

Joyce is the author of "Kids and Drugs," a 126-page handbook for parents and professionals that has been translated in part into Portuguese and Arabic. Other publications include "Schools and Drugs," a handbook for parents and educators, and "Preparing for Parenthood: A Lamaze Childbirth and Postpartum Guide."

After teaching childbirth preparation for four years, Joyce founded FLAME [Family Life and Maternity Education Inc.] in 1971, an organization which teaches the Lamaze method of childbirth.

Joyce Tobias is a remarkable woman whose contributions to her community and her country as a leader and volunteer have made a difference. I know my colleagues join in honoring this outstanding woman.

#### FORT EDWARD FIRE DEPARTMENT DEMONSTRATES TRUE AMERICAN INGENUITY

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 1, 1995*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have always held a special place in my heart for volunteer fire companies and the invaluable service they provide the residents of small towns like those in my 22d Congressional District of New York. As a volunteer firefighter myself for 20 years, I understand the commitment necessary to fulfill such a role, regardless of the weather or the time of day. The members of the Fort Edward Fire Department have selflessly provided this vital service, and for that, we should all pay tribute.

However, Mr. Speaker, as if these people have not provided a great enough example of community service, the members of this fire department will unveil this Saturday, May 6, 1995, another accomplishment we would all do well to emulate. The Fort Edward Fire Department will be holding a ribbon cutting ceremony to commemorate the opening of their newly expanded and renovated fire station. This project, combining two separate branches of the fire department and providing much needed expansion and improvement of facilities, cost over \$400,000. However, the most notable accomplishment is that it will be financed without a single penny of public tax money. As we all strive to regain fiscal sanity in the public sector and encourage public service, the efforts of the volunteers who comprise the Fort Edward Fire Department are worthy of significant recognition. In a time where government spending and regulation seem to play a role in all aspects of American life, this achievement signifies an example of true American voluntarism and wherewithal which made our Nation the greatest in the world.

At the open house this Saturday, the fire company will be able to show off the improvements to the fine citizens of Fort Edward. They will exhibit the new rooms and offices they added to the station, the fine colors and carpeting they chose to decorate the hall where they will hold bingo nights, as well as other special events to help finance their project, and allow the children to climb all over the fire trucks in the expanded truck bays, all the while knowing they did so without spend-

ing any of the citizens hard-earned tax dollars. This is an accomplishment which we should all take comfort in commending. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my fellow Members rise with me and salute the achievements of the Fort Edward Volunteer Fire Department, they truly exemplify the spirit of community service all Americans should strive to achieve.

IF YOU HAVE A JOB, YOU AREN'T  
CAUSING INFLATION—GUESS  
WHO IS?

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 1, 1995*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the Orlando Sentinel recently featured an article which destroys numerous myths pertaining to inflation.

Mr. Charley Reese, author of the article, highlights congressional responsibility for inflation. He goes on to argue that economic progress has been hampered by inflation stemming from actions of the Federal Government and Federal Reserve System.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues "If you have a job, you aren't causing inflation—guess who is?"

IF YOU HAVE A JOB, YOU AREN'T CAUSING  
INFLATION—GUESS WHO IS?

(By Charley Reese)

There's a big con game going on. The con is that politicians in both parties and the bankers talk about problems caused by inflation without mentioning that they cause it.

To hear the central bank talk about it, you would think inflation is caused by people getting jobs. Uh, oh, the central bankers are saying, too many Americans have jobs, and so we had better increase the rates of usury to keep inflation under control.

In a country with so many millions of people unemployed and underemployed, it is impossible for people to cause inflation by getting a job. Even if we had 100 percent employment, people getting jobs would cause little if any inflation.

There are, to keep it simple, two kinds of inflation. One is called cost-push inflation and the other is monetary inflation. Politicians and money-lenders would like you to believe that cost-push inflation is the only kind that exists.

Not so. An example of cost-push would be a situation in which there were a great drought in the Midwest followed by a plague of locusts, so that the grain crop would be severely reduced. Because there would be insufficient grain to meet the demand, people would bid up the price in an effort to get what was available. That's cost-push: a rise in prices produced by an increased demand for a commodity or product.

Monetary inflation, however, is when the monetary authorities put so much money into the system that the value of each unit declines. Demand and working people have nothing to do with it. That type of inflation is entirely in the hands of the government and the central bank.

That's really what Mexico's peso crisis is all about. As it always does, the Mexican ruling party turned on the printing presses and greatly boosted the money supply during the election campaign. When this happens, eventually the monetary unit will decline in value.

As the value of the monetary unit declines, people are forced to raise prices just to maintain their same level of income. Because of continued deficits and the profligate

policies of the Federal Reserve, the U.S. dollar has lost its value.

Money is not wealth. What one buys with money is wealth—houses, clothes, tools, services, etc. How much a given unit of money can buy is called purchasing power. Well, the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar, thanks entirely to Congress and the Federal Reserve, has declined so much that, if you made \$10,000 in 1967, you would have to make \$40,000 in 1995 just to be where you were 28 years ago. To put it another way, it takes \$4 today to buy what \$1 would buy in 1967.

