst, wrote in a recent policy paper that "the time is rapidly approaching when the U.S. will have to decide between remaining a global power capable of preventing wars, or becoming a mere regional military power, condemned to fight and possibly lose them."

He writes this at a time when America is a military colossus. The United States accounts for almost 40 percent of all military spending on earth. It spends at least three times as much as Russia—and twice as much as Britain, France, Germany and Japan combined.

America's allies can stand up to every conceivable security threat on their own. Western Europe's gross domestic product and population are greater than our own. South Korea has about 18 times the gross domestic product and twice the population of North Korea. In such a world we risk losing a war? To whom?

Some Republican analysts want to increase military outlays by far more than \$20 billion. In the latest issue of Foreign Affairs, William Kristol, editor of the Weekly Standard, and Robert Kagan, a former policy analyst for the Bush Administration, called for an extra \$60 billion to \$80 billion. This would come on top of defense spending that is already, in real terms, higher than in 1980, when America still faced the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact nations and the threat of global Communism.

Mr. Kristol and Mr. Kagan, however, may be pikers compared to Haley Barbour, the Republican National Party chairman. In this new book, "Agenda for America," Mr. Barbour argues that we must "rejuvenate our military capability." He advocates improving military readiness, expanding procurement and strengthening the private military supply sector. Like Mr. Dole, he supplies no price tag, but Jonathan Clarke, a Cato Institute associate, figures the Barbour program could add up to an astounding annual increase of \$140 billion.

What is the United States to do with all this additional military might? It faces no serious security threat far greater than necessary to defend the country or backstop our prosperous allies in an emergency.

Such an enormous military buildup to meddle in civil wars in distant continents, to restore order in chaotic societies and to extend American security guarantees through NATO, right up to Russia's borders. The idea, in the words of Mr. Kristol and Mr. Kagan, is to establish a "benevolent hegemony" and to "preserve that hegemony as far into the future as possible."

They argue that this "is not a radical proposal," but it is. In effect it would mean, as the historian Francis Fukuyama wrote approvingly in a letter to Commentary, that "Americans should be prepared, when the time comes, to have their people die for Poland."

Similarly, Edward Luttwak, a former Reagan policy adviser, waxed nostalgic in Foreign Affairs about large families. When they predominated, he wrote; "a death in combat was not the extraordinary and fundamentally unacceptable event that it is now."

So what is Bob Dole's proposed military policy? The American people should not accept vague proposals about spending more on defense. And if he becomes President, Mr. Dole should create a foreign policy and military fit for the Republic America purports to be, not the empire some wish it to become.

TRIBUTE TO VALENCIA BOROUGH

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Valencia Borough on its 100th anniversary.

Valencia Borough plays a critical role in the care of my district's senior citizens. St. Barnabas Health System recently bought an existing nursing home and is in the process of a \$7.2 million expansion. This expansion will not only double the nursing center's bed capacity, but will also create 90 new jobs for Valencia Borough.

As I travel through the 4th district, I am always amazed by the friendliness and the good feelings shown to me by the residents of Valencia. These attributes should be lauded by this House and followed by all of America's communities.

The area which is now Valencia was originally settled as Brookside. It was renamed Valencia in 1884, in hopes of coaxing a post office to the area. To do this the community had to select a name unique to the area. Why the specific name of Valencia was chosen is unknown. My theory is that it has to do with the sunny disposition of its residents.

The residents of Valencia plan to celebrate the borough's 100th anniversary on August 18, 1996 with a community festival. I am positive that the festival will be a success due to the diligence of its residents.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues in the House in congratulating Valencia Borough on the momentous occasion of its 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL GENETTE
HILL

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Col. Genette Hill for her exceptionally distinguished and patriotic service to the U.S. Air Force, this House and this great Nation.

As Deputy Branch Chief in the Congressional Inquiries Division, she quickly established a reputation for credibility, professionalism, and excellence by working and closing over 1,100 written and telephonic inquiries across the spectrum of Air Force activities in

• 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.

her first few months. Her outstanding leadership did not go unnoticed as she was selected to be the executive officer for the Director, Legislative Liaison. In this position, she received numerous laudatory comments for her travel planning, organizing and execution of travel with the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Republican minority whip.

Genette's most recent position as Chief, Manpower and Personnel Branch, Programs and Legislation Division, is the true testimony of her ability to understand intricacies involved in the legislative processes. She has worked with the House National Security Committee and Senate Armed Services Committee members and staff on some of the most sensitive personnel issues of sexual harassment, promotion policy and quality of life with outstanding results.

