MIT'S SOLOW WINS ECONOMICS NOBEL

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1987

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Prof. Robert M. Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from my district recently won the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics. I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from the Boston Globe concerning Professor Solow's achievement.

[From the Boston (MA) Globe, Oct. 22, 1987]

MIT'S SOLOW WINS ECONOMICS NOBEL

(By David Warsh)

Robert M. Solow, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the 1987 Nobel Prize for Economics yesterday for pioneering studies in economic growth.

Solow, 63, an unrepentant Keynesian with strong views of the desirability for government leadership in the economic sphere, immediately obliged reporters at a crowded morning press conference at MIT, criticizing President Reagan, drinking champagne and making jokes.

A man whose wit and clarity of expression are well known, who nevertheless declined repeated pleads by publishers to write a popular book, was finally in the spotlight.

"If this is what it means to be famous, I want to go back to being just plain old Professor Solow," he said. "I had trouble getting my underwear on for the telephone ringing."

The MIT community was delighted; so was Harvard, where Solow went to college and did his graduate work; so were economists generally. Solow is an institute professor at MIT and a former president of the American Economic Association. He is the third MIT professor, the second in three years, to receive a Nobel Award in Economics. Solow's long-term research partner, Paul Samuelson and Franco Modigliani are the others.

The citation by the Swedish Academy of Sciences zeroed in on Solow's contribution to growth theory, a highly mathematized branch of technical economics that had a vogue after Solow published a pair of nearly impenetrable technical papers in 1956 and 1957.

Solow said yesterday: "It is easy to list things that might contribute to economic growth. The problem is, as we say, to make a model to understand how these things interrelate, and to do it in such a way that you might have a prayer of measuring it. . . . The surprising conclusion was that technological change looms much larger than capital investment. . . . Silicon Valley is the sort of thing I'm talking about."

Robert Lucas, a University of Chicago theorist and one of my generation . . . with a kind of rough-and-ready style, not high statistical theory. It is a knack for choosing what kinds of economic theory you expect to be useful."

David Colander, a professor of economics at Middelbury College, said: "He is the most thoroughly reasonable of all economists. He excudes sensibility, and nobody better understands economics, both its limits and its possibilities."

"After he made a fundamental contribution to the literature on growth," recalled Hendrik Houthakker, a Harvard professor, "he went to Washington and persuaded the Kennedy administration to set growth target through the Organisation for Economic Cooperation, and Development. Then he served on the National Commission on Employment, which helped persuade labor, especially George Meany, to accept technical change rather than to resist it."

A leading Keynesian, Solow is a proponent of a school that had failed to persuade younger technical economists of its relevance. A central tenet with which he is associated, the tradeoff between inflation and unemployment, has been exorcised.

And his basic theoretical insight—that pure university learning and basic and applied research has in some sense been more instrumental in the climb of American industry than the capital supplied by Wall Street and the banks—has been hijacked by supply siders who have all but ignored the analytic tradition in which Solow has stood fast.

The best thing you can say about Reaganesque is that it probably happened in a fit of inattention," he said. "I would like to see the president stop this nonsense about how I will never raise taxes over my dead body."

The Keynesians' time may come again, but the exuberance of yesterday's press conference was undercut by the consciousness of the failure of later generations to carry through on the promises of the New Frontier.

Deprived of a central place in the current consensus of economic theorizing, Solow instead has served to his colleagues as a model of good citizenship. James Poterba, a junior colleague, said, "He sets an impeccable example in every realm you can name."

Certainly nobody ever went more assiduously about the housekeeping tasks of the community of technical economics. "He's the softest touch there is for committees and commissions," said Princeton economist Alan Blinder, a former student.

Moreover, Solow has become a quiet Boston institution over the years. He lives with his wife, Barbara, who is also an economist, in a converted wharf on Boston's waterfront during the school year and in Martha's Vineyard in the summer. He sails avidly.

A former junior fellow at Harvard, Solow is said to have been on a short list for candidates for the presidency of the university before Derek Bok was selected. He is a former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and served for three years as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston.

Frank Morris, the Boston bank's president, said yesterday: "He can operate on almost any level of abstraction that the situation requires. If you have a bunch of econometricians, throwing around algebraic equations, he can talk to them. But when it came to explaining something technical to our board, he was sensational."

MULTILATERAL GULF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN
OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, with every passing day, the United States is sliding faster down the slippery slope toward war in the Persian Gulf. If military confrontation is inevitable because of terrorism perpetrated by the Ayatollah Khomeini, that is one thing and we should be prepared to meet that threat proportionally.

However, we ought not to increase the likelihood of confrontation by maintaining a high unilateral profile. Instead, we should be waging a diplomatic offensive through the United Nations and other channels to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. That is the only certain way to bring peace and freedom of navigation to the Persian Gulf.

