

our economy. They do not see lower wages, lower environmental standards, and lower labor standards as a problem; they see them as the solution. We have seen the results in these past 16 years: people suffer, even as profits soar.

Business Week's findings are powerful proof of the challenge we face: raising the standard of living for working families and the middle class.

And I think it is clear that this goal could not be farther from the Republican agenda. Just read the Contract. There is not so much as a nod or wink about real jobs or opportunities.

So it is up to the Members of my party—the Democratic Party—to devise real solutions to this very real national crisis.

IMPORTANCE OF INCREASING CAPITAL FORMATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, during my 5 minutes I would like to comment on two different areas. One is to report on the testimony before the Committee on the Budget today. Witnesses appearing before the Committee on the Budget stressed the importance of increasing capital formation in this country if we expect to increase our standard of living.

I, and we all, should be particularly concerned, because as we compare what is happening in the United States with other nations around the world, we see that the United States ranks either last or very close to the bottom in terms of the amount of savings. For every take-home dollar, our savings are very low. You compare our 5 percent savings with countries like Japan at almost 19 percent, South Korea at approximately 32 percent, we see that we have encouraged spending and consumption rather than savings that are so important to having capital available for investment.

In comparing the United States with the rest of the world, we also see that the investment in those new tools and machinery per worker is lagging in this country compared to the rest of the world, and not surprisingly, the rate of increase in our productivity is also at nearly the bottom of the list.

I bring this to my colleagues because I think we are tremendously challenged today with a problem of other countries, now that we are past the cold war, doing everything that they can do to attract capital investment. If we want to increase our standard of living in this country, we cannot just look at pretend things like increasing the minimum wage. What we have got to do is look at true improvements in our economy and the true availability of more and better jobs by encouraging businesses to buy that machinery and that equipment and those facilities

that are going to increase the efficiency of those workers, increase the productivity, and ultimately increase their wages and standard of living.

THE ATTORNEY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

I would like to briefly comment on a second area, and that relates to the passage this afternoon of H.R. 988. I was disappointed that we ended up with only attorneys being able to offer amendments in the limited time period simply because of the rules and precedents that allow the recognition of members of the committee; in this case, essentially all the committee members of the Committee on the Judiciary are attorneys.

The title of the bill that we passed this afternoon was the "Attorney Accountability Act." In fact, this bill as currently written does little to make attorneys accountable. The only part of the bill that does anything to make lawyers accountable for their actions is the change in rule 11, and that change requiring a mandatory penalty for violation of the rule applies only in a small number of cases in which an attorney is actually sanctioned by a judge under rule 11 and, of course, as we heard in much of the testimony, there are very few sanctions, and even when there is a sanction, that attorney-judge has the latitude of not imposing any sanction on the attorney, but simply a sanction, a financial sanction on the client.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion, my amendment would have made an attorney liable for half of any attorney's fee award a client cannot pay. This sanction is not unduly harsh. There can be no award of fees unless: First, a settlement is offered; second, the offer is rejected; and third, the jury returns a verdict less than the offer.

In the few cases in which these conditions are met, the award is limited. First, it is capped at the amount of the offeree's expenses; second, it is limited to the actual costs incurred from the time of the offer through the end of the trial; and third, the judge has discretion to moderate or waive the penalty when it would be manifestly unjust.

These modest steps, it seems to me, should have been necessary if we truly intend to make attorneys accountable.

My amendment would have told lawyers, "This is a court, not a lottery office. You are an officer of this court, and as an officer of this court, you have a responsibility to the court and the other litigants not to waste their time and money, and if you ignore these responsibilities, you can be held liable."

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to express these thoughts.

A TRIBUTE TO L.J. "LUD" ANDOLSEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, earlier today it was my sad, but high personal privilege to offer a tribute to my dear friend, a great Minnesotan, and great American, the Honorable L.J. "Lud" Andolsek, during the Mass of Christian Burial at St. Jane de Chantal Church, Bethesda, MD. Lud served this House of Representatives for over 14 years as administrative assistant to my predecessor, the Honorable John A. Blatnik, and as chief clerk of the House Public Works Committee. It is only fitting and proper, therefore, that his contributions should be acknowledged and appreciated on the floor of this Chamber, which he loved and respected so greatly. Lud passed away last Friday, March 3.

L.J. "LUD" ANDOLSEK—A TRIBUTE

Regina, Kathy, Brendan, Nicholas, Kendall, Don and friends, all. We are gathered in the stark reality that death is not something that happens only in some other family, in some other place. It comes to our families, even to those whom we think indestructible . . . like Lud Andolsek.

