

just last week one of our colleagues, Congressman MOOREHEAD, announced his retirement, and I wanted to take a moment. Usually people wait until the very end of the session to talk about Members who have chosen to retire, but I wanted to take just a moment to talk about a person who I believe is a stellar citizen legislator and one who will be sorely missed when he, after 12 terms of service here in the House of Representatives, will retire.

CARLOS MOORHEAD is a citizen legislator. He had a small law practice in his hometown of Glendale, CA where he had grown up. He went to Hoover High School and was one who regularly participated in many civic items, and he is one who chose public service. Now, we know that in this day and age public service itself is much maligned. We regularly see people who have chosen to spend some years of their life in public service criticized. But the fact of the matter is CARLOS MOORHEAD is a very unusual person. We all know from serving here in the House that he is not a show horse. He in fact is a workhorse.

He is the chairman of the Intellectual Property Subcommittee, not one of the most exciting issues discussed here on the House floor, but I am one who believes that it is very important. It is very important, as we look at international trade agreements and other items, that we maintain the intellectual property rights which are so key to the very unique talents which citizens of the United States of America have.

CARLOS served 6 years as a member of the California State Legislature before choosing to run for Congress in 1972. He served on that Judiciary Committee that held the impeachment hearings in the early 1970's, and his loyalty was very great. It has been written up in the media over the past week or so that he stood strongly behind Richard Nixon, and his quote in the papers consisted of the following: He believed it very important to maintain the Presidency at that time.

He also has been heavily involved in the issue of telecommunications, having served as ranking minority member when we were in the minority here on the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, and it was a great achievement to see the legislation which passed this House just before the August recess come about, and Mr. MOORHEAD had spent a long period of time working on that legislation.

I would simply like to say that it is going to be a great personal loss for me when, as he regularly reminds me, in a year and a half he chooses to retire. He will still be serving here for the next 17 some odd months and we know we are going to be spending a great deal of time here, but when he does choose to retire at the end of next year, it will be a personal loss.

I have had the privilege of trying to represent the district which joins his in Los Angeles County, and we all know that he has been a great friend, a very

hard worker, and I happen to believe one of the most underestimated Members of this institution. When he does retire, he will be sorely missed by many of us.

BALANCING THE FEDERAL BUDGET

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. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House regarding the budget, the debt ceiling that we are now approaching, and why that is important to the American people in an expanded economy for the United States and an expanded job market.

First let us look at the overspending of the Federal Government. Back in 1947 the Federal budget represented 12 percent of this country's gross domestic product. Today it represents almost 22 percent of the gross domestic product. The Federal Government is expanding at an alarming rate.

The Government has not relied on the political negatives of increasing taxes to afford this increased spending, but rather has decided that it is more politically wise to continue borrowing. Our Federal debt today is \$4.8 trillion. Our Federal debt after two world wars was only \$340 billion. We are increasing spending at an alarming rate and you know most people in America say we do not care how Government keeps its books; what we want is better jobs and a better economy.

Here is why it is important. Here is why how we keep our books affects those jobs and affects the economy of this country. Government this year is borrowing 42 percent of all of the money lent out in the United States. Think what that extra demand does for the pressure to increase interest rates.

Alan Greenspan, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, suggests that if we are able to balance our budget, we will see interest rates drop between 1½ and 2 percentage points. He says if that happens, the stimulation to the economy and the jobs in this country will be greater than we have ever seen before in our history. He says the flip side is that if we do not do it, we will give our children a lower standard of living and less expectations to have a good life than we have had. That will be the first time in history.

How do we achieve a balanced budget with a group of politicians that sit in this Chamber and the one on the other side of the Capitol that are used to expanding programs, that are used to going back home with pork barrel projects, cutting the ribbons and getting their pictures in the paper and being on television, bringing more good programs to the people back home, and they have discovered that it enhances their chances of being reelected. The challenge is great today for these Representatives to say if we want a good future for our kids and not leave the

kids the mortgage of our overindulgence and overspending, we are going to have to cut back on some of those programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask everybody in the United States to look at this predicament, to encourage their Members in Congress that it is important that we all tighten our belts. A group of us, 156 of us, have signed a letter to the President saying that we are not going to vote to increase the debt ceiling unless we are on an absolute glide path to a balanced budget. Now, that means passing legislation that limits spending, that changes some of the entitlement programs, that has appropriation bills that get us on that glide path to a balanced budget. It is important.

We met with Secretary Rubin. We have now introduced legislation to give the President authority and flexibility to prioritize in the event that debt ceiling is reached. It is important, Mr. Speaker. I hope we are able to stick together to hang tough, to do what is good for America, to disregard the pollsters, to disregard the special interest lobbyists that are pushing for more and more spending, and do what is necessary to give this country and our children and our grandchildren a good future.

