

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. MCCONNELL—WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. John McConnell, chairman emeritus and founder of Worthington Industries of Columbus, OH. John McConnell is retiring this year, but the impact that he has in central Ohio will certainly continue.

John McConnell has truly lived the American dream. In 1955, he borrowed \$600 on his 1952 Oldsmobile to start Worthington Industries. Under his leadership, Worthington Industries has grown to employ 9,700 people at 55 facilities in 23 States, Canada, Mexico, and France. He turned his initial \$600 loan into a \$1.8-billion-a-year company that serves as a model for both efficient production and effective leadership. When Worthington Industries was just starting out, John would spend the morning in a suit with customers, but after lunch he would change clothes and spend the afternoon working in the plant. It is this commitment to his company and its employees that has won their respect and loyalty.

Equally important, however, is John McConnell's social and civic involvement. He is chairman of the Law Enforcement Foundation of Ohio, a director of GMI Engineering and Management Institute in Flint, MI, and chairman of the board of the U.S. Health Corp. He also serves on a summer of charitable boards, including the Columbus Zoo and the YMCA.

All of these accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. He is a recipient of the 33 Degree Scottish Rite Mason, the Horatio Alger Award, the Ohio Governor's Award, and the Mr. Ohio Gold Award. Mr. McConnell has been named a Michigan State University Outstanding Alumni and Entrepreneur of the Year by Southern Illinois University. Financial World magazine recognized him as an outstanding Chief Executive Office of the Year. Industry Week magazine applauded his excellence in management.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating my good friend, Mr. John McConnell, on a long and brilliant career with Worthington Industries. I wish him and his wife, Peggy, of 50 years continued health and happiness.

HOW BUREAUCRATS REWRITE LAWS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a recent article by John Dilulio, Jr., to the attention of my colleagues.

[The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 2, 1996]
HOW BUREAUCRATS REWRITE LAWS
(By John J. DiIulio Jr.)

As the historic 104th Congress draws to a close, scholars have already begun to debate its legislative record. Some stress that the first Republican Congress in four decades enacted fewer major laws than any Congress since the end of World War II. Others respond that it was only natural that a new conservative Congress committed to restraining the post-New Deal rise of national government activism would pass fewer big-government bills. Likewise, while some interpret President Clinton's bright re-election prospects as a negative referendum on the GOP-led House and Senate, others focus on how Republicans ended up setting the agenda on everything from balancing the budget to welfare reform.

For at least two reasons, however, both sides in this early war over the 104th's history are firing intellectual blanks. One reason is that it is not yet clear how much of the legislation will stick politically. For example, Mr. Clinton has made plain that, if reelected, he plans to "fix" the new welfare law. And should the House fall to the Democrats, ultraliberal committee chairmen will move quickly to undo much of what the Republicans did legislatively on welfare, crime, immigration and more.

The other and more fundamental reason is that, no matter what happens in November, it is by no means certain that the laws passed by the Republican Congress over the last two years will survive administratively.

BUREAUCRATIC WARS

Victories won on the legislative battlefield are routinely lost in the fog of bureaucratic wars over what the laws mean and how best to implement them. One of many recent examples is how the Federal Communications Commission has already virtually rewritten the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

On Feb. 8, President Clinton signed the first major rewrite of telecommunications law in 62 years. To many observers, the act represented the culmination of a series of political and judicial decisions that began in 1974 when the U.S. Justice Department filed an antitrust suit against AT&T, leading to a breakup of the old telephone monopoly and the creation in 1984 of the seven regional "Baby Bells." The bill-signing ceremony, the first ever held at the Library of Congress, was draped in symbolism. The president signed the bill with a digital pen that put his signature on the Internet. On a TV screen, comedian Lily Tomlin played her classic telephone company operator Krnestine, opening her skit with "one gigabyte" instead of "one ringie-dingie."

During the debate over the bill and for weeks after its enactment, the press played up the law's social-policy side-shows, like the requirement that most new television sets contain a "V-chip" enabling parents to lock out programs deemed inappropriate for children. But its true significance lay in removing barriers to competition in the telecommunications industry, and devolving responsibility for remaining regulation to the states. While its language is often technical, you need not be a telecom junkie to understand the letter of the law or the record of floor debates in Congress.