It has been my extreme pleasure to have worked with and traveled with Genette Hill in my position as a member of the U.S. Air Force Academy Board of Visitors. Genette has served with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for her many contributions to our Nation's defense.

My colleagues and I bid Lt. Col. Genette Hill a fond farewell and wish her and her husband, Lt. Col. Scott Hill, the very best as they begin their assignment to Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL—Godspeed.

TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 10, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TAX CUTS FOR EDUCATION

There has been a lot of talk about tax cuts in recent weeks, some of it responsible and some not. But one idea that appears to me to have considerable merit is tax cuts for education and skills training expenses—tax cuts that are targeted toward middle-class families and are fully paid for so they don't worsen the budget deficit.

IMPROVING EDUCATION AND SKILLS

One of the greatest concerns of Hoosiers is their long-term job prospects and the prospects for their children. They work hard—often with both husband and wife employed—but they haven't seen many raises in recent years. So they struggle every month to pay their bills, keep their family healthy, and save a little for education or retirement. They are particularly concerned about the impact of technology in the workplace and foreign competition. They rightly recognize that with many jobs being made obsolete or moving across borders to lower-wage countries, they will need to improve their job skills just to keep up. And they recognize that a good education and solid work skills will be even more crucial for their children's prospects in the workforce of the future.

Local business leaders express similar concerns about the need to improve education and skills training. In meeting after meeting they tell me that the single most important way to expand businesses and create new jobs in southern Indiana is to upgrade the skills of the workforce.

Education is certainly the key to opportunity, especially in today's tough new glob-

al economy. Good jobs, including many factory jobs, demand much more sophisticated skills. And fully half of the new jobs created in the U.S. in the last three years were managerial and professional jobs. People entering the workforce today need better and better computation, communication, problemsolving, and decisionmaking skills, and they should be comfortable with a lifetime of learning so they can master new skills and adjust to new technologies in our constantly changing economy. Workers who develop these better skills will be in high demand by employers as we move into the 21st century; those who do not will not. We are already seeing this premium on education and skills. People with college degrees today earn almost twice as much as their counterparts with only a high school diploma.

COSTS

Yet while many Hoosiers recognize the need for them and their children to upgrade their education and training to get ahead, they find that increasingly expensive to do. The cost of college has risen sharply in recent years, with tuition increasing 270% since 1980. Good programs are available not just at four-year colleges but at community colleges, postsecondary technical schools, and regional campuses, yet the costs can add up. With tuition increases expected to continue to outpace inflation in the years ahead, many families are worried.

TARGETED TAX CUTS

So an idea getting attention in Washington is targeted tax relief to help moderate income families improve their education and skills levels. Congress is currently working on restoring the tax exemption for tuition assistance provided to workers by their employer, but several broader measures have been proposed. One idea is to offer students or their parents a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 for college or vocational training. Another proposal is to expand Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and allow them to be used for post-secondary education expenses. A third proposal is to set up Individual Training Accounts to allow workers to continually upgrade their skills. Finally, a \$1,500 per year tax credit has been proposed to help pay for the first two years of college tuition. This would basically cover tuition at most two-year community colleges.

I believe targeted tax relief for education expenses makes sense. It addresses a real national concern—improving the education and skills training of our workforce—and it expands opportunity by giving a leg up to people who genuinely want to get ahead and are willing to make the effort. In addition it provides some needed tax relief to middle-class families—families who have struggled to get by in recent years while those at the top in America have prospered. Those who want to direct new tax cuts largely to people at the top seem to me to have their priorities wrong.

The U.S. tax code currently provides major tax breaks for a variety of purposes, including the purchase of a home, health care, retirement savings, and business investment in new plants and equipment. But it provides very little for the investment families should be making in improving their education and skills. That is a disparity that needs to be addressed.

HOW TO SET UP

But such tax relief must be structured in the right way. First, it must be used for legitimate education and training expenses. To ensure that the money is not wasted, we should require that the study be at schools that are properly accredited and certified. Also, local businesses could provide helpful guidance on what skills and types of study they see as most useful and relevant.

Second, the tax breaks must be targeted to those who need the most help. We need to place an income ceiling on eligibility, with the benefits phased out at higher income levels. We simply can't afford to give the tax break to well-to-do families who already are able to pay for post-secondary education. We also need to structure the tax breaks so they include tax credits and not just tax deductions, since most moderate income people don't itemize their taxes and thus wouldn't benefit from tax deductions.