EASTERN LONG ISLAND FIRE UNDER CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FORBES] is recognized for 20 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the strongest and finest steel is forged from the hottest fire. So too, the wonderful people of Eastern Long Island emerge stronger and more resilient from the worst brush fire in modern memory, bolstered by the bravery of its volunteer firefighters, police, and other emergency personnel and by the tens of thousands of acts of kindness displayed throughout this nationally declared disaster that was televised around the world.

It is with deep sense of relief and gratitude that I report to you today that all is now quiet on Eastern Long Island. The raging fire is no more; thanks to the determination and hard work of 3,000 firefighters—volunteer firefighters, I might add—who came from all over Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York and even Connecticut; along with county, State and Federal fire experts; various military units, State, county, town, and village police officers and other emergency personnel, and the wonderful Red Cross all make possible a satisfying end to what otherwise could have been a most unfortunate disaster. Starting on Monday, August 21, 1995, in the Rocky Point area, then on Thursday erupting in Eastport-Westhampton, for over 13 days our raging brush fires devastated more than 7,000 acres of the precious

Pine Barrens. It earned the distinction of becoming the largest brush fire in New York State since the Adirondack fire of 1908 and unquestionably the biggest fire this century in Suffolk County. We are forever indebted to the thousands of volunteers who risked their lives battling the blazes, as well as our neighbors from across Long Island who cared for the weary firefighters, running food out to them, providing them with clothing to replace their own which became soot encrusted and water soaked; and to those who offered reassurance and comfort to hundreds of people, many senior citizens, who were forced to leave their homes because of the fire. Additionally, let us salute the dozens of people who cared for family pets and those animals relocated from shelters adjacent to the disaster.

Fueled by whipping winds and dry brush, more than 1,800 acres in Rocky Point were the first to explode into flames. Firefighters from Rocky Point, Middle Island, and Ridge stood shoulder to shoulder along Whiskey Road and stopped the flames from engulfing local neighborhoods, including Leisure Village, Coventry Manor, and the Ridge Rest Home. Employing the assistance of 900 volunteers from 90 volunteer fire departments from across Long Island the Rocky Point blaze was brought under control with minimum property damage, no serious personal injury and thankfully, no loss of life.

Before the embers from Rocky Point even cooled, our firefighters were called to respond to a second brushfire, made even more threatening by a ferocious, twisting wind, headed right for Eastport, Speonk, Westhampton, and Westhampton Beach. Moving at over 600 feet per hour, our volunteers beat back a wall of fire that at its worst leaped some 100 feet into the sky with a trail of billowing smoke seen for 250 miles out to sea. Tired and exhausted, our volunteer firefighters dug deep within their own being to find the strength to carry on the face of such overwhelming odds. They put the health and welfare of an entire Eastern Long Island community ahead of their own safety to stop the raging inferno. The perseverance, determination, bravery, and courage of some 5,000 firefighters, police, emergency medical and other personnel can be summed up simply with the words of Bruce Stark, a 24-year-old firefighter from East Islip: "Civilians are depending on us, and if we bail out they have no hope."

As we held our breaths and said our prayers, it was this world class, greatest bunch of firefighters ever, that put us at ease and made possible an end to the disaster with a minimum of injuries and no loss of life.

Our heartfelt thanks go out to each and every firefighter, police officer, and rescue worker who selflessly worked for days to extinguish the mammoth fire. Our emergency medical services, like everyone else, performed above and beyond the call of duty, and

I would particularly like to thank everyone at Central Suffolk Hospital, Southampton Hospital and University Medical Center at Stony Brook for their onsite care, which undoubtedly helped to minimize the extent of injuries.

Thanks are due to those who gave of their time, money, and talents to help neighbors, friends, and mostly, strangers in a time of need. To cite just a few examples: Robert and Marylou Gottschalk of Wading River, took it upon themselves to make and distribute 260 sandwiches during the Rocky Point fire. Pete Pisello, owner of Rainbow Realty, organized a group of businesses in Mastic to supply food and drink to the firefighters. Some 50 volunteers at Mattituck High School, including large numbers of children, made sandwiches and bagged melons, apples, and pretzels—as did local delis—for the firefighters. Dozens of other community members coordinated food donations at area businesses like 7-11 and Aid Auto Stores, or simply dropped off cases of soda or a clean tee shirt. The individuals and donations are without number, but none is forgotten.