But the key point to understand is that this is the fault of Congress, not the fault of the private sector. Back in the 1960s, Congress gave up any effort to maintain a stable money system and indexed—those famous cost-of-living allowances—most federal programs. It did that to take the sting out of inflation, a policy it was consciously pursuing, because it is more politically palatable than bringing the federal budget into balance and reining in the central bank.

But, of course, if you aren't on the federal teat, your income didn't get indexed to inflation. Inflation never affects people uniformly. Some can prosper; some can stay even; and some will fall behind.

What outrages me is to hear bankers and politicians talk about the real misery their inflationary policies have caused while pretending that it is not their fault but someone else's, either greedy consumers spending too much or some unexplained, uncontrollable mysterious "thing."

It's they. It's the 100 senators and the 435 members of the House. It's the Federal Reserve System, which Congress created and which Congress could, if it had the sense and the guts, seriously reform or abolish. They caused the economic misery. Now they are blaming the victims.

#### BART ROWEN SET THE STANDARDS

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 1, 1995*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, On April 13, 1995, the pioneer of modern economic journalism Hobart Rowen, died, leaving a legacy of standards for the profession. International economic issues and events were Mr. Rowen's specialty. Through five decades of dedication and innovation devoted to economic journalism, Mr. Rowen reshaped the standards for the profession by bringing the sometimes arcane issues of international economics to mainstream America. He wrote so that readers could understand and appreciate the importance of economic events and the impact of international economics on their lives. Whether the subject was international trade, monetary policy, or exchange rates, Mr. Rowen's knowledge and journalistic style put him in a league of his own. I most recently spoke to Mr. Rowen in February this year about the Mexican peso crisis. His knowledge, insight, and willingness to question traditional economic assumptions were clearly demonstrated on this issue. Mr. Rowen will be missed, but his legacy to economic journalism has set the standard for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD, a copy of Mr. Rowen's obituary that appeared in the Washington Post on April 14.

ECONOMICS JOURNALIST HOBART ROWEN DIES;  
REPORTER AND FINANCIAL EDITOR AT THE  
POST

(By Claudia Levy and Bart Barnes)

Hobart Rowen, 76, an economics reporter and editor at The Washington Post who played an important role in bringing coverage of business news and economics into the mainstream of American journalism, died of cancer April 13 at his home in Bethesda.

Mr. Rowen, a leading economics journalist for five decades, joined the news staff of The Post in 1966. He was a pioneer in bringing economic news to Page One and was known for his ability to explain domestic and global economics in terms that helped readers relate them to their own bread-and-butter issues.

His work took him to conferences around the world, to the boardrooms of industry and business and to the seats of power in Washington and other national capitals. In his news stories and syndicated columns, Mr. Rowen broke new ground on such issues as fiscal and monetary policy, the implications of appointments to the Federal Reserve Board and the actions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"He was the first economics reporter of his generation who could go to a press conference about economics and know more than the guy who gave it," said Benjamin C. Bradlee, the former executive editor of The Post, who hired Mr. Rowen "to bring the newspaper's business coverage from nowhere to somewhere."

When Mr. Rowen arrived at The Post, the paper's business and financial staff consisted of one editor, two assistants and a news aide, and most of its coverage was devoted to promotions and retirements at local businesses. Today, The Post's business section includes a staff of 55 with bureaus in New York and Tokyo.

In addition to his work in print journalism, Mr. Rowen appeared frequently on television broadcasts such as "Washington Week in Review," "Nightly Business News," "Meet the Press" and "Face the Nation."

"We have lost one of this nation's pre-eminent economic journalists," Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin said yesterday at a speech in Los Angeles. "He was a leader in bringing to the fore those issues which are so central to the economic debate."

Mr. Rowen was born in Burlington, Vt. He grew up in New York and graduated from the City College of New York. In 1938, he joined the Journal of Commerce in New York as a copy boy and nine months later was hired on as a reporter to cover commodities.

He took courses at the New York Stock Exchange and wrote a pamphlet on futures trading. He was assigned to the paper's Washington bureau in 1941 to cover the new defense agencies and show their interaction with business.

Mr. Rowen took a two-year break from journalism during World War II to work as a public relations specialist with the information division of the War Production Board.

In 1944, he joined the Washington bureau of Newsweek, writing a business trends page for the magazine that interpreted news for the business community. Until joining The Post at the invitation of former Newsweek colleague Bradlee, Mr. Rowen remained with the news magazine.

As financial editor and assistant managing editor for business and finance at The Washington Post, Mr. Rowen oversaw the launching of the newspaper's Sunday Business section and an expansion of its business coverage. He continued his column and broke many stories, including a prediction that dollar devaluation and wage-price controls

would be imposed before those events occurred in 1971.

