

praise and recognition from world leaders, especially from the King of Spain, Juan Carlos I.

Rafael has enjoyed a long and distinguished career. He is one of the most unique individuals to grace the stage. His contributions to the Hispanic community are second to none. I am very honored to be recognizing such a wonderful individual.

THURGOOD MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATION

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Charles Baxter, proviso township trustee, and Ms. Marilyn Thurman, school board member of district 88 of Bellwood, IL, and the alumni, faculty, students and parents of the Thurgood Marshall High School, on the occasion of the dedication and renaming of their high school.

Choosing a name or changing an existing one is an act of great significance for there is more force in names than most men dream of.

I commend you on your choice of Thurgood Marshall, the first African-American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, the only Justice who experienced segregation in the back of the bus. Thurgood Marshall demonstrated leadership and vision in the pursuit of liberty, conscience, and freedom from oppression, ignorance and deprivation throughout his life.

From his early life in Baltimore to the turn of the century to his retirement in June of 1991, after serving 24 years on the Court, Marshall was a man of passion and fury, a pioneering lawyer who became America's most prominent civil rights attorney, winning 29 of the 32 civil rights cases he argued before the Supreme Court. His crowning achievement was the decision reached in *Brown versus Board of Education*, which struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine that had upheld racially segregated schools throughout America.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the alumni, faculty and students, you have chosen one of this century's greatest American Patriots, Thurgood Marshall, to rename your school after, and it is my hope that Thurgood Marshall will serve as an inspiration to each of you and to future students.

I hope that each of you will not forget these remarks from Justice Marshall's 1992 Fourth of July speech at Philadelphia's Independence Hall on our Nation's 216th birthday:

The battle has not yet been won; we have barely begun, Americans can do better * * * America has no choice but to do better to assure justice for all Americans, Afro and white, rich and poor, educated and illiterate * * * Our futures are bound together.

Mr. Speaker, Justice Thurgood Marshall was the legal conscience of Americans, not just African-Americans.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL ENGINEER'S WEEK

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 45th year that National Engineer's Week has been celebrated, and I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the value of engineers in our society.

National Engineers Week is celebrated during this time of George Washington's birthday for a reason. Washington had the educational background of an engineer and land surveyor and is considered the Nation's first engineer. While President, Washington led a growing society toward technical advancements, invention and education. He promoted the construction of roads, canals, the U.S. Capitol, docks and ports and the development of manufacturing resources. I have been a registered professional engineer for only 3 years, but I have seen this country's technology and quality of life advance tremendously, largely due to its 1.8 million engineers.

An engineer's skills allow him or her not only to develop wonderfully creative ideas, but to bring them to the marketplace where they can solve problems and improve our standard of living. This is why we should strongly encourage the seventh and eighth graders who compete in the National Engineers Week future city competition. The students who participate in this national competition present their designs for cities in the 21st century using computer simulations and scale models. Many of these seventh and eighth graders will likely become the talented engineers of the future, and they will go on to lead this country well into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, it is encouraging to know that many of my congressional colleagues are engineers. This fact alone goes to show that whether they are building a stronger bridge, designing a safer car or more efficient city, discovering a helpful drug manufacturing process, or making policy in our Nation's Capital, engineers contribute to advancing our technology, promoting the quality of our lives, and improving our society.

APPLY SPENDING CUTS TO DEFICIT REDUCTION

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, like most Americans, I am deeply concerned about the Federal budget deficit and the need to get our fiscal house in order in Washington.

Every family and business in America has learned to live within their means, and it is time for the Federal Government to do so as well.

Clearly, the best way to balance the budget is to cut spending. There are many programs on the books right now which we do not need or cannot afford, such as the \$10 billion space station. I intend to continue my efforts to eliminate these programs, so we can get Federal spending under control and move toward a balanced budget.

Spending cuts are not going to do the job, however, unless we are diligent about applying the savings we achieve through spending cuts to deficit reduction.

For that reason, I am strongly opposed to the so-called middle-class tax cuts which have been proposed in recent weeks by both the President and the Congress. Deficit reduction should be the priority.

