

b-que and corn-on-the-cob and talk about the value and satisfaction of their car?

From replanting the trees uprooted in the process of building their Spring Hill, TN plant, to harvesting an 800 acre soybean crop, to creating the Citizen Environmental Council, to helping Spring Hill build a new high school, the Saturn Corp. has re-enforced its commitment to quality not only on the job but in their community as well. It's no wonder that nearby Columbia, TN, was recently rated by Business Week magazine as one of the fastest-growing rural communities in the Nation. This commitment to quality has certainly shown, in more ways than one.

When the first medium-red Saturn sedan was driven off the assembly line—following years of research and development and some 27 U.S. patents—Popular Science magazine named it one of "The Year's 100 Greatest Achievements in Science and Technology." This award was the first of many to follow, including the 1991 "Design and Engineering Award" from Popular Mechanics, the 1991 "Easy Maintenance Car of the Year" from Home Mechanix, and the 1991 AAA "Best Car" award.

But the Saturn Corp's success story certainly did not end there. Saturn vehicles have been named "Best in Class," "First for Safety," and "Tops in Resale Value" in the 1995 New Car Guide as contained in Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine. And while Saturn has pioneered the concept of producing affordable, quality vehicles, they astoundingly beat out such luxury cars as Infiniti, Cadillac, and Lexus, based on the results of the 1995 Sales Satisfaction Survey conducted by J.D. Power and Associates. It comes as no surprise, then, that Saturn's 1,000,000th care rolled off the assembly line earlier this year.

While the customer comes first with the folks at Saturn also prides itself in employee involvement. If there ever was a model for a hands-on approach in the workplace, then Saturn certainly is that model. The roughly 9,000 men and women who work for Saturn each have important roles and duties, whether that be designing an innovative motor to drive their latest model or making such that the wash rooms are clean for the next shift, everyone's job is important. For them, they are producing more than a mere car—indeed they view their work as a reflection of what the rest of America ought to be like. That is, functioning as one unit, as a team, and working together to produce the best product they can while always remembering that somewhere, somebody just like them is going to own and drive that car.

Mr. Speaker, there are many lessons for each of us to learn coming from the Saturn Corp., lessons that can't be taught at school or bought in a self-help book. I'm proud to say that I represent many of the good people who work there.

CONCURRING IN SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 122, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1966

SPEECH OF

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the budget before us today and in strong support of the more reasonable alternative which I cosponsor along with many of my moderate Democratic colleagues.

We are at a momentous time in our Nation's history. It does appear the will exists to put this country on stable financial ground and balance our Federal budget.

There is no alternative. Our country cannot manage a debt of \$5 trillion and billions of dollars in red ink in our annual budgets. Unless we act, shortly after the turn of the century our tax dollars will go entirely to entitlement programs and interest on the national debt. There will be no money for environmental protection, transportation, law enforcement, education, medical research, or any of the other functions of government upon which people rely.

But I reject the notion that there is only one way to accomplish this goal—the option before us today. There is a better way—the coalition budget which I support.

Our budget restores the fiscal integrity to the Medicare trust fund and controls spending in that program by \$170 billion to help us reach a balanced budget. That is in stark contrast to the \$270 billion in Medicare controls in the Republican plan. That is \$100 billion more than necessary to maintain the program, \$100 billion which will be used to pay for tax cuts for wealthy Americans. This will be a tremendous burden on Medicare beneficiaries and will put hospitals in my district out of business. This is the most substantial argument against the Republican plan, and I will not vote for a budget which takes so much from the Medicare Program and gives it away in tax cuts.

The changes in the earned income tax credit hits the 19th District harder than any district in the State of Illinois. The list of concerns is long. More low- and middle-income people will be paying higher taxes under this bill.

I've voted for a balanced budget amendment and now cosponsor a bill which will get us to balance in 7 years, as scored by the Congressional Budget Office. It is better for the American people in health care, education, agriculture, and the host of domestic needs which are important to our people. And it represents the broad middle ground where most Americans live their daily lives.

I will vote against this budget today because I know we can do better. I urge the President to work with us to balance the budget in 7 years. If we are to have a tax cut, I urge the Republicans to lower the income limits and let us target those breaks to the working people of this country.