Third, it is essential that any such tax relief be paid for. The costs to the Treasury should be fully offset by savings elsewhere, by cutting less important spending or tax breaks. And these offsetting savings should be made today, rather than promised several years down the road. We have made major progress in recent years in cutting the budget deficit—reducing it from \$290 billion four years ago to around \$130 billion this year. We simply shouldn't give up on deficit reduction by giving out tax cuts that are not paid for. We need to press on to a balanced budget.

CONCLUSION

Congress should begin work soon on such a targeted tax cut, but completing action will be difficult this year, especially as we enter the increasingly partisan election season. But such tax relief should be at the top of next year's agenda. We need to review the tax code—to make it simpler, fairer, and more rational—and one important component of that effort should be expanding targeted tax cuts for education and training.

INFAMOUS ARTISTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we can learn a great deal from small children. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article from the "American Legion Magazine". These small children described in this article certainly know the difference between "art" and desecration of the American flag.

INFAMOUS ARTISTS

(By Joe Stuteville)

Holland Cortright, a second-grader at Paradise Mountain Christian Academy near Phoenix, Ariz., may be too young to understand the artistic differences between a Van Gogh painting and a "Where's Waldo?" illustration—but she does know what she likes. When the Phoenix Art Museum this spring unveiled a special exhibit in which American flags were physically desecrated, Holland knew immediately what she didn't like. And she decided to do something about it:

"Dear Sirs, Don't treat our American flag like you are. Putting it in a toilet is disrespectful. When you step on the flag it's like stepping on the people who died for our country. . . . Our country isn't going to be a country without our flag. We love our flag!!"

Eight-year-old Holland and several of her classmates at Paradise Mountain Christian Academy were upset by local news coverage of the exhibit, Old Glory: The American Flag In Contemporary Art. Teacher Shelley Clinite suggested they write the museum to express their feelings. The display to which Holland's letter refers had a flag stuffed into a toilet and was surrounded by jail bars. Another display invited visitors to walk across a flag spread on the floor and write their thoughts in a book. Yet a third flag had human hair and flesh woven into the fabric.

The youngsters were joined in their outrage by American Legion family members from Phoenix and throughout the state, who urged the museum to raise the white flag on its controversial exhibit. Museum officials declined the request, adding that to do so would infringe upon the First Amendment rights of artists featured in the exhibit.

"We don't question any citizen's right to free speech or freedom of expression," says James Phillips, commander of The American Legion Department of Arizona. "In fact, Legionnaires defend the basic rights and freedoms of all citizens as outlined in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. But this particular exhibit was violent and offensive because it highlights obscenity, oppression and desecration of our flag."

Arizona Post 1 member Pete Montoya and his son, Fabian, were among the thousands who visited the exhibit during the early days of its run. When they observed the flag on the floor—a veritable doormat for the disillusioned—they were moved to respond. Onlookers cheered when the father and son picked up the flag, carefully folded it and removed it.

"I didn't want anyone stepping on it," 11-year-old Fabian told reporters at the scene. Museum curators replaced the flag later that day.

It was clear the museum had no intention of either closing or toning down the exhibit. So Legionnaires and other flag-loving citizens decided to exercise their own First Amendment rights. At high noon on April 28, an estimated 2,500 people gathered outside the museum to express their love and respect for the U.S. Flag and the ideals it represents. The occasion was an excellent forum to explain publicly why a constitutional amendment is the only legal means by which the flag can be protected from physical abuse.

"We stand firmly with the people of Arizona and across this great land who find this display of hateful disrespect for the flag truly objectionable," said retired Army Maj. Gen. Patrick Brady, board chairman of the Citizens Flag Alliance, Inc. (CFA). The Medal of Honor recipient of the Vietnam War was invited to make remarks at the gathering, along with Arizona Legion leaders and other CFA activists. "Most Americans find this exhibit a slam against the basic values and respect for institutions most hold dear," he said.

The youngsters from Ms. Clinite's second-grade class were among those in attendance at the Phoenix rally. In an area not known for its rainfall, misty eyes were common as the kids recited the Pledge.

"It is heartwarming to know citizens from every walk of life, every age, creed and color consider the American flag a symbol to be cherished, protected and respected," Phillips said after the rally.

Nor was all of the attention confined to Phoenix. Many in Kentucky, Minnesota, Massachusetts and New Jersey opened up their newspapers that Sunday and saw advertisements about the museum exhibit. The ads contained information about how their congressional lawmakers voted on the proposed flag amendment in 1995.

