

population of the United States—will account for 40 percent of the world's export opportunities. Some may see this developing world emergence as a shift away from American economic dominance to a zero-sum future in which their sunrise is our sunset. I see it a different way. I see it as a whole new world hungry for the goods and services American companies can provide. I see it as long-term sustainable prosperity for the U.S., if more of us get off our domestic duff and into global markets.

But to crack those markets, to translate that opportunity into American exports and American jobs, will take more than American ingenuity and enterprise. It's going to take a shift in government policy as profound as the technological revolution taking place around us.

So let's start with public policy. Just what government support and policy is necessary for the United States to be globally competitive?

Here, I'm going to depart from the prevailing wisdom that puts a pox on both Houses as well as 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue—by asserting there is a constructive role government must play when it comes to exports.

First, we need to keep and extend export financing. There are opportunities for export that entail unique risks, deals where commercial banks with their balance sheets rightly fear to tread alone. We need adequate government-backed export financing. We need the Ex-Im Bank and OPIC—the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation—to step in where political risk, or competitive country government involvement inhibits our opportunity. Government financing in international markets is not a form of foreign aid, it is a competitive imperative.

Second, we've got to improve export advocacy. I know some of the folks in Washington have declared war on the Commerce Department. I want to propose something short of a scorched-earth solution. All of us want to see non-essential government functions eliminated—and yes, we want to see the fat trimmed on federal spending—but we need to preserve a cabinet-level Commerce or Trade Secretary to give voice and substance to global export advocacy and policy. We need to retain an International Trade Agency that helps U.S. companies the way other governments back our foreign competitors. And fortunately today we have a very effective Secretary of Commerce who provides real help in growing this country's exports.

Third, and this is key for many of the companies represented at this conference, we need more national export support for small business. Support that helps the company in the industrial park down the street find and sell to new customers around the world. What makes the American economy thrive is the little guy with the big idea—the seed from which great things grow. For most of our history, small business has been a home-grown affair. But that's changing: It's becoming possible in America to be an export entrepreneur.

For example, the U.S. Commercial Service with its regional offices across the U.S., and links to every U.S. Embassy, is helping small American firms make the foreign contacts that lead to foreign contracts; that turns entrepreneurship into global business.

If you are not using these resources today, you should be. I do.

If these are 3 ways government can help us—our government is also hurting us. We ought to demand that government apply to its actions the physicians' Hippocratic Oath: "First, do no harm."

I'll limit myself this morning to one example, I think the most egregious example, of the way government policy is crippling our competitiveness, costing us jobs and limiting

our growth: I'm talking about the impact of the old, Cold War-era export controls.

This is a case where bureaucracy simply can't keep pace with technology. It is a fact of life in the Information Age: Technology travels. The space between generations of technology is contracting, and the speed with which technology penetrates the marketplace is accelerating, making a mockery of borders and bureaucratic barriers of all kinds. In too many cases, export controls that limit U.S. firms, that keep us on the sideline, simply invite other countries to capture the market. It's a sad fact for those of us in the satellite and communications business that U.S. Government export controls constitute the single most significant competitive advantage our European competitors possess.

Ladies and gentlemen, that's wrong and it's got to change.

We've got to pass an Export Administration Act that clears away out-moded, antiquated export licensing that penalizes American companies.

Now, if we had a Congress filled with Toby Roths, this issue would be resolved tomorrow. But given the reality, we've got to keep educating, agitating, and pressing for change before the world passes us by. In just the 90s, these outdated export policies have cost my company several billion dollars and thousands of jobs. You and I must demand a new, realistic and competitive Export Administration Act.

So far I've focused on what government can and cannot do to promote export growth. But that brings me to my final issues this morning: The point where public policy ends and private sector responsibility begins.

Because the fact is, we can clear away counter-productive restraints and regulations and we can sustain and strengthen public sector assistance but there is a limit to what government can do, a line that separates what business must do for itself.

No policy, no program, no political fix can overcome a lack of American competitiveness. That's the responsibility of you and I, American management, and no one else.

And while there are some encouraging signs that American management is adapting and restructuring for global competitiveness, there is one significant indicator. I would submit, that says our house is not yet in order. Our problem is relatively weak investment in R&D, an important indicator that an enterprise is pursuing leading-edge and looking long-range. In 1994, the U.S. economy invested just 1.9 percent of GDP in civilian R&D. Our 1.9 percent compares to 3 percent for Japan and 2.7 percent for Germany: And remember in 1984, both of those countries were in recession.