It is impossible to try and adequately recognize all of the people and organizations who offered support but you know who you are. I thank, as well, the hundreds of businesses both large and small who, gave their employees paid leave to help with the fire efforts, or donated supplies to the hardworking and tireless firefighters including: K-Mart, Caldor, McDonald's, King Cullen Supermarkets, A&P Supermarkets, Waldbaums, AT&T, the Cutchogue Village market, the Handy Pantry, Ammirati's Cupboard, the Long Island Culinary Institute, South Shore Beverage. Good Humor and Mr. Softee Ice Cream, whose ice cream trucks not only helped to keep our firefighters cool but helped to boost morale on the front lines. North Fork Bank and Suffolk County National Bank made cash donations to the fire companies to offset the costs of fighting the fire. Cablevision of Long Island not only established the "Long Island Volunteer Firefighters' Fund" for the education and training of volunteer firefighters, but matched every contribution dollar for dollar. And Suffolk County Community College has created the "Sunrise Scholarship," a financial aid fund for the children of those who helped fight the fire. The list is endless, and all deserve our thanks and admiration for their compassion, charity, and willingness to lend a helping hand.

Nothing exemplifies the American spirit more than the kind of selfless volunteerism exhibited during these trying times. Unselfishly treating one's neighbors like family, coming to their aid in times of danger, and putting community interest above self interest, it's this kind of action that more truly embodies all that is good about our Nation. The thousands upon thousands of hours volunteer firefighters devote to training and learning the latest tech-

niques are demonstrated in their quick responses to calls and their expertise in putting out fires. After recent events, for so many of us who call Eastern Long Island home, we shall honor those who were called upon to save our community from the ravages of the worst fire in Long Island history. In those few days we witnessed first hand the acts of Long Island's solid-gold, true blue American heroes and on behalf of all of us in the community, I express my utmost gratitude to all who worked so successfully to save our homes, our businesses, our schools, and our churches and synagogues.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask the indulgence of the House and join me in a salute to Chief Richard Gianmugnai of Ridge, Chief Jeffrey Noss of Middle Island, Chief John Buckner of Rocky Point, Chief Dean Culver of Westhampton, Chief Richard Schermeyer of Quogue, Chief James Baker of Eastport, Chief Allan Geyer of Hampton Bays, all the chiefs and every member of the 176 fire companies and the 49 men and women injured during the disaster who everyday risk their lives for their neighbors. May God bless each and everyone of them and their families for a job well done. Thank you.

Attached is a list of injured fire fighters who risked their lives in the Rocky Point and Westhampton Beach fires. These people give their time and effort to volunteer for the fire department. I applaud them in their dedication to protecting the residents and the local communities from dangerous fires such as the recent ones that occurred on Eastern Long Island.

This is a list of injured fire fighters available as of September 6, 1995:

C. Bianco/Bethpage;
C. Manzellan/Flanders;
E. Johnston/Shirley;
R. Carey/Bayport;
F. Maute/Shirley;
T. Lynn/Manorville;
R. Carmagnola/Bellmore;
R. Pierson/Southampton;
B. Fleischman/Riverhead;
P. Thomason/Center Moriches;
A. Kyroski/East Quogue;
P. Damato/Nesconset;
C. McKenneth/Quogue;
J. Feinberg/Bayport;
K. McAteer/Central Islip;
F. Lutz/East Quogue;
H. Adler/Middle Island;
J. Washbaugh/Southampton;
P. Berun/Deer Park;
G. Reeder/Dix Hills;
R. Mina/North Babylon;
D. Ryan;
J. Kenneth;
D. Durinick;
A. McEntee;
M. Benefante;
W. Pyse;
P. Hicks;
P. McCormick;
J. Fortner;
J. Cole;
J. O'Shea/Eastport;
William Erario, North Babylon; Gregory Brown/East Hampton Village F.D.; and Lynn Halsey/Gabreski airport employee.
Selden Fire Department injuries: Rachel Rodgers; Christopher Bedus; George Bopp; Wayne Preston; James Pitterese.

Flanders Fire Department: Charlie Manzella; Frank Belson; and Robert A. Train.

Westhampton Beach Fire Department: Paul Hoyle.

Mastic Beach Fire Department: Gary Fuzie; David Bilodeau; William Biondi; Glen Olsen; Christopher Nunemaker; Ed Maute; and Edward Johnston.

□ 1900

THE COMING TRAIN WRECK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHAMBLISS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I will use no more than half of the 60 minutes allotted.

I realize that we are in a transition period and moving from a district work period to a capital work period is a bit of a strain, and we want to take it slow. So I will not go on at great length today.

But I do think we should note the fact that serious business lies ahead of us. There has been a great deal of talk about a train wreck coming where the mean and extreme balanced budget philosophy of the Republican majority will clash with the more moderate reform approach of the President, and we are going to have some very difficult days.