Senators Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., Paul Wellstone, D-Minn., and John Kerry, D-Mass., joined with 33 of their Senate colleagues to defeat the amendment last December. Bob Torricelli, D-N.J., was among the 120 House members who voted against a similar amendment in June 1995, but that chamber still passed the amendment by the required two-thirds vote.

The advertisement included a toll-free telephone number for readers to call and comment about the exhibit or discuss how their lawmakers voted. More than 75 percent of the callers said they support the amendment and requested more information.

The Phoenix exhibit opened in mid-March and was set to close in mid-June, a few days after Flag Day.

VIRGINIA BOONE HONORED

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1996, our Dade County community lost one of our most dedicated, respected, and loved educators, Mrs. Virginia Boone.

Mrs. Boone, a native West Virginian, moved to Miami in 1951 to further her career in education. She taught at Mae Walters Elementary, and served as an assistant principal at Opa-Locka Elementary. Because of her outstanding ability, she was promoted to principal of Highland Oaks Elementary, while the school was still under construction.

From the moment Mrs. Boone opened the doors of the school for the first time, her name became synonymous with Highland Oaks. She and her husband, Conway Boone, an attorney, thought of every student at her school as a member of her family. Because of her administrative skill and dedication to her students, she was named School Administrator of the Year in 1985 and 1987. While serving as principal of Highland Oaks, she also attended the University of Miami to earn her master's degree in education.

Mrs. Boone retired after serving as the principal of Highland Oaks for 31 years. She was so loved by the students, parents, and teachers of Highland Oaks that they recently petitioned the Dade County school board to rename the school the Virginia A. Boone Elementary School. It is a fitting honor for this remarkable person.

Mrs. Virginia Boone was truly a perfect educator, dedicated to her students and the Miami-Dade community. I salute the exceptional work of Mrs. Boone, and honor her memory.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARISH AND SCHOOL OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the parish and school of St. Stanislaus Kostka which is celebrating its centennial year of devoted service to the residents of Brooklyn, NY. As immigrants have continued to flow into the community, St. Stanislaus Kostka has been a vital component in establishing a flourishing neighborhood.

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and school have been at the cornerstone of community revitalization by providing ongoing refuge and education and by continuing to meet the needs of a diverse populace.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor the parish and school of St. Stanislaus Kostka for its 100 years of contributing endless resources and demonstrating tireless dedication to a community that is an inspira-

tion for all to follow. I ask my colleagues to join with me in this tribute to St. Stanislaus Kostka as we celebrate an institution that perseveres in maintaining community cohesion and responsiveness to neighborhood needs.

HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM

HON. DOUGLAS "PETE" PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of exactly how important it is for us to pass health insurance reform now. Many Members of this body, and policy wonks around this city, are debating the political implications of passing—or not passing—the health insurance reform bill now pending in conference. However, millions of Americans already know the real tragedy of failure to pass this bill. Let me provide just one example.

I recently received a phone call and very touching letter from a Florida resident, Ms. Fran White, who currently has health insurance. Only 5 years ago, she was healthy and maintained an active work schedule of up to 60 hours per week. Unfortunately, she began experiencing health problems in 1991, and last year was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. She continued her employment, albeit at a less aggressive pace, as long as possible. She now is unable to work. That in itself is a tragedy, but it is equally tragic to learn that she will now lose her health insurance coverage effective July 1.

She has done everything she can to find an alternate insurance carrier to cover her. Not surprisingly, she has yet to find one. The reason for denial is her illness, not her spotless record of insurance payments. Although her total medical expenses have peaked at over \$300,000, she has paid all of her out-of-pocket costs; she has even taken on a personal debt of over \$50,000 to pay for uncovered treatments and services.

Ms. White does not want anything from the Government. She does not want to turn to Medicaid. She only wants access to health insurance. We have the chance to give her and the millions of Americas with similar experiences this access by eliminating pre-existing condition exclusions and making health insurance portable. We are so close.

Mr. Speaker, please, let's not let this opportunity fall by the wayside under a cloud of partisan rhetoric. Let's pass health insurance reform now.

TRIBUTE TO WAMPUM BOROUGH

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Wampum Borough on its 200th anniversary.

Wampum was the first town to be settled in Lawrence County. It was settled in 1796 by two Irish brothers, Robert and John Davidson.

The famed steel baron and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie had a financial interest in

the local Wampum Furnace. The Wampum mine has supplied a large amount of limestone for steel and cement production, but is better known for its storage capacity. The mine has 2.5 million square feet of storage space. It currently holds various items from 50 industries, most notably 8,000 films from 20th Century Fox and the world's largest optical mirror.