While private investment would be aided by a permanent flat R&D tax credit, it is management's ultimate responsibility to invest, to train and to re-engineer our capabilities. Our shareholders, our customers and our employees will not, and should not, let us point the finger or pass the blame somewhere else. We simply must have the courage to challenge ourselves to change, and the conviction to invest to stay ahead of our global competitors.

And if this conference proves anything, it demonstrates there is plenty of courage and conviction right here in this room.

I know from talking to Toby Roth that there are companies in this room exploiting global economic opportunities to their advantage. No matter how many employees they may have, that's no small accomplishment. I cite and compliment all today that are on this path—in the spirit of challenge to all of us; A challenge to be aggressive and enterprising in making the global market your customers.

And that, ladies and gentlemen, is my message:

First, we must all recognize the growing importance of exports in our increasingly global economy—and that America's economic destiny is as an Export Superpower.

Second, we must translate that export imperative into modern export public policies out of Washington.

And third, businesses in America should be assuring their competitiveness, investing in their conviction and pursuing global markets.

## WELCOME TO PRESIDENT JUAN CARLOS WASMOSY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today Members of Congress will have the opportunity to meet with His Excellency Juan Carlos Wasmosy, President of the Republic of Paraguay, who is visiting the United States.

Mr. Speaker, President Wasmosy is the first civilian constitutional President of Paraguay in over half a century, and he has worked diligently to move his country and society along the path of democracy, social justice, and market economic development after years of the dictatorship of General Stroessner. As my colleagues know, the Stroessner regime permitted a number of leading Nazis, including Josef Mengele, to find refuge in Paraguay. I am delighted to report that under President Wasmosy important changes are being made in Paraguay's policies.

As my colleagues also know, terrorism has been a particular concern of mine. President Wasmosy has been a good ally in the effort to deal with Middle Eastern terrorists. Earlier this year, President Wasmosy courageously withstood pressure to release seven individuals arrested in Paraguay in connection with the bombing last year of the Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which resulted in the death of nearly 100 people. The Paraguayan courts ordered the extradition of these individuals to Argentina. For these actions, Bnai B'rith commended the Paraguayan Government.

Mr. Speaker, I commend President Wasmosy for his conscientious efforts to change the policies and the political culture of Paraguay. The institutionalized negative impacts of the Stroessner dictatorship have left a legacy that is difficult to eliminate. Paraguay still faces difficulties in dealing with international drug traffickers, and we in the United States must intensify our efforts to work with the government of President Wasmosy to eradicate this vicious scourge.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in welcoming to the Congress His Excellency Juan Carlos Wasmosy, President of the Republic of Paraguay.

## CHARITABLE GIFT ANNUITY ACT

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Charitable Gift Annuity Antitrust

Relief Act of 1995 (H.R. 2525), legislation which grants antitrust protection to a charitable organization which issues gift annuities in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Charitable giving through gift annuities is currently under attack. For example, a Federal lawsuit in Texas alleges that charities are price fixing when they choose to offer the same annuity rates to their donors. A motion for class certification is pending which, if granted, would add as defendants virtually every charity in America. Regardless of the outcome of the suit, there is no denying that it has had and will continue to have a chilling effect on gift giving and that it is consuming financial resources which would otherwise be allocated to charitable missions.

Charitable giving has evolved well beyond the days when we simply put money in the collection plate or gave away our used clothes. There are now many innovative ways in which a donor can benefit a charity with a gift and himself with a charitable deduction. One increasingly popular mechanism is through a charitable gift annuity, which allows a person to give a chunk of money but obtain an income stream from it while alive, and also claim an immediate tax deduction. These gift annuities are attractive to both sides of the transaction: the donor still gets the income produced by his capital, and the charity gets immediate control over the entire amount of the donation.

Of course, the operative word here is "gift." Gift annuities are not intended to maximize the value of the lifetime income stream, as one would through a commercial annuity. Rather, they are intended primarily to result in a donation to the chosen charity. In order to accomplish this, the rate of return paid to the donor is intentionally set at a level which will allow the charity to retain a substantial portion of the value of the donation.

Our goal should be to encourage gift giving through legitimate means, and particularly through instruments which the IRS approves and regulates. Gift annuities carry this imprimatur. Allowing litigants to use antitrust law as an impediment to these beneficial activities should not be countenanced where, as here, there is no detriment associated with the conduct. In the first instance, it is a misnomer to use the term "price" to describe the selection of an annuity rate: an annuity rate merely determines the portion of the donation to be returned to the donor, and the portion the charity will retain. Second, the fundraising activities of charitable organizations are not trade or commerce, an essential predicate for establishing the application of our antitrust laws. Moreover, it is difficult to see what anticompetitive effect the supposed setting of prices has in a context where the decision to give is motivated not by price but by interest in and commitment to a charitable mission.

