

very strong. Consistently large budget deficits endanger the country's economic future and cheat future generations of Americans. Balancing the budget will increase national savings and that means greater national investment in physical, human, and technological capital. That in turn will increase productivity and boost incomes for Americans.

Many Americans believe that balancing the budget is not just an economic issue but almost a moral issue—that the government's inability to balance the budget means the country has lost a moral sense of fiscal responsibility. They see the huge deficits as shifting the burden to the next generation. Others look at deficits as shifting the burden to the next generation. Others look at deficits in more practical terms. They see no great harm with a deficit in any one year, but believe the continuing deficits undermine the economic underpinnings of the country. So a growing consensus has come to the view that deficit spending must end.

The details of balancing the budget still remain. In the current political climate neither Social Security nor defense spending can be cut and taxes cannot be raised. That puts enormous pressure on a rather small part of the government's total budget composed of Medicare, Medicaid, and other social welfare programs. Rather than gutting important programs such as health care for older Americans, our emphasis needs to be on reforms to make government work better and cost less.

ASSESSMENT

I think the President's new position on the budget is much better than his old one. He now wants to continue the deficit reduction that he started in the first two years of his administration, but he wants to do it more gently than others have proposed. Cutting the deficit too hard too fast could lead to a lot of pain which could undermine political support for a balanced budget. The President believes that a more gradual approach increases the chances of getting to a balanced budget.

I believe that both the congressional leadership and the President are wrong in providing for tax cuts now. The President's tax cut is much smaller and more targeted than the congressional leadership's. By the stretchout in years and the smaller tax cut he gets to his goal of a balanced budget without cutting as much from important programs like Medicare. But I believe any tax cut at this time is a bad idea. It does not make sense to me to borrow more money to provide a tax cut now. It is better to cut the spending, get the budget into balance, and then give ourselves a tax cut. We simply make the problem much more difficult if we add to the deficit we want to reduce.

Although I disagree with some of its specifics, I think the President has put forth a sensible plan for budgetary discipline. I am pleased to see that both parties are now on the same course. At the same time, no one should think the battle has been won. Much of the budget debate from this point on will be seen more as a skirmish over details, but some major decisions still lie ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. ENOCH H. WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with pleasure to pay tribute to an extraordinary

public servant from Brooklyn, NY—Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Williams. General Williams retired as Commander of the New York Army National Guard on May 31, 1995, after over 30 years of active military service.

Major General Williams earned his commission in 1950 after serving as an enlisted member during World War II. Rising from the rank of second lieutenant to colonel, he served in many positions, among them—artillery officer, transportation officer, liaison to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and Commander of Selective Service, and Headquarters Detachment. General Williams was appointed Commander of the New York Army National Guard in 1990. His military education includes Field Artillery School, the Air Defense School Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial War College. Military decorations General Williams has earned include the Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal, and both the Bronze and Silver Selective Service System Meritorious Service Medals.

General Williams received a B.S. in business management from Long Island University. He also attended New York University and the New School for Social Research.

In his civilian occupation, General Williams is serving his fifth term as a New York City councilman, representing the 41st Councilmanic District. The 41st district covers the multiethnic Brooklyn communities of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights. General Williams also gives freely of his time to serve in many governmental positions. He is a member of the American Institute of Housing Consultants, Community Service Society, and the New York Urban League. He is currently civilian director of the New York City Selective Service System. General Williams' dedicated service to the U.S. military merits special recognition. I take great pleasure and pride in entering these words of commendation into the RECORD.

IN TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. CHARLES DOMINY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize the service of Lt. Gen. Charles E. Dominy to the U.S. Army and to our Nation as he prepares to retire.

General Dominy's career in the Army has spanned 33 years, including his service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy. During these three decades he has served our Nation in a number of important capacities. In his final assignment prior to retirement, General Dominy serves as chief of the Army legislative liaison and as director of the U.S. Army staff, a position from which he has had to confront the numerous issues and developments surrounding the Armed Forces in the 1990's. His work has received widespread praise and commendation.