If these tax cuts are approved, they will add approximately \$200 billion to the budget deficit over the next 5 years—more than double the current budget deficit. In return, most American families can expect to receive a tax cut of about \$400 a year, or little more than a dollar a day.

Put another way, the typical American family could increase its buying power by about a cheeseburger a day. That might be good for McDonald's, but I am not sure it is so good for our country at this time.

In fact, given the choice, I am sure that most families would be willing to forgo a tax cut at this time if they knew the savings were being applied to deficit reduction, and not squandered on other spending programs.

Mr. Speaker, in the long run, deficit reduction is the best tax cut we can offer the American public. Keeping up the deficit fight means lower interest rates, lower inflation, and steady job growth. It means a stronger economy and a brighter future for our children and grandchildren.

For that reason, I have today introduced a resolution which expresses the sense of Congress that deficit reduction should be a top priority, and that the savings we achieve from spending cuts should be applied primarily to deficit reduction.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

HOUSE ACTS TO REVITALIZE OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND RE- EVALUATE OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last week, the House, with my strong support, approved H.R. 872, the National Security Revitalization Act, legislation to maintain our national defense's strength and credibility, and to ensure that no U.S. troops are forced to serve under foreign commands.

This legislation which we have approved, 1 of the 10 points of the Contract With America, is designed to refocus our Nation's military priorities. The measure counters the policies of an administration that has cut the defense budget too deep, spread U.S. forces too thin on peacekeeping missions irrelevant to U.S. security interests, and subordinated U.S. policy to United Nations dominated goals.

As the chairman of the National Security Appropriations Subcommittee, I deal on a daily basis with the costs of providing for our Nation's defense. In my service on the subcommittee, I have fought cuts to our defense budget that I believe place it in dangerous decline. If steps are not taken to reverse this alarming trend, our ability to defend vital U.S.

interests will continue to deteriorate with potentially disastrous consequences.

While our Armed Forces have been forced to work within greatly increased budget restraints, they have been deployed on more peacetime and humanitarian missions per year than ever before—missions that were often unplanned and unbudgeted. Besides humanitarian and peacekeeping operations already underway in Rwanda, Bosnia, and the Middle East, the U.S. faced several new missions including military intervention in Haiti, preemptive buildups in Kuwait and Korea and the movement of forces off the coast of Somalia to assist the withdrawal of U.N. personnel. Nearly 100,000 troops have been deployed on these operations in just the past 4 months, and almost 50,000 remain deployed today. The costs of such demanding efforts totals over \$2.5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, such costs do not begin to reveal the effects of these deployments on troop morale and readiness. In fact, to finance these operations the Department of Defense uses operation and maintenance accounts which results in funds being diverted from critical tasks such as training, base support operations and equipment maintenance. I am pleased that today we approved a supplemental appropriation to cover these costs and to prevent damage to the readiness and training of our troops.

However, today's appropriation does not address the manner in which this President and the civilian leadership at the Pentagon are committing our diminishing defense resources both unilaterally and through multilateral operations with the United Nations. Haiti is just a recent example of our military forces being placed at serious risk in pursuit of ill-defined objectives outside the scope of their traditional and essential mission of protecting the national security interests of the United States. H.R. 872 will drastically reform our Nation's contributions to the United Nations and U.N. operations, and gives Congress a greater say in committing troops abroad.

The National Security Revitalization Act recognizes a fundamental reality about U.S. involvement in the United Nations—while the price tag for peacekeeping has skyrocketed, the United Nation has had little success making any country more peaceful. In fact, the term "U.N. peacekeeping" has virtually become a cruel oxymoron. There is no better illustration of this than the war in the former Yugoslavia. It is the United Nation's most expensive operation at \$1.6 billion a year, of which the United States is billed for about 31.7 percent or about \$500 million annually. Money which has purchased little in the way of peace.

H.R. 872 will fight the growing influence of the United Nation's over America's troops and budget. The measure would deduct from our Nations' annual United Nation peacekeeping dues the extra costs the Pentagon incurs in United States-led military missions that receive the blessing of the United Nation—like Haiti. In addition, the bill prohibits American troops from serving under U.N. commanders unless the President cites a national security need.