Athletics has played a large part in Wampum's history. Wampum High School basketball team won three state championships in 1950's and 1960's. In 1955, the team went undefeated, 31-0. The coach, L. Butler Hennon was known for unusual practice techniques, such as players wearing weighted jackets and workmen's gloves. Hennon's theory was that such handicaps in practice made things easier in games. His techniques were featured in a Life magazine article and used by the Russian Olympic basketball team. Hennon's son, Don, was a star at Wampum. Don set a regional scoring record that lasted almost 40 years. Don went on to be an All-American at the University of Pittsburgh.

The Hennons were not the only famous athletic family to call Wampum home. The Allen brothers, Harold, Ron, and Richie, all played major league baseball. Richie was the most proficient of the three. Richie has the distinction of being the first African-American to play in the Philadelphia Phillies organization. In 1972, with the Chicago White Sox, Richie was named the American League Most Valuable Player. Richie led the league with a .308 batting average. Richie also slugged 37 home runs and had 133 runs batted in.

Wampum is certainly a special place with special people. So today, Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues in the House in congratulating Wampum Borough on the momentous occasion of its 200th anniversary.

WELFARE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 3, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WELFARE REFORM: NECESSARY AND POSSIBLE

Welfare reform remains a major priority for Hoosiers. I am disappointed that partisan bickering has prevented enactment of meaningful welfare reform that would encourage work and parental responsibility and meet the basic needs of poor children.

The good news is that many states, including Indiana, have been successfully experimenting with ways to reform the welfare

system. I believe that states should be given flexibility to adopt innovative reforms. Welfare reform on the national level is still necessary, and state successes can serve as models as Congress prepares once again to consider welfare reform.

STATE EFFORTS

Forty states have been granted waivers of federal regulations in order to proceed with their own reforms. In 1994, Governor Bayh requested several waivers so that Indiana could implement a broad package of reforms. With my strong support, the Clinton Administration granted them.

Hoosiers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) must now sign a personal responsibility agreement, which requires them to make sure their children receive immunizations and stay in school. No cash benefits are provided for children born more than 10 months after their parents go on welfare, and cash benefits are stripped from anyone who commits welfare fraud. Teenage mothers who receive welfare must live with their parents or in another adult-supervised setting.

Most importantly, the Indiana plan focuses on moving welfare recipients into work through the IMPACT job placement program. Persons who enroll in IMPACT pledge that they will seek a job and accept any reasonable employment offer and acknowledge that the state will cease cash AFDC benefits after two years. In return, the state aims to remove barriers to employment by helping IMPACT enrollees to locate available jobs and providing training, child care, transportation, and health care.

The Indiana plan provides incentives for employers to hire welfare recipients. For example, once welfare recipients start a job, their AFDC benefit may be diverted to their employer, who can use these funds for business development and employee benefits. The state also provides funds for on-the-job training of former welfare recipients. Indiana provides one year of transitional child care and Medicaid benefits to families who have moved off the welfare rolls and into work.

The results one year after implementation of these changes are encouraging. From January through September of 1995, the number of households receiving AFDC dropped by 20%. Welfare recipients are being placed into jobs at a rate of 1,000 per month. Since 1993, the number of AFDC recipients has fallen 30%—the greatest decrease of any state in the nation. Indiana now has another request pending for further waivers of federal regulations.

PRINCIPLES FOR REFORM

Without doubt, welfare reform is urgently needed. Welfare still too often conflicts with bedrock American values: it discourages work, promotes out-of-wedlock childbearing, breaks up families, and fails to hold parents responsible.

Most Hoosiers want to help people in genuine need. They are willing to aid people who cannot work because of disability, or who face dire economic distress through no fault

of their own. What they oppose is assisting people who are capable of working but unwilling to do so.

The key goal in welfare reform must be to promote self-sufficiency and responsibility without punishing innocent children for the mistakes of their parents. That means that from the moment someone applies for welfare, the emphasis must be on moving that person into a job and eliminating any obstacles that stand in the way. Those who need training to move into the workforce should receive it. Sometimes it's a matter of providing basic instruction on how to write a résumé, interview for a job, or locate job prospects. A time limit on welfare benefits for those able to work can be a useful incentive. Work must pay more than welfare.

Far too many non-custodial parents fail to provide financial support to their children. I have cosponsored a bill which would make it easier to track down delinquent parents and withhold child support payments from their paycheck.

