

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE ST. JOSEPH
HONOR CHOIR

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding organization located in Ohio's 5th Congressional District. The St. Joseph Honor Choir of Fremont, OH has been selected as one of only two choirs to represent the United States at the Pueri Cantores International Congress in Quebec, Canada from June 28 to July 9, 1995.

This is an honor for the choir to be Goodwill Ambassadors of the United States to an International Congress of this magnitude. St. Joseph Honor Choir is a proud member of Pueri Cantores. This international organization of children choirs, the name means little singers, has a world wide membership of over 25,000 children and encompasses such internationally renowned choirs as the Sistine Chapel Choir, the Vienna Boys Choir, and the Golden State Boys Choir and Bellringers of San Francisco, who hold the honor of also representing the United States at the Congress.

The St. Joseph Honor Choir consists of 43 children and 16 men. The Choir's repertoire is classical, religious, and secular music. Established in 1993, the Choir has quickly made a name for itself. The 1994-95 year has been and will be a very active and exciting year for the Choir. It began in November when the Choir hosted La Maitrise De Cap De La Madeline, which is recognized as one of the top children choirs in Canada. In December 1994, the St. Joseph Honor Choir went on its first mini-tour to Pittsburgh, PA. Also during the holiday season, the Choir performed for many church and civic organizations throughout the Fremont area. The Choir performed at numerous choir festivals, churches, and organizations throughout Northwest Ohio during the Spring season.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the community and the members of the Choir have greatly benefited from the effort that was started in 1993. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the St. Joseph Honor Choir and encourage them to continue to uphold what has become a standard for excellence.

THE PRESIDENT IS CORRECT
REGARDING JAPAN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton deserves great credit for his insistence that the Japanese stop being so restrictive regarding products from overseas.

The great imbalance in trade between the United States and Japan is significantly exacerbated by restrictive Japanese practices, and President Clinton is to be congratulated for his unwillingness to simply allow business as usual—which for us in Japan has meant very little business.

For most of the post war period, the United States has put our geostrategic interests ahead of our own legitimate economic needs in dealing with our wealthy allies. That was appropriate when these allies were struggling to emerge from the doldrums of the post war period, and when we all confronted a powerful Soviet Union. Today, it is entirely legitimate for the President of the United States to be assertive about legitimate American economic interests vis-a-vis these wealthy nations. The response for many in the foreign policy establishment has been critical of the President for this legitimate defense of America's interest, and many economists have also—reflexively in my judgment—criticized the President for insisting that Japan follow rules which allow free competition within that country from overseas products.

In the New York Times on June 10, Lawrence Chimerine and James Fallows made a very strong case for the kind of action the President has taken. These two distinguished scholars know a great deal about American/Japanese economic relations, and think their strong support for the President's position should be printed here because of the great light it sheds on this controversy.

JAPAN DESERVES A TARIFF

(By Lawrence Chimerine and James Fallows)

WASHINGTON.—Although European and Asian governments have complained about the Clinton Administration's regrettable but justified proposal to place tariffs of 100 percent on 13 Japanese-made cars, most agree that Japanese trade barriers threaten the world trading system.

Debate in America on the issue has been more primitive. Many free-market economists, some pundits and lobbyists for Japanese and for some European interests question whether there is even a problem to be solved.

Mercifully, most have spared us the old argument that simply driving down the value of the dollar will eliminate trade imbalances. The dollar has lost two-thirds of its value against the yen in the last decade, yet trade between Japan and the United States has been remarkably unchanged, even though American products are much cheaper.

But we are hearing equally tired assertions, which rest on a misleading appearance of economic sophistication. The principal claim is that Americans import too much and save too little and that the Japanese do the reverse. But this supposed insight into the trade imbalance does not tell us which is the cause and which is the effect.

Most economists take it for granted that our low savings rate causes chronic, large trade deficits, because when we spend too heavily, we inevitably buy huge quantities of foreign goods. Yet it is just as proper to argue the reverse—that the large trade deficits caused by artificial barriers to American

exports help create the low savings rate. This happens because reduced exports to, say, Japan mean smaller payrolls and profits at home. With less money earned, less is saved. And less is paid in taxes, driving up the Federal deficit and further depressing savings (because the Government borrows to finance the deficit).

The existence of formidable Japanese trade barriers is indisputable. Studies by the Economic Strategy Institute and other research groups estimate that if Japan's markets behaved like those of other industrialized countries, Japan would import up to \$200 billion more in goods each year than it now does; of this, almost \$50 billion would come from the United States.

The United States should raise its savings rate to limit reliance on foreign capital and to encourage productive investment—the key to vigorous long-term growth. But even if we do, we are likely to have a trade problem with Japan unless Japan changes. South Korea and Singapore, whose savings rates are even higher than Japan's also have large trade deficits with Japan.

Another faulty assertion in the debate over imposing a punitive tariff on Japan is that we're only hurting ourselves. Some claim we should keep our markets open regardless of what anyone else does because any other course would hurt American consumers.