Mr. Speaker, approval of the National Security Revitalization Act is good news for U.S. foreign policy and U.S. taxpayers. It is high time we reaffirmed our Nation's commitment to a strong national defense and reigned in U.N. peacekeeping which is out of control.

NO INVITATION EXTENDED TO
KURT WALDHEIM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the decision of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali not to invite Kurt Waldheim to speak at the festivities surrounding the 50th anniversary celebration of the United Nations. I applaud the Secretary General's decision that such invitation would not be appropriate in light of the fact that the information revealed about Waldheim's past would certainly have disqualified him from service at the United Nations. I also salute the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, American Section, a not-for-profit professional association whose mission is to promote the rule of law, precepts of Judaism, and human rights around the world, for the leadership role it has taken in denouncing efforts to invite Waldheim to participate in the celebration. For the record, I have attached a copy of a letter written by Nathan Lewin, president of the IAJLJ, American Section to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali which describes their position and their gratitude for the Secretary General's action.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
JEWISH LAWYERS AND JURISTS,
Washington, DC, February 22, 1995.
Re 50th Anniversary of the U.N. and Waldheim.

Secretary General BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI,
United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: On behalf of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, American Section ("IAJLJ"), a non-governmental organization member of the United Nations, I applaud your decision not to invite Kurt Waldheim to participate in the festivities surrounding the 50th anniversary celebration of the United Nations.

Our Board of Governors resolved to oppose Mr. Waldheim's participation in the celebration. The IAJLJ's grave concern with honoring Mr. Waldheim is rooted in his well documented links to Nazi activities during World War II. The information that has been revealed about Mr. Waldheim's past would certainly have disqualified him from service at the United Nations if it had been known at the time. It would, therefore, have been totally inappropriate for the United Nations, which was created to prevent a recurrence of the horrors of World War II, to honor an individual who has been tied to those very horrors.

Accordingly, we applaud the decision to ensure that Mr. Waldheim will neither attend nor participate in the 50th anniversary celebration.

Sincerely yours,

NATHAN LEWIN,
President, American Section.

HONORING TRIO PROGRAMS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise a series of Federal education programs, known as TRIO,

which allow students from needy families overcome barriers that often prevent them from attending college.

This weekend in my district, Fordham University is holding a TRIO Day to spread the word about these worthwhile programs. I commend Dr. Eliot Palais and his staff at Fordham University for the fine work they do in promoting these programs.

TRIO programs include Upward Bound, which assists students from families with incomes under \$24,000 where neither parent graduated from college, and Talent Search, the early intervention program that targets young people in grades 6 through 12. Other TRIO programs provide information on academic and financial aid programs and assistance in applying to colleges.

More than 1,200 colleges and agencies now offer TRIO programs serving nearly 700,000 low-income Americans between the ages of 11 and 27. The common bond in all TRIO programs is empowerment. While student financial aid programs help students overcome financial barriers to higher education, TRIO programs help students overcome class, social and cultural barriers to higher education.

Indeed, I know at least two of my distinguished colleagues, Representative CLEO FIELDS of Louisiana and Representative ALBERT WYNN of Maryland, who participated in TRIO programs. They are among thousands of Americans who can attest to the power and effectiveness of TRIO.

I am deeply committed to maintaining and expanding programs of this nature. They represent the highest aspirations of our Nation and enjoy the support of the American people. When we allow all our citizen access to education and economic opportunity, we lift our entire Nation to a higher level.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 22, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 889, as amended, to include the rescission language of H.R. 845, and to commend House Appropriations Committee Chairman LIVINGSTON for including offsetting rescissions from current expenditures to pay for this, much needed, Department of Defense supplemental appropriations package. I would also like to thank the members of the conservative Opportunity Society who joined me in supporting termination of the U.S. Air Force's SR-71 Blackbird reconnaissance aircraft reactivation program, which the Appropriations Committee has included in the rescissions package.