As chief of the Army's Office of Legislative Liaison, he worked with Members of Congress and their staffs on the numerous issues affecting our Nation's military. Before his tenure in Washington, General Dominy was a platoon leader as well as a leader and trainer for Army troops.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Lt. Gen. Charles Dominy for all of his dedicated service and hard work, and I am honored to join with his family, friends, and colleagues in recognizing his accomplishments and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

EDSAT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I will be reintroducing legislation designed to facilitate the development of an integrated, nationwide telecommunications system dedicated to education. This bill would guarantee the acquisition of a satellite system to be used solely for communications among State and local instructional resource providers.

Certainly every student in America deserves equal access to quality education. Unfortunately, not every small rural or poor inner-city school can afford to hire specialized instructors to provide the education for children the way that schools in larger and wealthier communities can.

One way to bridge this gap is through the use of satellite technology for distance learning. With the efficient use of an integrated, satellite-based communications system linked by cable and telephone lines, distance learning can provide children access to vast educational resources, regardless of wealth or geographic location.

I have long been interested in helping to strengthen and improve the utilization of telecommunications in the U.S. economy and educational institutions. The need for a satellite dedicated solely to education programming has been apparent since the issue was raised at the 1989 education summit. Since that time, the nonprofit National Education Telecommunications Organization [NETO], along with its wholly owned subsidiary, the Education Satellite Corporation [EDSAT], has been working to improve the availability of educational programming for schools, universities, and libraries across the country.

The EDSAT Institute found that while the education sector is expanding and investing heavily in telecommunications systems, they are often not able to commit to expensive long-term contracts with satellite providers. This puts them at a competitive disadvantage with other buyers of satellite time. In addition, as occasional users, the education sector is forced to pay high and variable prices for undependable services.

Finally, the current system is set up so that educational programs are often spread out among 12 to 15 satellites. Every time the user wants to switch to a different program, they have to adjust their satellite dish. NETO's goal is to create the infrastructure necessary to establish an integrated telecommunications system at affordable costs to the education sector.

Dedicating a satellite for education and collocating programming that is now scattered across numerous satellites will allow schools to receive far more educational programming—without constantly reorienting their satellite dishes. Collocation will also enhance the

marketing of programming, reduce technical problems, and stabilize the pricing of satellite time.

Federal backing of such a system will not only heighten the educational opportunities for our children, but it will also benefit State and local educational agencies by ultimately reducing their expenses for satellite services and equipment. Further, while distance learning can never replace classroom teachers, it does provide educators with an additional tool with which to teach.

This is just the first step and certainly not the only answer to solving the problems that schools face in using satellites. However, I believe that it is an important step for the Federal Government to take to help encourage the use of technology in the education sector. Improving the accessibility and quality of education will help our children and our national economy as a whole to become stronger and more competitive in the global marketplace.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO ESTABLISH DISTANCE
LEARNING THROUGH SATELLITE
TECHNOLOGY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, America's distance education programs are in jeopardy. Escalating costs and a decline in the availability of satellite capacity are putting distance learning programs across the country at risk.

The distance education industry in the United States provides a much needed service to health facilities and schools in hard-to-reach areas. More than 90 American colleges provide education and instruction to school districts, colleges, and libraries, nationally and internationally. If we do not address the shortage in satellite capacity and the increased costs, these programs will be curtailed.

The legislation that I am introducing today would create an adequate satellite system dedicated to education. My bill would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a loan guarantee program under which a nonprofit, public corporation could borrow funds to buy or lease satellites dedicated to instructional programming. Distance learning programs, which are now scattered across numerous satellites, could be collocated into one satellite. This will facilitate access to educational programming, reduce technical problems, and stabilize costs.

A satellite dedicated to education is an obvious way to improve educational opportunities for all Americans. An education satellite would afford students a high quality of education regardless of where they live or how much money they make.

An education satellite will enable students in rural America to take advanced placement chemistry, even though their school district does not have an advanced chemistry teacher. An education satellite will ensure that hearing-impaired students will have access to instructors that are certified in sign language. An education satellite will excite young minds and bring the finest instructors to our inner cities, where they are most needed.