In 1967, he drew the wrath of the Johnson administration with a story quoting a "high government official" to the effect that costs of the war in Vietnam would rise sharply above official estimates. It turned out later that the unnamed official was William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Rowen returned to full-time writing in 1975, and in 1978, he was named international economics correspondent. He said he found the beat increasingly important because in many respects Washington, not New York or London, had become the financial capital of the United States and of the world. He covered the fluctuation of the dollar and other currencies, third World economics, international trade and world economic summits.

In addition to his twice-a-week column, "Economic Impact," he contributed to publications, including Harpers and the New Republic.

His books included "The Free Enterprisers: Kennedy, Johnson and the Business Establishment," "The Fall of the President and Bad Times and Beyond" and "Self-Inflicted Wounds: From LBJ's Guns and Butter to Reagan's Voodoo Economics," published last year.

"Self-Inflicted Wounds" told a story of "blunder, mismanagement, stupidity and irresponsibility by officials whose chief obligation to govern the nation was betrayed by their embrace of politics misconceived and ineptly applied." This had led the nation on a path of "slow but steady self-strangulation," he wrote.

In 1992, Mr. Rowen wrote for The Washington Post Health section about the misdiagnosis of his prostate cancer that led to incorrect treatment at Georgetown University Hospital. He emphasized the need for a second opinion, even at the nation's most prestigious medical institutions.

Mr. Rowen's honors included Gerald Loeb awards for best economics column, for a piece on problems faced by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and for lifetime achievement. He also received the distinguished service award for magazine writing from the Sigma Delta Chi journalism honorary society.

He also received the John Hancock award, the A.T. Kearney award and the Townsend Harris medal of CCNY. He was elected to the Hall of Fame of the D.C. chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists and won the first professional achievement award of the Society of American Business Editors and Writers.

Mr. Rowen served on the Town Council of Somerset in Chevy Chase from 1957 to 1965 and was president of the Society of American Business Writers and the Washington professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. He was a member of the National Press Club, the National Economists Club and the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild.

Survivors include his wife of 53 years, Alice Stadler Rowen of Chevy Chase; three children, Judith Vereker of London, James Rowen of Milwaukee and Daniel Rowen of New York City; and five grandchildren.

## AFFIRMING EQUALITY IN RHODE ISLAND

**HON. GERRY E. STUDDS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1995

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on March 19, the Rhode Island House of Representatives

approved legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. If, as expected, the bill clears the Senate and is signed by the Governor, Rhode Island will become the ninth State to provide such protections to its citizens.

This milestone was marked by the Providence Sunday Journal of April 2, 1995, in a superb column by M. Charles Bakst which I am proud to insert in the RECORD.

The article describes the passage of this legislation through the eyes of one of the people who worked hard to bring it about. His name is Marc Paige. Among other things, he is gay and living with AIDS. He is also a former member of my campaign staff whom I am proud to call my friend. His personal journey is a familiar story for all who grow up gay in our society, and the families and friends who love them.

The article follows:

[From the Providence Sunday Journal, Apr. 2, 1995]

### GAY RIGHTS ACTIVIST SAVORS BIG VICTORY

(By M. Charles Bakst)

When the House last week passed the gay rights bill, supporters of the measure were jubilant. One of them, watching from a gallery seat, was Marc Paige of Cranston.

He is 37. He is a gay activist. He is Jewish. And he has AIDS.

Paige is part of the army that has long fought for this measure to ban discrimination against homosexuals in employment, credit, housing, and accommodations. It has kicked around the capitol for 11 years and now, having survived the House, appears headed for Senate passage and signing by Governor Almond.

"All Rhode Islanders won today," Paige enthused after Wednesday's House vote. And, of course, he was right. Whenever society takes a stand against discrimination against anyone, it is a victory for everyone. But if you sit and talk with Paige, you will get a better appreciation of why this bill has such meaning for gays and lesbians, and of the hurt and pride that motivate him to seek its passage.

If the bill is enacted, he says, it will be a "very big deal." Though not transforming society overnight, it will be a start:

"It's going to give gay people the knowledge that they do have recourse if they are discriminated against. And it's going to, hopefully—and I have no delusions that it's going to be in my lifetime—make things easier for, particularly, the children who realize that they're gay, that they're lesbian. Because it pains me the most to know that kids today are still experiencing the isolation, the fear, that I had to go through. Being a teenager is hard enough. These are needless, senseless, tragic emotions that they have to deal with.

Paige, who has helped organize demonstrations against anti-gay-rights legislators, can be as militant as they come. But he also can sound gentle, and sunny.

A friend, former Sundlun administration staff chief Dave Cruise, says, "He's an amazing person. With what his future holds for him, he doesn't bear ill will toward anyone."

Paige tested HIV-positive in 1989. He says this was a result of unprotected gay sex years earlier in a less enlightened age. By 1993, he had full-blown AIDS.

"I feel sometimes like I'm living with a time bomb inside me," he says. "And I know that I could get very sick. But I'm starting new treatments and I'm trying to stay healthy as long as possible and I take it a day at a time."