It is natural—even necessary—to grieve that never in this life will we again see that beloved face, hear that special voice, feel that unique touch. But, we must also remember that Christ, too, wept at the tomb of Lazarus.

At the moment of death, what matters is not how long the years, but how great they were, how rich the moments, how generous the contribution to the lives of others.

Lud's were great years, as grand, as vital, as vibrant, as expansive as life itself—years lived fully, intensively, joyfully, without looking back over the shoulder, without regrets. Some second thoughts, to be sure, but regrets, never.

Meeting Lud was an unshakable, unforgettable experience. He took hold of you like a force . . . and he also took your measure.

He enjoyed putting on a gruff exterior, hanging signs behind his desk like: "If you think work is fun, stick around and have a helluva good time"; or: "I don't get ulcers, I give them," complete with ferocious art work.

Those who knew him best, though, knew there was a big marshmallow inside. I remember going home to Chisholm, visiting Grandma Oberstar. My grandmother, who, like Lud's parents, had emigrated from Slovenia, talking about Lud, remembering him as a boyhood friend of my father and saying, "He always had such rosy cheeks." I thought about telling Grandma of the thick cigar, the clouds of smoke and, at times, the ashen complexion from incredibly long hours of work and decided that I shouldn't undermine her beautiful, almost cherubic image of "the Commish."

Lud's life was the stuff that makes up the "American Dream." Born to a family like so many others in Minnesota's Iron Range country—poor, but who didn't consider themselves poor—certainly no poverty of spirit, and rising to high public office.

He worked the hard youth of an iron ore miner's family. He was a journalist; goalie and player-coach of his college hockey team—a rarity in those days; National Youth Administration Director for Minnesota; distinguished military service; a brief career with the Veterans Administration; a long stint, through economically tough years with the late Congressman John A. Blatnik and the House Public Works Committee; and then, after decades of serving others, recognition in his own right, for his gifts and

talents: Appointment by President John F. Kennedy to the U.S. Civil Service Commission as Vice Chairman—and reappointments and service under five presidents: Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter. Then, retirement.

Not content with—and too restless for retirement, Lud went out and organized the retirees, as President of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, adding 100,000 to their numbers and forging NARFE into a political force to be reckoned with. Then, retirement again—but always restless, probing, inquisitive, determined, setting his iron will to overcoming obstacles.

He was proud of his Slovenian heritage—loved the music, the food, the language, the people.

He loved, revered and reveled in public service—for him, the highest attainment of the human community.

In the end—as in the beginning—with Lud, what mattered most was loyalty: to friends, especially his lifelong friend, John Blatnik; to principle: to veterans preference, to the idea that government should serve the least among us, that it should do good for people.

For Lud, the highest, most enduring loyalty was to family, to Regina, whom he loved steadfastly and with devotion; to his daughter, Kathy; her husband, Don; to his grandchildren Brendan, Nicholas and Kendall; his sister, Frances, and her family. He loved . . . fiercely, protectively, and—at the last—tenderly.

Lud touched our lives indelibly. Caught up with him in life, we are bound to him in death. He has met his test and left us a rich legacy. Our test is to live our lives so that what he meant to us can never pass away.

□ 1915

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. VUCANOVICH). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DORNAN. Madam Speaker, I wish I had an hour because my subject certainly is worthy of it.

Madam Speaker, 50 years ago today the House of Representatives came to a screeching halt, and so did the United States Senate. They stood in the aisles here and cheered because the United States had crossed the Rhine on the Ludendorf railroad bridge at Remagen. And in just these few minutes—I will expand my remarks later—but in just these few minutes I think again of Ronald Reagan's goodbye to his country 9 days before George Bush was sworn in as President.

In the close of President Reagan's goodbye after 8 wonderful years, he said, "We must teach our young people about the history of our country, what those 30 seconds over Tokyo meant." He mentioned D-day. He mentioned Vietnamese boat people, Vietnamese rescue at sea, with a refugee yelling up to an American sailor, "Hello, freedom man." He mentioned all the sacrifices that had gone before us. He told the children of America, "If your parents are not teaching you at the kitchen table the history of your country, hit them on it." I think that would be a very American thing to do.

Listen to this moment in history that President Eisenhower said was absolutely stunning.

Time magazine said it was a moment for all history.

After the war, General Eisenhower was quoted:

Broad success in war is usually foreseen by days or weeks, with the result that when it actually arrives, higher commanders and staffs have discounted it and are immersed in plans for the future. This, however, was completely unforeseen.

We were across the Rhine, 600 people, by midnight. We were across the Rhine on a permanent bridge, the traditional defensive barrier to the heart of Germany, the Rhine was pierced.