I have long supported the establishment of an education satellite through my involvement

with the Education Satellite Corp. [EDSAT], a subsidiary of the nonprofit National Education Telecommunications Organization [NETO]. This organization has been working to enhance educational opportunities for our Nation's students through distance learning technology.

Other countries have education satellites. Japan and Great Britain recognize the important role that television plays in education. Japan relies heavily on in-school use of television to education children, and the British require all stations, commercial and noncommercial, to carry educational and informative programming for children.

An education satellite is in the Nation's best interest. A satellite-based infrastructure dedicated to education will bring equity to our educational system. While distance learning will never replace classroom teachers, it does provide educators with an additional tool with which to teach. An education satellite will afford all Americans the opportunity they deserve to achieve their fullest potential.

PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY
AND BEAUTY: KEEP THE BAN ON
OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, for more than 14 years, Californians have enjoyed protection from the dangers of offshore oil drilling. It is imperative that the moratorium on offshore oil drilling be extended permanently.

This is an issue on which all Californians agree:

First, local, State, and Federal elected officials support the ban: I have been contacted by Governor Wilson, our representatives in the State legislature, and our local city councils in support of extending the ban.

Second, business and environmentalist leaders support the ban: at a recent press conference in San Diego, business, environmental, and tourism officials came together to indicate their support for the permanent extension of the ban on offshore oil drilling.

Third, the voters of San Diego agree: in 1986, more than 75 percent of San Diegans voted in favor of a ban on offshore oil drilling within 100 miles of our coast.

Our key concern is the devastation that oil drilling would cause to San Diego's \$3.6 billion-a-year tourism industry! Quite frankly, the small amount of oil that some people guess is available in our kelp beds is simply not worth the damage to our economy that offshore oil drilling would cause.

We all know—no matter how careful we are—accidents happen. We cannot—we will not—accept the risk of offshore oil drilling so that a few large oil companies can add to their wealth. We will not allow the economic and environmental damage caused in Santa Barbara, Prince William Sound, or the Gulf of Mexico to be repeated anywhere on California's coast.

We urge this Congress to act now and protect California's economy and beauty—extend the ban on offshore oil drilling permanently.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CENTRAL
VALLEY PROJECT REFORM ACT
OF 1995

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today, we are fulfilling another important part of our Contract With America; to bring Government to the people, to respond to their concerns on a bipartisan basis, to make Government more efficient. I have been contacted by members of the public from all sides of the political spectrum to address the issues of CVPIA implementation. There is general agreement that we must break new ground to improve our water management in California. Members on both sides of the aisle are here today to support new ways to approach these problems.

In 1992, Congress passed the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, which substantially altered the way water is managed in California. Among its major provisions, the CVPIA provided for 800,000 acre-feet of water from the CVP to be primarily dedicated to fish and wildlife. It also established the CVP restoration fund and assessed charges against both water and power interests into the fund.

We have spoken with a number of our constituents in California, including irrigation districts, municipalities, environmental organizations and power customers who have expressed concerns about the way certain provisions of the CVPIA are being implemented or interpreted. They would like to see these issues addressed.

It has become increasingly apparent that there are some provisions of the CVPIA that need modification. At the same time, there is recognition by all the parties that now is not the time for radical changes in the act, but rather, for well thought out improvements which ensure that the basic principles of the act are achieved in a manner which meets the real needs of the parties concerned. This bill provides reasonable and badly needed reforms. It also clarifies and builds on the Bay-Delta accord. It will ensure that there is no double-counting of the 800,000 acre-feet of water devoted to environmental programs under the original CVPIA.

Finally, we are returning common sense to the CVPIA in the area of water pricing. It was the stated intent of the CVPIA to create greater incentives for the conservation of water. Implementation of the act discouraged some good water practices. For instance, there are areas served by the Central Valley Project where there is significant overdraft of the aquifers. We need to provide opportunities for the recharge of underground aquifers. Tiered pricing was designed to charge higher prices as more water is used. In a year such as this, when we have significant amounts of water in California, it is foolish to have a policy that discourages a water district from recharging its aquifer.

The reforms we propose today are balanced. They address common sense issues which must be changed. It is a bipartisan bill which will improve California's ability to manage its water.