H.R. 2525 would make clear that the conduct alleged in these lawsuits would not be considered illegal under the antitrust laws. The protection it provides is narrowly tailored to cover only those activities required to market and create a gift annuity. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation so as to eliminate further frivolous lawsuits and barriers to charitable giving.

If you would like to cosponsor this measure, please call Diana Schacht on extension 53951.

## 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT ANTHONY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 75th anniversary of Saint Anthony High School in Long Beach, CA—the oldest parish high school in the Los Angeles archdiocese. Since 1920, Saint Anthony High School has played a vital role in the education of our area's young people, shaping the lives of many who have gone on to become community builders and leaders—including a former Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Daniel Lungren, now California's able attorney general, and Archbishop William Levada of Portland, OR. Today, it has a student body of ethnically diverse young people who are building their futures on the solid base of a Saint Anthony High School education.

Academic excellence has always been the priority at Saint Anthony High School. As the school moves into the 21st century, this proud tradition continues. The school's newly developed medical science program is the only one of its kind in California. Its Air Force Junior ROTC program is the only one in the Los Angeles archdiocese. Saint Anthony's offers an extensive honors and advanced placement program. Students in the advance placement economics and accounting classes have a 100-percent passage rate, while in most public schools that rate is 15 percent. And, Saint Anthony High School students were the undefeated champions of the Long Beach Academic Challenge Bowl 3 of the five years the competition was held.

Schools such as Saint Anthony High School have made our Nation strong—and hold the hope for the future of our country. For 75 years, Saint Anthony High School has taken this mission to heart. As the students and faculty move into the new century, I wish them many more years of success.

## COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEON KLINGHOFFER'S MURDER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New York, for bringing this to the attention of the House in the form of a special order.

Unfortunately, we are not here today to celebrate, but rather, to commemorate a horrible tragedy perpetrated upon an American—for the sole reason that he was a Jew. Today marks the 10th anniversary of the brutal slaying of Leon Klinghoffer, an elderly, wheelchairbound, American Jew, who was, with his wife Marilyn, celebrating his wedding anniversary on the Italian luxury liner *Achille Lauro*.

The horrible days of the 1980's when terrorist hijackings abroad were becoming the norm, have dissipated. And yet now, on our own shores, we are being subjected to attacks by

devious operants with dark agendas. Recent tragedies have made it clear that Americans are no longer immune to terrorist attacks, even upon our own soil. However, rather than lamenting the situation, there is something we can do about it.

What we can, and should do is send a strong united message from this country. This message needs to be clear in stating our complete and unquestionable intolerance against any perceived threat to our national security and domestic tranquility. We need to make these people who would undermine that security and tranquility understand that we will punish them severely for what they do.

As a democratic Nation, we have always prided ourselves on the time-honored tradition of healthy dissent and debate. The actions promulgated by these terrorists are in direct opposition to that tradition. It flies in the face of everything that this country represents. Therefore, I say enough. We need to tell these people that they have no place in our society. We need to tell these people that they will never receive either shelter or any other assistance from the United States or the American people. We need to tell these people that America will forever be a bastion of freedom and democracy.

Therefore, we stand together—as Americans and as human beings—in commemoration with Leon and Marilyn's two daughters, Lisa and Ilsa. Two women who are determined to preserve the memory of their father, and prevent a recurrence of this tragedy for another American family. We thank these two brave women for their work and their tireless spirit, and we reach out to them on this anniversary of grief, while we look forward to a celebration of unity against the forces of terrorism.

## TRIBUTE TO DR. GABRIEL J. BATARSEH ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Gabriel J. Batarseh of Florence, SC, for his dedication to serving his fellow citizens both publicly, through his professional career, and privately through the work he has done in his community.

Dr. Batarseh is a native of Bethlehem. He graduated from the Middle East College in Lebanon and received a masters degree and a doctorate of educational psychology from the University of South Carolina in 1964. Since then, Dr. Batarseh has unselfishly dedicated his life to enriching the lives of people with disabilities and their families in the State of South Carolina. He currently serves as director of the Pee Dee region in the South Carolina Department of Disabilities and Special Needs. Dr. Batarseh is retiring after 30 years of public service.

Dr. Batarseh's career has spanned many years. In 1966, he implemented all programmatic, educational, and cottage life services for the South Carolina Retarded Children's Habilitation Center, which is today known as Coastal Center in Ladson. Two years later, he opened the first South Carolina group home in Charleston. Since 1977, Dr.