They ask, Why should we punish ourselves by paying more for a Lexus or an Infiniti? And they say, if the Japanese or other Asians want to penalize their own people by running a closed economy, that's their problem. We'll enjoy the benefit of bargain-priced goods.

But Americans need jobs and income to buy even bargain-priced goods. Countries that combine closed markets with aggressive exporting to the United States effectively cut the number of good American jobs and thus consumer income. Closed foreign markets also inhibit our producers from investing, supporting research and development and creating new jobs.

A third argument against the tariff on Japanese luxury cars is that American car companies brought their problems on themselves by being lazy and greedy and not making cars suitable for Japan's left-side driving. This is the oldest red herring of all. Our auto producers make millions of right-hand-drive models for other left-side markets like Britain's.

The real issue is the cartel-like structure that ties Japanese parts makers, auto companies and dealers together in networks that are hard for outsiders to penetrate, no matter how attractive their products are.

In the auto parts business, there is no question of "wrong side" spark plugs, microcontrollers or piston rings. At current exchange rates, many American-made auto parts sell for one-third the price of Japanese-made items. American-made parts are of such high quality that the nation has an auto-parts trade surplus with Europe, where they are heavily used by BMW, Mercedes and other demanding manufacturers.

Nonetheless, American parts have captured only 2 percent of the Japanese market. And Japanese-owned auto assembly plants in the United States use at most only 50 to 60 percent American-made parts.

Finally, the silliest assertion is that the Administration's tariff might lead countries

• 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.

to embrace managed trade—government manipulation of international commerce for national advantage. In raising this warning, the Europeans and Japanese are being hypocritical—and they know it.

The Europeans know it because their trade with Japan has long been managed in a Draconian way. Ever wonder why there are virtually no Japanese cars in France or Italy? It isn't because the Japanese are not trying hard enough or have the wrong steering wheels. It is because Europeans sharply limit the number of Japanese cars they will let in each year.

The Japanese know it because their own diplomats and foreign aid specialists advise the Thais, Russians, Indonesians and anyone else who will listen that careful controls on trade and capital are the best way to preserve an industrial base.

America's economy has its own mass of trade regulations and subsidies. But its markets are the most open of all the big industrialized countries. Japan's are the least open.

Ever freer trade over the last four decades has helped much of the world prosper. If there is a threat to the continued progress of this movement, it comes from those who pretend that problems with free trade—especially those created by the chronic American-Japanese trade imbalance—do not exist.

The Administration is at least trying to deal with this problem, which, if unaddressed, will destroy American support for free trade in general. If those who are most concerned about saving the world trade system don't like the Clinton solution, let them come up with a better and more realistic approach.

CHEER LEADER

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a copy of an article which appeared in the *Brattleboro Reformer*, Brattleboro, VT today. I think that it will be of interest to many and request that it be included in the RECORD.

[From the *Brattleboro (VT) Reformer*, June 13, 1995]

CHEER LEADER

Of all the fishermen, in all the rivers, in all the states of the union, why did it have to be Tim Kipp in the Androscoggin River in Milan, N.H., when Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich stopped Sunday to chat?

Kipp, a history teacher at BUHS, is Brattleboro point man for Vermont's independent Congressman Bernard Sanders. Well to the left, his presence in the middle of a river was probably the first time in years Kipp has been in the mainstream. He was waist deep in water and up to here in indignation when Gingrich, in New Hampshire testing the political waters, paused for a photo op. It didn't help that the very waters Kipp was fishing are imperiled by an anti-environment initiative championed by the conservative speaker.

Gingrich, a pawn of Murphy's Law, did not know whom he was greeting when he waved hello.

Kipp seethed back: "Your politics are some of the meanest politics I have ever heard. You make Calvin Coolidge look like a liberal."

Gingrich dismissed Kipp's testy greeting with an intriguing summary: "The guy is from Vermont and he didn't have that cheer-

ful New Hampshire conservatism." The key word here is "cheerful."

To be cheerful in the face of assaults on the environment and cruel cuts to veterans, children, the elderly, the poor and the sick is evidence of either viciousness or delusion. We trust it is delusion that is behind "cheerful New Hampshire conservatism." Certainly, delusion—plus smoke and mirrors—are the main underpinnings of the Republican congressional agenda. Thus would tax breaks for the wealthy help reduce the budget. Thus would denying the needy simultaneously empower them.

Lately, Gingrich has been hustling a picturesque, even uplifting, vision of an alternative to a national social welfare system he regards as crushingly expensive and lacking a moral soul. In Gingrich's America, private charities would shelter the homeless, feed the hungry and lend a hand to the lame and halt. The welfare state would be dismantled. Government employees would be replaced by volunteers sustained only by their sense of mission.

According to the leaders of the charities that would be called upon to fill the breach left by an obliterated welfare system, however, Gingrich is, well deluded.

Officials of numerous national charitable institutions—Catholic Charities USA, the Salvation Army, the American Red Cross, among others—say private donations to their agencies have dropped off in recent years. Both tax laws and a precarious economy discourage giving, and volunteerism is down in an economy where there are too few non-working Americans with extra time on their hands.

