

Texas, Virginia and Washington, as well as the District of Columbia and the then-territory of Hawaii.

As has been the case in recent years, virtually all 1995 National Maritime Day observances will be in port cities. In Washington, D.C., we will remember the war time service of our merchant mariners at a ceremony at the U.S. Capitol.

No doubt we will recall the Maritime Day tributes received a half century ago from the leaders of America's armed forces.

For example, Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, United States Marine Corps Commandant, pointed out how the Marine Corps had been aided by the merchant marine:

"The men and ships of the Merchant Marine have participated in every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima—and we know they will be at hand with supplies and equipment when American amphibious forces hit the beaches of Japan itself. On Maritime Day we of the Marine Corps salute the men of the merchant fleet."

The devotion to duty by the men at sea was praised by the Supreme Allied Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"The officers and men of the Merchant Marine, by their devotion to duty in the face of enemy action, as well as natural dangers of the sea, have brought us the tools to finish the job. Their contribution to final victory will be long remembered."

Earlier, "Ike" had said, "When final victory is ours there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the Merchant Marine."

I hope all Americans, whether from desert, mountain, or prairie regions or coastal states, will pause on National Maritime Day, May 22, 1995, to remember General Eisenhower's words and the heroic deeds of our merchant marine war veterans.

Like our military veterans, they deserve our thanks and our recognition for securing the freedom we enjoy today.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MORLEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1995, Mr. John Morley will be retiring after 51 years of dedicated service to millions of baseball, football, hockey, basketball, racing, and soccer fans, as well as concert-goers, circus fans, and many others in stadiums, arenas, parks, and zoos across the country. Mr. Morley will be retiring from his position as the vice president of operations for Harry M. Stevens, Inc., now a member of the Aramark family of companies. At Harry M. Stevens he has been a leader of the team that provides food, beverages, souvenirs, and service to Presidents and Popes, athletes and actors, musicians and many more.

Mr. Morley began his career vending hot dogs at Yankee Stadium, and then moved on to be a steward in Washington. He later moved back to New York as a manager, and then on to Kentucky for the Derby. As the Mets began playing in Shea Stadium, Mr. Morley returned to New York in order to serve as general manager of the stadium. While in New York he also worked in Nassau Coliseum after the Islanders were established. Throughout his career he has set the highest standards of

service to American fans at thousands of games and events including several World Series, Super Bowls, Stanley Cups, Kentucky Derbies, and many concert tours from the Beatles' first stadium appearance in the United States to the Who's farewell tour.

John Morley's professional life has been characterized by a commitment to excellence, a commitment to respect for fellow employees, and a commitment to making the best possible experience for the fans. His commitment to the fans is reflected in the smiling faces of children enjoying that first ballpark hot dog or wearing their teams' hat; his commitment to employee excellence is demonstrated by the tens of thousands of men and women whose working careers began in a stadium, many of whom have chosen careers staying in the service sector and many of whom have chosen to use the experience as a foundation for other industries; his commitment to the fan experience is reflected in the many new services, menu items and quality programs that enable fans to maximize their entertainment experience.

Mr. Morley will be missed by all those he has served and especially by those with whom he has worked. His commitment to excellence will continue through the legacy he has left after half a century of service to sports fans and music lovers.

TRIBUTE TO THE PASSAIC COUNTY DARE PROGRAM

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, substance abuse—and the crime it breeds—is a real and terribly dangerous threat to our communities, our neighborhoods and our families. Winning the war on abuse requires aggressive interdiction, vigorous enforcement, effective treatment and tireless education. No one is more aware of this and no one has worked harder to fight the scourge of drug abuse than the men and women of the Passaic County Drug Abuse Resistance and Education Program.

DARE is the largest and most effective drug-abuse prevention and education program in the United States and is now taught to 25 million youths in school from kindergarten to 12th grade. The DARE curriculum was originally developed by the Los Angeles Unified School District. Today it is taught by veteran police officers across the country. After completing 80 hours of specialized training, the officers enter the classroom, where they provide children with the skills and self-esteem needed to resist peer pressure and the temptation to use drugs.

The DARE program is clearly a success. Independent research has determined that DARE substantially affects students' attitudes toward substance abuse. It has helped students improve study habits, achieve higher grades and gain a greater respect for police officers, decreasing vandalism and gang activity in the process. I can testify that among the police departments and educators in my Congressional district, DARE is unanimously singled out for the highest praise.

On June 11, the Passaic County DARE family will celebrate the program by holding a

parade. DARE students, police officers, teachers, public officials and members of local civic and fraternal organizations from 16 municipalities will march together to send the message loud and clear that we will not tolerate substance abuse in our communities and schools.