We can reach an agreement that respects our obligation to care for our people and, at the same time, rid this Nation of its burdensome debt. We are not there yet. I am voting against this bill today in the hope that we will get there with a better bill.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK THURBER

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to congratulate a distinguished colleague of mine, Frank Thurber, who has become one of the important pillars of Miami-Dade Community College for some 30 years. Beginning his stint in 1965, Mr. Thurber was deeply immersed in both his teaching role and coaching expertise as a distinguished member of the College's Division of Human Performance and Intercollegiate Athletics.

Under the tutelage of nationally-known baseball coach, Dr. Demie Maineri, he served with distinction from 1965 to 1969, honing the skills of many young players who went on to become prominent members in both the American and National Baseball Major Leagues. Promoted to take the helm of the Lady Falcon Softball Team for 11 years hence, Mr. Thurber brought his team for the Annual State Softball Championship in 1987 to 1989. During his coaching tenure, the program underwent a metamorphosis from slow to fast pitch softball.

Well liked for his pragmatic approach to combining the art of teaching academics and athletics, he developed several innovative techniques in a variety of classes verging from First Aid-CPR to Health Analysis and Improvement, Nautilus and Archery, along with the pioneering of Sports Officiating. The numerous awards and accolades with which he has been honored by various organizations in our State represent an unequivocal testimony of the utmost praise and deep gratitude he enjoys from so many people in our community.

A graduate of the University of Miami, Frank was the main cog at second base for the nationally-ranked Hurricanes Baseball Team with an impressive .324 hitting average for four seasons. As he now draws to a close his distinguished career, he will look forward to enjoying the fruits of a well-deserved retirement with his wife, Cyndy, along with their three children.

IN HONOR OF DANIEL WEBSTER COLLEGE'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Daniel Webster College in Nashua, NH, as it celebrates its 30th anniversary. This outstanding institution of higher learning has been recognized nationally as a leader in providing quality educational opportunities for thousands of young people.

Daniel Webster College was founded in 1965 by former U.S. Senator, Warren B. Rudman, James N. Tamposi, Sr., and Harry B. Sheffield. Originally named the New England Aeronautical Institute, the school was christened Daniel Webster College in 1978. Its mission is to provide career-oriented education, integrating academic instruction with the development of professional competencies in the areas of aeronautics, business, computer sciences, and engineering.

This fine school opened in September 1965 with 25 students. The ensuing years saw tremendous growth in the number of programs and students as well as its physical size. In 1981, the college opened its own flight center. Innovations in its aviation curriculum have allowed Daniel Webster College to offer the first college-based flight training program integrating motorized gliders and advanced aerobatic trainers with standard and complex training aircraft.

Advances in the college's business program led to recognition by Newsweek as one of the top undergraduate business programs in the country, a distinction the college has maintained every year since.

Daniel Webster College has contributed to the lives and educational progress of many people in its last three decades. Hard work and dedication by the college's teachers and students have made it a valued resource in southern New Hampshire and all of New England.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Daniel Webster College on 30 years of excellence and in wishing them many more years of success well into the next century.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR CRACK COCAINE POSSESSION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on November 25, 1995.

Good reasons exist for the courts to punish crack cocaine possession more severely than possession of a comparable amount of powdered cocaine. Some of the reasons haven't received the emphasis they deserve.

Crack is a form of cocaine that has been processed to allow it to be more easily ingested. Federal sentencing guidelines make it a more serious crime to push crack than to push a comparable amount of cocaine powder even though the chemical composition of the two is the same. Because crack trafficking is mostly a black crime, some people claim that the longer sentences are racially discriminatory.

Crack is by far the more dangerous product because it fuels gang warfare, drive-by shootings and the breakdown of inner-city families. Cheap and potent crack is ripping apart black neighborhoods in Omaha and elsewhere across the country.

Crack is less expensive and is easier to use. It causes a quicker "high." It is more readily addictive. The toll in human suffering is therefore greater. The punishment for selling and distributing crack is greater, too, as it should be.

The crack debate is like some other matters in which race has been illogically inserted. Activist lawyers have taken to arguing that any law is discriminatory if it doesn't produce results that are perfectly colorblind. In New York, a subway fare increase was recently struck down on the grounds that it discriminated against black people. It did nothing of the kind. But the plaintiffs' lawyers argued that more black people used the subways and therefore to raise the fare was discriminatory.

Melanie Kirkpatrick, a Wall Street Journal writer, has written that such thinking is

a "perversion of the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution." She said, "Under this philosophy, it doesn't matter who did what to whom and for what reason; all that matters is outcome."