Similarly, we should place the burden of keeping the sealanes open on a multinational peacekeeping force. Since the United States gets only 6 percent of its oil imports from the Persian Gulf, while Japan imports 60 percent and Western Europe 30 percent of respective oil imports from the region, our allies ought to shoulder a bigger share of naval protection of tanker shipments.

Perhaps the only way to achieve these ends is by establishing a multinational peacekeeping force under the flag of the United Nations to protect non-Belligerent shipping. This would spread the responsibility among all law-abiding nations and reduce the likelihood that the United States would be sucked into war by itself.

So let's use our strength to protect American and allied interests. But let's do so in the right way: as part of a joint effort under the U.N. flag. To that end, I urge my colleagues to sponsor House Concurrent Resolution 168, which was introduced by our colleague, Mr. DOWNSON.

I also call attention to an incisive editorial in the Christian Science Monitor which draws the same conclusions.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 27, 1987]

MULTINATIONAL GULF FORCE

The case for a multinational peace-keeping force in the Gulf is looking stronger by the day.

Since the United States stepped up its military presence there, attacks on shipping have increased rather than waned. Who is
October 30, 1987

retaliating for what action in this tense situation is becoming less clear. It can be argued that the US presence, rather than making Iran cower, has strengthened the hand of Iranian radicals who now see their nation fighting not just Iraq but the US. Polls show that most Americans support last week's retaliatory attack against Iran but the US should also consider a major US-Iran conflict more likely.

Understanding why the US is now in the Gulf is important in deciding what to do next. The administration's original goal was to uphold the principle of free navigation, keeping access open to the world's major source of oil. Lately, US officials have talked more of the importance of keeping US credibility with the region. But, the administration's desire to keep Soviet influence from expanding from Kuwait; the administration's desire to launch or improved ties with a number of Arab states.

In the Middle East, the US has opposed a conference in the Gulf. Soviet and Iran may have little respect for the US-Iran confrontations. All Gulf states should benefit from the expanded protection.

A multilateral peacekeeping effort could actually reduce the risk of direct confrontation, which opposes the multilateral approach, insists that such an operation would be more likely deter Iranian attacks against commercial shipping and reduce the risk of direct US-Iran confrontations. All Gulf states should benefit from the expanded protection.

The Reagan administration, which opposed an international conference in the Gulf. Soviet and Iran may have little respect for the US-Iran confrontations. All Gulf states should benefit from the expanded protection.

In the Middle East, the US has opposed a conference in the Gulf. Soviet and Iran may have little respect for the US-Iran confrontations. All Gulf states should benefit from the expanded protection.
Club, a board member of the Valley Big Brothers, an advisory board member of the Phoenix Salvation Army, a member of the Center for the Blind, Inc., on the board of the American Red Cross of Plainfield, NJ, and on the board of the National Association for Sickle Cell Disease, Inc.

Mr. Black received his bachelor of science degree from Morgan State University in Baltimore. He completed graduate course work at Rutgers University and Seton Hall University. He has also received honorary doctorate degrees from Central State University, Miles College, Shaw College at Detroit, King Memorial College, and Morgan State University.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Black, with his success in a diversity of careers and his active involvement in philanthropic organizations, is a true role model for young people. His years of commitment to his jobs, to black enterprise, and to community concerns should not go unrecognized. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Joe on his achievements, and to wish him continued success in all his endeavors.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CASTLE "SKIP" NEWELL, FATHER AND ORIGINAL CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE LONG VALLEY HEALTH CENTER

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor a fellow Californian whose personal vision, tireless persistence, and leadership has resulted in the development of the Long Valley Health Center, located in Laytonville, CA. His ability to inspire a dream in the community around him and persevere until he saw that dream realized has brought exceptional health-care services to an 800-square-mile service area which had previously been designated medically underserved.

I speak of Mr. Castle "Skip" Newell, whose contributions to his community of Laytonville are clear evidence of his dedication to bettering the world in which he lives. His work with the Long Valley Health Center stands tall among his many accomplishments. About 10 years ago, a group of Laytonville citizens met on the lawn of the town elementary school to discuss the possibility of having a local health center to provide medical care to this rural area of northern California. The other members of the group promptly recognized Skip's gift for leadership, and he was elected chairman of what was soon to become the board of directors for the Long Valley Health Center.

Skip continued as chairman of the board for 3 years, and served as a board member for an additional 5 years. Those early years were filled with challenges, and Skip was directly responsible for guiding the center through the developmental stages. He was instrumental in dealing with State and Federal agencies, under whose supervision the center was operating, and provided the wise leadership necessary to bring consensus to a widely disparate population while maintaining the structural integrity of the organization. This center will stand as a tribute to his great humanitarian spirit for generations to come.