For example, Sections 251 and 252 of the law promote competition in local telephone

markets, expressly giving state commissions authority to decide, via a strictly localized, case-specific process, what constitutes "just and reasonable" rates. It affords the FCC no role whatsoever in setting local exchange prices: "Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply or to give the Commission jurisdiction with respect to . . . charges, classifications, practices, facilities, or regulations for or in connection with intrastate communication service."

The law's devolutionary language and deregulatory intent was so clear that groups such as the National Council of Governors' Advisors quickly produced reports advising key state and local decision makers to prepare for "telewars in the states." Soon, one NCGA report on the law explained, "governors' offices, state legislatures and state public utility commissioners will be drawn into state debates on how to ensure a 'level playing field for competition' among those firms seeking to provide local and intrastate telephone service." The major battles, the NCGA predicted, would be over the terms of price and interconnection agreements. Telephone company rivals could be expected to lobby governors, utility commissions and state legislatures in search of allies.

But within six months of the law's enactment, the FCC declared a victor in the "telewars in the states"—namely, itself. The commissions produced a 600-page document promulgating presumptive national pricing standards in local telephone markets. The FCC insists that the order is necessary to pry open local markets to long-distance carriers like AT&T, small firms like Teleport, and cable and wireless companies. Otherwise, the commission asserts, incumbent local carriers like the Regional Bell Operating Companies will remain invulnerable to real competition as potential entrants to intrastate markets are forced to contend with 50 different, localized state regulatory regimes.

But the FCC's rushed, revanchist rewrite of the telecommunications law is based on a hypothetical pricing scheme that only an armchair economist could love. In its hundreds of pages of national regulatory dictates, the FCC almost completely ignores the actual costs that local companies incurred to create the system, and the regional and other variations in how they operate.

On Aug. 23, GTE Corp. and Southern New England Telephone Co. jointly challenged the FCC in court, arguing that the FCC's order constitutes an uncompensated taking under the Fifth Amendment by requiring them to sell their services at below actual costs. The order, they claim, would almost certainly enervate competition by permitting long-distance giants like AT&T to buy up local phone networks at huge discounts—an ironic potential outcome indeed given how all this began in 1974. Moreover, not only giants like AT&T but fly-by-night arbitrage artists could enrich themselves at the expense of consumers on the spread between actual operating costs and the prices set by the FCC. In response to the suit, a federal appeal court ordered a temporary stay of the FCC regulations and will hear oral arguments in the case tomorrow.

At a recent press conference, GTE's senior vice president and general counsel, former U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr, demanded to know why the FCC believes that it is better at making decisions "for 50 states

• 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.

than the state commissions are, who have done this historically, who have all the data that are relevant to the state before them."

A MOCKERY

But whether or not the FCC is wiser than the states, and regardless of who is right about the economics of the case, the FCC bureaucrats' orders mocks key provisions of a democratically enacted law. The FCC's action is at odds not only with the textbook understanding of "how a bill becomes law," but with the first principles of limited government and American constitutionalism.

The FCC's action should serve to remind us that the devolution and deregulation of federal authority are always in the administrative details. On telecommunications, welfare, and almost every other major issue, big government is the administrative state in which judges and unelected officials, and not the elected representatives who debate and enact the laws, govern us all.

TRIBUTE TO VICE PRESIDENT
PREMIER LIEN OF TAIWAN

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Vice President/Premier Lien of Taiwan on his interest in continuing to lead Taiwan's move towards democracy, enhanced human rights, and global competitiveness.

I understand that Vice-President/Premier Lien recently reviewed Michael Porter's book "The Competitive Advantage of Nations." In the review, he indicated that the book has great relevance to the future development of Taiwan. Lien calls Porter's work "the leading edge of contemporary thought that can influence government policy." * * *

Mr. Speaker, I know that the residents of Taiwan are hard working, dedicated individuals who have demonstrated their strength by becoming one of the most successful business environments in Southeast Asia. Not only have they excelled economically, but politically, they enjoy a strong and vibrant democracy. They also enjoy more individual liberty and personal freedom than any of their neighbors. I share Vice President/Premier Lien's belief that there is a definite relationship between political and economic freedom and continued international financial success. Clearly, Vice President/Premier Lien believes in a dynamic free market and I endorse his position to promote economic opportunity for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to learn more about the changes that have taken place in Taiwan during the last few years.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD M.
LOBENTHAL

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as this session ends, an era is coming to an end in Michigan. After 32 years of commitment and dedication, Richard M. Lobenthal has led an impassioned fight against prejudice and discrimination as it affects all human beings. As the Michigan di-

rector of ADL, Mr. Lobenthal established a reputation as an advocate for the Jewish community speaking out against anti-Semitism and hate crimes.