It's hard to be cheerful in the face of the truth, but somebody has to balance the happy horsefeathers offered by the speaker. Maybe Kipp should go on a speaking tour of New Hampshire and Newt "Don't Worry, Be Happy" Gingrich should go fishing.

A SPECIAL SALUTE 1995 ARTISTIC DISCOVERY PARTICIPANTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the successful completion of the annual Artistic Discovery competition in the 11th Congressional District. Over the years, Members of Congress have utilized the Artistic Discovery competition to both recognize and encourage the artistic talents of high school students. Throughout the spring, art competitions are held in congressional districts throughout the United States. The winning artwork from the various districts will be on display later this month when the Artistic Discovery national exhibition is unveiled here on Capitol Hill.

I am proud to note that the Artistic Discovery competition has enjoyed great success in my congressional district. This year's competition generated 350 art entries from high school students in 13 area high schools. The student artwork represented some of the best ever. Mr. Gary Thomas, a talented artist who is responsible for preparing the portraits of inductees into the Pro Football Hall of Fame, judged the entries and selected the winning artwork.

Mr. Speaker, the 1995 Artistic Discovery winner from the 11th Congressional District of Ohio is Jermaine Powell of Warrensville Heights. The son of Salley Powell, Jermaine is

an 11th grade student at Warrensville Heights High School. His winning artwork is a painting entitled, "A Mirror Can Dream." His artwork makes a strong statement about the need for unity and for people of our Nation to join together—regardless of color.

I am proud to report that Jermaine Powell is not only a talented artist, but he is an outstanding student at Warrensville Heights High School. He was recently inducted into the school's National Honor Society, maintaining a 3.5 grade point average. I extend my personal congratulations to Jermaine; his art instructor at Warrensville Heights, James Evans; and the school principal, Alex Murphy.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that the U.S. Congress recognize the importance of the arts, and take advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate our support for the Nation's youngest artists. I am extremely proud of each of the students who participated in the 11th District Artistic Discovery competition. They are very talented and all are winners.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the Cleveland community for its continued support of this important effort. In particular, I would like to thank officials and staff at the Cleveland Heights City Hall; Dick Bogomolny and Finast stores; Ted Sherron and the Cleveland Institute of Art; and the many others who helped to make our 1995 Artistic Discovery competition a great success. I ask that my colleagues join me in this special salute to the 1995 Artistic Discovery participants.

BEAUMONT SCHOOL

Alyssa Adams, Susan Ancheta, Amy Balbierz, Alithma Bell, Ann Bartek, Crystal Bell, Jennifer Blum, Anne Coburn, Molly Cook, Kelly Costello, Terry DePompei, Susan Deryner, Julie Engstrom, Jessica Eppich, Katherine Fitzgerald, Sarah Fitzsimons, Elizabeth Havach, Alicia Hernandez, Lori Indriolo, Keisha Jones, Molly Keefe, Lucy Kirchner, Karola Kirsanow, Terre Kraus, Natalie Lanese, Maria Lind, Diane Lloyd, Josephine Lombardi, Brandyn-Marie Manocchio, Sara McCormack, Katie McCullough, Elise McDonough, Kathryn McFadden, Ann McKeever, Bridget Meredith, Nicole Patitucci, Carrie Paul, Sherry Petersen, Eileen Ryan, Micaela Redmond, Maura Schmidt, Kate Schuster, Jean Smith, Kate Sopko, Maureen Standing, Vember Stuart-Lilley, Paola Tartakoff, Tracie Tegel, Jennifer Trausch, Mary Trevathan, Christiana Updegraff, Amelia Vlah, Katy Walter, Aisha White, Vassimo White, Andrea Williams, Alison Wooley.

Art Teachers: Ellen Carreras, Sister M. Lucia, O.S.U.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL

Erik Acevedo, Shannon Bakker, Wendy Bascombe, Betsey Beveridge, Jashin Bey, Paul Biltz, Bryan Braund, Brian Brown, Lutoni Carter, Eboni Davis, Melanie Dusek, Rashaun Elias, Nicole Fenick, Shawna-Nova Foley, Becky Frank, Monica Grevious, Angela Gschwind, Brenna Hallaran, Nicole Hanusek, Aaron Hulin, Phil Jacobs, Robert Kendrick, Jason Koharik, Jon Koharik, Jay Kozar, Josh Kusek, Diamond Lewis, Michael Lovano, Aurora Mallin, Charles Minute, Steve Miracle, Samantha Nechar, Monica Oden, Lisa Pacanovsky, Melissa Petro, Cheryl Ress, Andrea Richardson, Susan Schmidt, Kareem Sharif, Farryn Shy, Larry Stepp, Heather Takacs, Jennifer Taylor, Jonelle Thomas, Laura Thome, Cameron Tullos, Jason Wainwright, Keytsa Warren, Shakhir Warren-Bey.

Art Teachers: Bob Bush, Dagmar Clements, Lou Panutsos, Andrew Rabatin.