Finally, defeat of the enemy, which we had long calculated would be accomplished in late spring, the summer campaign of '45 was now on our minds just around the corner.

General Eisenhower's chief of staff, his alter ego, General Walter Bedell Smith, termed the Remagan Bridge worth its weight in gold. And a few days later it collapsed, killing 14 brave engineers.

Let me give the names of our great heroes. The first ones across should certainly have gotten the Medal of Honor. When the young Brigadier General Hoge said, "Get across that bridge," a young sergeant and a young lieutenant did not pause or say, "But, sir, every sniper on the east side of that river is going to have my heart or my forehead in his gunsights." They just obeyed.

The first man across was a sergeant, the backbone of the military, Sergeant Alex Drabik of Holland, a suburb of Toledo, Ohio. He was a squad leader in the 3d platoon.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR].

Ms. KAPTUR. I say to the gentleman that Drabik was a very distinguished resident of my district for many years until his death about a year ago. We were very proud of his service. He was the first U.S. soldier across the Rhine.

Mr. DORNAN. I wish he was here. If I were running this place, I would have him address a joint session of Congress. That is what this man did to save tens of thousands of Germans who did not vote for Hitler who were being wiped out. All the people in the concentration camps that lived because the war ended 3 months earlier and had stopped them from starving to death and all of the untold GI's and the Navy and Army Air Corps and Marines and everybody that died.

By the way, today we were only day 17 of 36 days on Iowa Jima. The Navy shelling stopped today. The Marines were still pressing on to lose almost 6,000 people and 800 others killed in action.

Here is Drabik. He was with the 27th Armored Infantry.

The second man across was an officer, 2d lieutenant, and get this German-American name, Karl Timmermann, of West Point, not New York with the academy, but Nebraska, company commander as a 2d lieutenant,

company CO, 27th Infantry Battalion, first officer over the bridge.

Sergeant Joe DeLisio, of Bronx, NY, platoon leader of the 3d platoon, Company A. He cleaned out a machine gun nest that was set on the bridge.

First Lieutenant Hugh Mott, Nashville, TN, platoon leader in Company B. I do not have time to go through them all: Doorland, Reynolds, Soumas, Windsor, Goodson, Grimbail; Michael Chinchar, of Saddle River Township, NJ; Joe Petrencsik, of Cleveland; Anthony Samele, of Bronx, NY. I will put the story of this day the bridge over Remagan and what the final German commander said who was trying to blow up the bridge when he came back to see it months later. Every one of those men were the bravest and should have gotten the Medal of Honor. They all did get the Distinguished Service Cross.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

A DICTIONARY OF BATTLES

(By David Eggenberger)

Rhineland (World War II), 1945. Before the last of the German attackers had been driven out of the Ardennes bulge, the Allies had resumed their offensive against the Siegfried Line. Progress was so slow, however, that the large-scale effort became necessary to effect a breakthrough to the Rhine Valley.

On February 8 the Canadian First Army (Henry Crerar) launched Operation Veritable, a major attack southeast from Nijmegen, Holland, between the Meuse and the Rhine. The latter was reached on February 14. A converging thrust by the U.S. Ninth Army (William Simpson), called Operation Grenade, crossed the Roer River on February 23. The two advances linked up at Geldern, Germany, on March 3. Two days later the Allies had pressed to the Rhine from opposite Düsseldorf northward, leaving only a small German bridgehead at Xanten-Wesel. The Canadians eliminated this pocket on March 10. Meanwhile, to the south, the left wing of the U.S. First Army (Courtney Hodges) attacked toward Cologne on February 23 to cover the Ninth Army's right flank. This offensive swept across the Rhine plain, while the U.S. Third Army of Gen. George Patton punched its way through the Siegfried Line north of the Moselle River.

On the central front the rest of the First Army and the Third Army, both under the group command of Gen. Omar Bradley, launched a broad attack on March 5 toward the middle Rhine (Operation Lumberjack). By March 10 the Americans had closed to the river from Coblenz northward through Bonn and Cologne (which fell March 7), to link up with the Canadians at Wesel.

The rapid advance to the Rhine yielded a surprising and rich dividend. On March 7 the U.S. 9th Armored Division discovered the railroad bridge and Remagen still standing. (It was the only Rhine bridge not demolished by the Germans.) In a daring gamble, leading elements dashed across the Rhine and seized a bridgehead on the east bank. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe, ordered the new breakthrough hurriedly reinforced. Despite German counterattacks and determined efforts to wreck the bridge, Hodges rushed three corps (three, five, seven) across the river by bridge, pontoon, and ferry. By March 21 the bridgehead had grown to 20 miles long and 8 miles deep. (The Remagen success caused the Allies to shift the main axis of their attack from Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's