Today, I ask my colleagues in the House to join with me by showing our appreciation for the dedication of the thousands of DARE volunteers in Passaic County who have made a life-and-death difference for countless young people in their communities. They make us all proud.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO GLENORA STARKS 1995 CONGRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN INTERN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, during the month of May, our Nation celebrates National Senior Citizen Month. In communities throughout the United States, senior citizens are recognized for their contributions to their communities and the Nation. This week, seniors from congressional districts across the Nation will gather on Capitol Hill for the annual Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. During their internship, seniors receive a firsthand look at the legislative process. They attend meetings and issue forums on topics which impact the elderly community, and have an opportunity to engage in extensive dialogue and congressional leaders and administration officials.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, I have been proud to participate in the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program. I rise to congratulate an outstanding senior citizen in my congressional district who has been selected to participate in this year's program. I want to share with my colleagues and the Nation some information regarding my 1995 Congressional Senior Citizen Intern, Mrs. Glenora Starks.

Mrs. Starks is a resident of Oakwood Village, OH. She retired from the catering staff of the Marriott Inn in Beachwood. The proud mother of two sons, Bruce and Keith, Mrs. Starks is a member of Liberty Hill Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to state that the Greater Cleveland area has benefited greatly from Mrs. Starks strong commitment and leadership. She is the founder and director of the Do Good Club, an organization which greatly benefits seniors throughout the Greater Cleveland area. Under Mrs. Starks' tutelage, young children lend assistance to seniors who reside in the neighborhood and area nursing homes. Because of the Do Good Club, the quality of life for those individuals is greatly improved. Mrs. Starks is also a member of the National Council of Negro Women; the NAACP; and a member of the Missionary Support and Prayer Club at the Oakwood Senior Center.

Glenora Starks is also politically active in the community. She is a member of the executive committee of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party; a member of the Democratic Club and a precinct committeeperson. In addition, Mrs. Starks is a member of the 11th Congressional Caucus where she provides assistance to the Senior Citizen Committee. Mrs.

Starks is also a member of an organization, 100 Plus One Women for Congressman Louis Stokes, which has benefited my congressional efforts. I am proud to have her support of my legislative activities.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Glenora Starks lives by the adage, "Don't ask God for strength to move mountains—ask Him for strength to climb mountains." I take this opportunity to recognize Mrs. Starks for her service to our community. I am proud to welcome her to Capitol Hill as my Congressional Senior Citizen Intern, and I am pleased to salute her on this occasion.

SALUTE TO MR. BRETT J. BUSH

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Brett J. Bush, the 1995 recipient of the Union League's Good Citizenship Award.

Upon his receipt of the Good Citizenship Award, Brett was selected by the Freedom Foundation to be a participant in the 1995 International Youth Leadership Conference with over 250 other Union League Award winners. The conference was held May 11 through May 14, 1995 at the Freedom Foundation headquarters in Valley Forge PA.

Brett is a sophomore at Bishop McDevitt High School in Wyncotte, PA. An honor student and athlete, Brett is involved in numerous extra-curricular activities at Bishop McDevitt High School. Additionally, Brett participates in community volunteer work with the Super Kids baseball program and the Fox Chase Cancer Center.

I join Brett's family, friends and teachers in commending him for his excellent service to his community. Brett is truly an inspiration to us all in demonstrating the importance of hard work and community service. I wish Brett the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

BILL CLINTON RECORD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, during the more than 2 years that President Clinton has been in office, he has withstood a great deal of criticism from an array of opponents. He has been attacked from all directions. The number of lies that have been told to tarnish the President's record has been astonishing.

But, President Clinton has not only survived the attacks, he has excelled in his duties. This isn't just my opinion. This is the conclusion of an outstanding nonpartisan article published in the May edition of the Washington Monthly.

The article's author, Daniel Franklin, compares President Clinton's record with that of President Truman. Mr. Franklin's conclusion is that, "Clinton's first 2 years have put Truman's to shame." Mr. Franklin cites many of President Clinton's successes including his handling of the economy, the creation of 6 million new jobs, his passage of numerous legislative

initiatives from the Family and Medical Leave Act to a domestic Peace Corps, and his foreign triumphs from trade pacts to Haiti to the Middle East peace process.

For those of my colleagues who have taken the time in the past to criticize our President, I urge you to take the time now to read this fair, objective, nonpartisan analysis of the President's first 2 years in office. The article which follows should be a must read for all Americans.

[From the Washington Monthly, May 1995]

HE'S NO BILL CLINTON

(By Daniel Franklin)

It was tough year for the President. Foreign policy errors bogged down his domestic programs; nominations were stonewalled by a hostile Congress; party insiders even considered recruiting a challenger for the Democratic nomination. He was, in the words of one journalist, "essentially indecisive * * * essentially vacillating." Quite simply, Americans began to doubt seriously that he had the character to be the country's top executive.