More should matter. In the case of crack cocaine, it matters what the pushers do to their families, their neighborhoods and their communities. Of course the criminal laws should be colorblind. But that doesn't mean they should be twisted to produce a racially perfect mix of defendants. The idea is to punish people the most who are doing the most harm to society. That shouldn't change.

A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: MARIA OTTO

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Maria Otto—whose work has greatly enriched the profession of child care. She has touched the lives of hundreds of children, parents, and aspiring day care providers. Her dedication and compassion have rendered her a worthy candidate to entrust the care of our most precious—the children. Furthermore, her competence has rendered her fit to train the future day care provider of the Nation. Maria Otto is an outstanding and caring citizen who deserves recognition as a great Point of Light for all Americans.

In 1967, Mrs. Otto began her career in family day care as a family day care provider. In this capacity, she was responsible for the care and development of more than 200 children, under the sponsorship of the Wake-Eden Center in the Bronx. Maria Otto continued her career as a family day care specialist-trainer in 1986 when she joined the staff of Child Care, Inc. Here she assumed the challenging task of training hundreds of New York City family day care providers.

Mr. Speaker, as commissioner of the New York City Community Development Agency responsible for the Community Action Program and the Headstart Program I had the honor of launching the Nation's largest family day care program utilizing unspent funds from the Headstart budget. Since that time family day care has expanded and improved steadily. As a New York State senator I participated in several successful efforts to achieve greater statewide recognition and support for family day care as an effective option for child care. At each step of the way Maria Otto was one of the leaders of the great grassroots army of family day care advocates.

Throughout her career, Mrs. Otto has worked tirelessly to improve the professional status and recognition of thousands of family day care providers in New York City and State, and across the Nation. She organized the first Family Day Care Provider Associations in New York City and State, and is the founder of the current Family Day Care Citywide Association. As one of the cofounders of the National Association for Family Day Care, Mrs. Otto also assisted in organizing providers in Pennsylvania and many other states.

Nationally recognized as one of the earliest experts in the field of family day care, Maria Otto served as a member of Governor Cuomo's Commission on Child Care. In recognition of her exceptional professional

achievement on behalf of children, Maria Otto is a recipient of the New York State 1993 Decade of the Child Award.

It is apparent that Mrs. Otto welcomes some continuity in her life. She is a current resident of the Bronx, NY, where she was born, living in the same house for 68 years. The daughter of immigrants from the Virgin Islands who arrived and settled in the Bronx in 1920, Mrs. Otto is a graduate of Jane Adams High School. She holds an A.A. degree from the College of New Rochelle-Bronx campus.

Maria Otto's consistency is not only evident in her place of residence. She has consistently served the children in her care, their parents and her proteges exceptionally well. Mrs. Otto is as dedicated and committed today as she was decades ago when she first embarked on a career so vital to the American working family. Without a doubt, her work has led to the professional and respectful character of the modern family day care profession. It is an honor to salute Maria Otto as a Point of Light who continues to brighten lives for all to cherish.

DR. KATHERINE GABEL; AUTHOR-EDUCATOR-RESEARCHER

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the many accomplishments and contributions of Dr. Katherine Gabel of Pasadena, CA.

Dr. Gabel, who has a BA, and M.S.W. and a law degree, is president of Pacific Oaks in Pasadena, which was founded by seven Quaker families in 1945 and is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Pacific Oaks, a source of considerable community pride, includes the college, the children's school and the research center.

As president of Pacific Oaks, Dr. Gabel established the research center to support community outreach and faculty research. She routinely works with a consortium of other colleagues—Bank Street, Wellesley College, Erikson Institute—on issues relating to family and community.

Prior to Pacific Oaks, Dr. Gabel was dean of Smith School of Social Work. She also directed the building of the Adobe Mountain School, a juvenile correctional facility under control of the Arizona Department of Corrections, and served as its first superintendent.

While in this capacity, she assisted the warden of the Farmington Women's Prison by entering the prison as an inmate. It was these unique experiences which enabled Dr. Gabel to coauthor an important book entitled, "Children of Incarcerated Parents." As Dr. Gabel points out, parents in prison face some especially difficult problems in maintaining meaningful relations with their children.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor before my colleagues in the House of Representatives the life, endeavors, and contributions of Dr. Katherine Gabel. Her school, her community, and her Nation have all benefited from her learning, dedication, and commitment. Mr. Speaker, we are all grateful.