The lack of high-quality, affordable child care is a major problem for many parents, especially those seeking to pull themselves out of poverty. It is a difficult problem to address because child care is expensive and the need is so great. But we must make efforts to ensure that no one is on welfare simply because they cannot find child care. Providing basic health and child care to families for a while after they leave the welfare rolls can be a good investment if it helps families successfully make the transition to long-term financial independence.

I oppose efforts to raise taxes on working families on the edge of poverty, as some in Congress have proposed. I also do not think that cuts in welfare should be enacted in order to provide tax breaks to the well-to-do. Welfare reform should stand on its own merits, apart from the budget debate. We must ensure that welfare provides an adequate safety net during an economic downturn, when more people are likely to need it.

I am also concerned that some proposals would dramatically limit poor children's access to health care and nutrition programs. Unhealthy, malnourished children have a lesser chance to grow into healthy, self-supporting adults. As a nation we will pay dearly if we fail to meet the basic health needs of children.

There is really more consensus on welfare reform than the political rhetoric suggests. But because welfare reform is such a potent political issue, with each side looking for the advantage, the agreements have been obscured. It's almost as if politicians from opposite parties are afraid to admit they agree on a lot of these issues.

Saddest of all is that the ultimate victims of a failed welfare system are children. Their needs, which should be the constant focus of the welfare reform debate, have sometimes been lost. I am convinced that if cooler heads prevail we can enact worthwhile reforms. I will work to tone down the rhetoric and turn up the pressure to reform welfare this year.

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, July 11, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine the vulnerabilities of national computer information systems and networks, and Federal efforts to promote security within the information infrastructure.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings to examine the role of the Federal Depository Library Program of the Government Printing Office in ensuring public access to Government information.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the new international threat of "date-rape drug" trafficking.

SD-419

5:00 p.m.

Conferees on H.R. 1617, to consolidate and reform workforce development and literacy programs.

Room to be announced

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on issues relating to Federal Aviation Administration safety oversight.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1920, to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to strengthen the provisions of the Act and ensure that agencies are fairly implementing the Act.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S.Con.Res. 52, to recognize and encourage the convening of a National Silver Haired Congress, S. 1897, to revise and extend certain programs relating to the National Institutes of Health, and S. 1490, to improve enforcement of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and benefit security for participants by adding certain provisions with respect to the auditing of employee benefit plans.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on Extradition Treaties with Hungary (Treaty Doc. 104-5), Belgium (Treaty Doc. 104-7), Belgium (104-8), Switzerland (Treaty Doc. 104-9), Philippines (Treaty Doc. 104-16), Bolivia (Treaty Doc. 104-22), and Malaysia (Treaty Doc. 104-26), and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties with Korea (Treaty Doc. 104-1), Great Britain (Treaty Doc. 104-2), Philippines (Treaty Doc. 104-18), Hungary (Treaty Doc. 104-20), and Austria (Treaty Doc. 104-21).

SD-419

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 988, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Army to facilitate construction of a jetty and sand transfer system, and S. 1805, to provide for the management of Voyageurs National Park.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1264, to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, S. 1834, to

authorize funds for the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act, S. 1869, to make certain technical corrections in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and proposed legislation to amend the Indian Child Welfare Act; to be followed by hearings on H.R. 2464, to provide additional lands within the State of Utah for the Goshute Indian Reservation.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to review the Federal Reserve's semi-annual monetary policy report (Humphrey-Hawkins).

SH-216

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine property restitution, compensation, and preservation in post-Communist Europe.

2255 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on certain issues with regard to Hong Kong.

SD-419

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1678, to abolish the Department of Energy.

SD-366

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings to examine the role of the Federal Depository Library Program of the Government Printing Office in ensuring public access to Government information.

SR-301

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1699, to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, S. 1737, to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone National Wild and Scenic River and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, and S. 1809, entitled the "Aleutian World War II National Historic Areas Act".

SD-366

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Sub-
committee

To hold hearings on S. 931, to authorize the construction of the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System and to authorize assistance to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, Inc., a non-profit corporation, for the planning and construction of the water supply system, S. 1564, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide loan guarantees for water supply, conservation, quality and transmission projects, S. 1565, to supplement the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and to supplement the Federal Reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for

participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects, S. 1649, to extend contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in Kansas and Nebraska, and S. 1719, Texas Reclamation Projects Indebtedness Purchase Act.

SD-366

AUGUST 1

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review foreign policy issues.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

view the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine remedies for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) financial management and modernization problems, including technical problems in the IRS tax systems modernization.

SD-342