Yes, 1946 just wasn't Harry Truman's year. But he bounced back, won reelection in 1948, and has received from history a reverence that borders on the Rushmore. For many Americans now, Truman is seen as a model president—a man of integrity, modesty, and decisiveness. Walter Isaacson of Time called him "America's greatest common-man president." Eric Sevareid said that "Remembering him reminds people what a man in that office ought to be like * * *. He stands like a rock in memory now." So revered is the Man from Independence that in 1992, both parties' nominees fought to be considered "the Truman candidate."

Now that Republicans have both houses of Congress for the first time since 1946, Clinton aides are scanning David McCullough's best-selling Truman biography in search of the magic bullet that will hand Bill Clinton a Trumanesque comeback in 1996. Clinton took the Truman title in 1992, but now the country—and the press—is skeptical. "Bill Clinton," wrote historian James Pinkerton in the Los Angeles Times, "is no Harry Truman."

That's true, but those White House staffers looking for a magic bullet are missing the point. Clear away the historical fogs and set aside the acerbic press coverage and you cannot escape a startling conclusion: Clinton's first two years have put Truman's to shame. By April 1995, Clinton has accomplished far more for the American people than "give 'em hell" Harry had by April 1947. Clinton has guided the economy more successfully. He has enacted more laws with real impact. Yet while Truman is held in near-Jeffersonian regard, Bill Clinton is written off as a Warren Harding in jogging shorts.

Consider one of the core issues of any presidency: the economy. With the war over, the country began the painful conversion to a peacetime economy. Hundreds of thousands of veterans returned from World War II to an economy that had reached record production levels without them. In Chicago alone, at least 100,000 veterans were jobless. Major industries—including coal, railroad, and steel—convulsed with labor strikes that threatened to paralyze the entire country. Truman's response was heavy-handed and ineffectual. He threatened to seize coal mines and draft striking railroad workers into the military. Both measures were rebuffed by the Supreme Court and Congress, respectively, for being blatantly unconstitutional.

The economy grew but the growth was more than overshadowed by inflation rates that soared to 14.6 percent in 1947. There

were shortages in many of the products people needed, including housing, automobiles, sugar, coffee, and meat. And with the Great Depression fresh in the American memory, many wondered whether another economic crash, one even greater than before, was just around the corner.

Truman could have prevented the inflation. After the war, Republicans in Congress launched an effort to repeal wartime price controls. Truman saw that decontrol had to be gradual, so that it would not unleash inflation. But, as The New Republic's "TRB" columnist wrote in 1946, "The trouble is, Truman didn't make a real fight. . . . He didn't carry through. . . . He saw and predicted the recession but let Congress and business have their way. Truman won the argument all right, but that isn't quite enough in politics."

Clinton knows this. He is the first president in the last 30 years to achieve both job growth and low inflation. The "misery index"—inflation plus unemployment—is currently below nine; under Bush it was above 11; under Truman it was nearly 20.

The key to this achievement is Clinton's budget plan, which passed through Congress in 1993 only after a knock-down, drag-out fight led by the President—a fight won with only the votes of fractious Democratic party, and against a vehement and united Republican front. Phil Gramm was one of the loudest critics, predicting that "hundreds of thousands of Americans will lose their jobs because of this bill."

Gramm was dead wrong. By cutting the deficit to \$192 billion in 1995, from \$290 billion just three years ago, the President has succeeded in bringing down long-term interest rates and encouraging business investment that has stimulated extraordinary job growth. Already, the economy has produced nearly six million new jobs—five million more than it did during Bush's entire term. The unemployment rate, which was 7.6 percent when Clinton took office, has dropped to 5.5 percent.

In his first two years as president, Truman never seemed to have the stomach to enter the ring and fight like Clinton has. In September 1945, Truman delivered a 21-point program to Congress that rivaled the New Deal in its scope. The plan increased federal funding to agriculture, housing programs, and a variety of public works projects. But Truman let nearly every major component of his domestic program go down in defeat without a fight. In a way, says McCullough, that was the point. "His whole strategy on these domestic issues was to go for the high ground. Be more liberal in the program, and if they knock it down, you'll have something to run on."

This is fine if your only concern is winning reelection, not so fine if you want to solve the country's problems. Clinton has staked his presidency on the passage of his economic and social programs and fought like a junkyard dog for his victories. Elizabeth Drew recounts in *On the Edge* that during the battle to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement, "Clinton threw himself into the fight—meeting members of Congress in one-on-one sessions, making many phone calls to them, giving speeches, meeting with opinion leaders, meeting with individual members. Shortly before the vote, there were White House dinners for undecideds." He brought the same energy and conviction to the fight to pass the Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Clinton was willing to alienate the labor interests that are among the Democrats' strongest constituents because he believed that the treaty would produce jobs for the country. Regardless of your opinion of these treaties, you must respect