The mission of the Anti-Defamation League is to preserve and translate into greater effectiveness the ideals of American Democracy. Mr. Lobenthal's advancement of this mission encompassed all minorities and extended beyond the borders of the United States.

Mr. Lobenthal has served in leadership positions on various boards and has been the recipient of numerous awards. He is a founder and past president of the Ecumenical Institute for Jewish-Christian Studies. He is also a founding board member of the Michigan Coalition for Human Rights and served as a cochair of the Bias Crimes Response Task Force of the Michigan Department of Civil Rights. Appointed by Governor Blanchard in 1987, Mr. Lobenthal served on the Michigan Council for the Humanities. In 1989, he was appointed by the Michigan Chiefs of Police as a consultant on anti-democratic movements.

In 1989, Mr. Lobenthal's expertise was sought by the West German government in their study of social and political movements in Europe and Germany and their effects on democratic structure. In 1993, Mr. Lobenthal was named as an American consultant to an international conference in Sofia, Bulgaria aimed at reducing ethnic tension.

I have been privileged to know Dick Lobenthal personally. For three decades, he has been a leader in the fight against injustice, anywhere and at anytime. Indeed, all of us have benefitted from his untiring efforts and dedication. He will be deeply missed.

A TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN
ANDY JACOBS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, ANDY JACOBS is one of those guys who carries the Golden Rule in his heart. I feel very strongly about the caliber of this man, and I think the people really ought to know what he's like.

ANDY JACOBS sits on the other side of the aisle from me, and although we are political opponents, so to speak, I believe him to be one of the most outstanding Congressmen in the House of Representatives.

ANDY has worked these many years in the House to protect the Social Security System and was the chief sponsor of the Social Security Administration to become an independent agency, as well as several other Social Security provisions which have become law.

ANDY has long been a leading proponent of pre-school programs for educationally-disadvantaged children. He authored a provision which was enacted in 1994 which created demonstration projects designed to enhance the cognitive skills and linguistic ability of children under the age of 5 years.

ANDY also was responsible for the law which made Father's Day a national holiday. He authored a law which ended age-old immunity of Federal employees from court process to collect just debts owed by them. And, there are so many more accomplishments by this distinguished gentlemen during his 30 years in the House of Representatives.

Indianapolis Republican mayors have praised ANDY for protecting Indianapolis' interests in Washington during his many years in Congress.

We know ANDY's wife, Kim, and their two sons are very happy he is coming home to stay, but their gain is our loss. Regardless of who replaces ANDY, he will be missed by us on both sides of the aisle.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the First Baptist Church of Angleton, TX, on its 100-year anniversary.

October marks the celebration of a century of service to the community of Angleton. Growing and changing over the years, the church and its congregation of over 1,800 are currently involved in mission projects and television ministry.

I want to take this opportunity to commend the First Baptist Church of Angleton for its contributions and service and I wish the church and its congregation God's blessings for the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN
ENID GREENE

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, as this historic session of Congress draws to a close, I wanted to take a moment and reflect upon the contributions of one of its finest Members—ENID GREENE. I have been proud to associate myself with ENID during the past 2 years, and I am sorry to see her leaving so soon.

Few will ever know the hard work, the long hours, and the dedication she has shown. Her tireless work on the Rules Committee has helped to fashion some of the most important legislation we have seen in decades; the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, welfare reform, and many, many others. She is a principled person of the highest integrity who has weathered some of the roughest personal seas that could ever be imagined. Through it all, she never lost her vision or gave up on her responsibilities in the Congress. She showed that she was able to continue working despite personal hardships. I marvel at her talents and abilities. She has much to offer, and I know that she will yet contribute in many other ways. I know that I join my colleagues in thanking ENID for her efforts, and wish her well in the future.

TRIBUTE TO RANDOLPH YUNKER

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1996

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to my constituent, Mr. Randolph Yunker of