The conception, development, and administration of this health care facility are by no means the only invaluable contributions Skip has made to his community. He has been a member of the Laytonville Volunteer Fire Department for 10 years, giving of his time and effort to fulfill human need in private homes, logging operations, and rivers, giving no thought to personal safety. On one rescue call, he sustained a permanent knee injury in an effort to assist stranded motorists whose vehicle had gone over a cliff.

He is a licensed emergency medical technician, and before the years of the health center, was commonly known as "Dr. Skip." He has presided at births, deaths, accidents, and all the myriad health emergencies common to rural areas. His care has always been of the highest quality, and his personal demeanor enables him to aid those whose loved ones have been stricken. Skip has been honored by his fire department peers with numerous awards, and is a respected senior member of this outstanding volunteer fire department.

Skip has also served as a volunteer in the Mendocino County Fire Department where he has accumulated 750 hours of volunteer time and 200 hours of training time. He has assisted in stake-outs, investigations, quelling family disturbances, and arrests. His intimate knowledge of this community has proven to be a valuable asset.

During his 13 years of residence in Laytonville, Skip has donated countless hours of high quality volunteer time and leadership to make this community a better place to live. Working with people who are injured, ill, or otherwise dependent upon a helping hand, he exemplifies the best of the American spirit.

It has been my great privilege and pleasure to have worked closely with Skip for a number of years, and I can personally attest to his dedication to public service. As the former executive director of the National Timber Fellers Association, Skip has come to Washington on several occasions, and I have found his work and leadership to be of the highest caliber at all times.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues to join me in saluting Castle "Skip" Newell who, for the past 13 years, has worked tirelessly in making invaluable contributions to Laytonville, to the First Congressional District, and to the United States of America.

NATIONAL WOMEN VETERANS RECOGNITION WEEK 1987, NOVEMBER 8-15

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the 1980 U.S. census found over 1.1 million women veterans and the number grows daily. Women comprise nearly 5 percent of the veteran population. These women have served their country in all parts of the world and have rightly earned a country's grateful recognition.

Alexis de Tocqueville, writing in another context, said of the United States he visited in the 1830's:

"...if anyone asks me what I think the chief cause of the extraordinary prosperity and growing power of this nation, I should answer that it is due to the superiority of their women.

Indeed, women veterans have added an important dimension to our country's military. They have served, and continue to serve, with pride, bravery, and good humor.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to support National Women Veterans Recognition Week and I urge my fellow citizens to remember the contributions and sacrifices made by women veterans. As our Nation approaches another Veterans Day, let us thank our veterans, both men and women, and remember the service they have willingly given to our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall votes Nos. 386 and 393.

A SALUTE TO LUCELLA T. HARRISON

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in commemoration of the retirement celebration being held in the Eight California Congressional District for an outstanding educator, Mrs. Lucella T. Harrison.

She is retiring after 34 years of service to the Oakland Unified School District.

Mrs. Harrison was educated in Oakland, having attended Cole Elementary School and the McClymonds High School. She received her bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees from San Francisco State University, and did postgraduate work at Stanford University.

Through her years in the Oakland school district Mrs. Harrison progressed from a classroom teacher to the position of associate superintendent of elementary instruction.

In addition to her educational endeavors, Mrs. Harrison has been active in numerous civic and religious organizations. She was 1987 chairperson for the United Negro College Fund Lou Rawls University Stars, and is currently in her 37th year of service as organist and choir director at her church, the St. Paul A.M.E. Church of Berkeley, CA. Students, teachers, administrators, school employees, and the community at large recognize her as an important and outstanding role model.
Let's restore a greater degree of democracy to this people's House of Representatives. The tables follow:

OPEN AND RESTRICTIVE RULES, 95TH–100TH CONGRESS ¹

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¹ Source for data—“Survey of Activities of the House Committee on Rules” (reports by the Committee on Rules), 95th–99th Congress. Rules counted were those providing for the initial consideration of legislation (as opposed to special rules on conference reports, etc.). For the purposes of this table, restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules as well as completely closed rules.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. TREN'T LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, as part of an ongoing public service, I am inserting an up-to-date table on restrictive rules in this Congress, and a table comparing this to the previous five Congresses. As my colleagues will see, we are still ahead of the last Congress by 6 percent points on rules which limit amendments on legislation, and by some 30 percent points ahead of the 96th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this week the Rules Committee set a new record for the most restrictive rules in 1 week—three—two of which were on the same bill, the omnibus reconciliation measure. But, in all fairness, I must mention that the committee has granted three open rules this week as well, which kept our constituents roughly the same as recent weeks, and certainly better than the opening few months of this Congress when restrictive rules were running about 65 percent of the total.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, we are still granting far too many restrictive rules and, in so doing, are restricting the rights of all Members, of both parties, to fully participate in the legislative process and fully represent their constituents as they were sent here to do.