I think it is quite clear that appropriations bills of the kind that we passed before we left here cannot be left standing. We cannot have a \$9 billion cut in education, job training and social services. We cannot have tremendous cuts in housing. There are a number of things that just cannot be left standing. We cannot tolerate more than \$280 billion in cuts over the next 7 years to Medicare. We cannot tolerate more than \$180 billion in cuts for Medicaid.

There has to be a train wreck.

Unfortunately, in the Congress, in the Senate and the House, the Republican majority has the votes, and they have passed this mean and extreme program. All we have left is a Democratic President who says that he will veto these programs, and then we have a situation where the government may be brought to a halt if the appropriations bills are not signed and the Republican majority of the Congress is not willing to pass a continuing resolution to keep the government going.

It is going to be exciting times. But we should all realize that the basic direction for the Nation is being shaped not only in the next few months but it is already in the process; the direction that this Nation will take is already being shaped faster than we think, and what happens this year we will have to live with, this year and next year, for a long time to come.

It is very important that everybody understands that radical changes are under way. They are being proposed,

ever more mean and radical changes. But radical changes are under way right now.

The great majority of Americans feel that something is very different, that there is something happening. The great majority feels some aspect of this change. But they do not understand it.

So the majority of the people are angry, and they do not know why they are angry. I am here to tell you you have good reason to be angry. The problem in America is that we have to learn who to be angry with and how to focus our anger. Where is the problem?

I hope that everyone will take time to read an article that appeared in the New York Times on last Sunday, September 3. It is an article that appeared on the op ed page. It was entitled "Companies Merge, Families Break Up." "Companies Merge, Families Break Up."

The article is by Lester Thurow. Lester Thurow is an outstanding economist, recognized all over the world. He is a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On the Hill here in this capital we have seen and heard Lester Thurow many times over the last two decades.

□ 1930

It is our business to rein in the resources of the country, wherever they may appear, and apply them to the problems that we face.

To get back to Mr. Thurow:

American companies are moving production overseas, using technology to replace workers, engaging in mega mergers, such as this week's Chase-Chemical deal, and otherwise downsizing. Each year more than half a million good jobs are eliminated by the Nation's most prestigious companies. More new jobs are being generated in the service sector, but they come with lower wages and fewer fringe benefits.

With the death of communism and later market socialism and economic alternatives, capitalists have been able to employ more ruthless approaches to getting more for less, to getting maximum profits but with less effort. They do not have to worry about political pressure. Survival of the fittest capitalism is on the march.

What other kind of capitalism can we have except survival of the fittest capitalism. And that is appropriate for capitalism to be a survival of the fittest operation. It is up to government to deal with what the implications of that is.

Falling real wages have put the traditional American family into play. As the one-earner middle class family becomes extinct, with children needing ever more costly educations for ever longer periods of time, the cost of supporting a family is rising sharply just as earnings plunge.

Children exist, but no one takes care of them. Parents are spending 40 percent less time with their children than they did 30 years ago. More than 2 million children under the age of 13 have no adult supervision either before or after school. Paying for day care would use up all or most of a mother's wages.

The traditional family is being destroyed. This is an economist named Lester Thurow, who has written 10 or 20 books, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is talking about the economy and the impact of the economy on the family. We hear a lot of talk about family but we do not acknowledge the fact that the economy and what happens in the economy, what happens with wages, what happens with jobs has a very serious impact, the most serious impact on families. In fact, Mr. Thurow is about to say that.

Returning to the article:

The traditional family is being destroyed not by misguided social welfare programs coming from Washington, although there are some government initiatives that have undermined family structure, but by a modern economic system that is not congruent with family values.

The traditional family is being destroyed not by misguided social welfare programs coming from Washington, but by a modern economic system that is not congruent with family values. When we look at falling wages as a factor:

Beside falling wages, America's other economic problems pale into insignificance. The remedies lie in major public and private investments, in research and development, and in creating skilled workers to ensure that tomorrow's high-wage brainpower industries generate much of their employment in the United States. Yet if one looks at the weak policy proposals of both Democrats and Republicans, it is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

That is in quotes. As we all know, it is from Shakespeare that Mr. Thurow is quoting. It is that the Democratic and Republican policies at this present point, which focus on this problem, that constitute a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

We just passed legislation which refused to continue the Office of Technology Assessment. The Office of Technology Assessment is a basic tool very much needed by the Members of Congress, Members of the House and Members of the Senate. We just threw it out. The one thing that was most significant got axed. We will be passing an appropriations bill for defense in the next few days and we are going to have a B-2 bomber vote again. If past history is any guide, we know that the B-2 bomber, which the Pentagon does not want, and the President does not want, and the Air Force does not want, it will probably pass again. The most unneeded piece of technology around will pass with votes from the House.

That is the kind of thing we are in. When they say what we do and what we say is a tale told by idiots, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, that is what they mean.

The American people should be angry about all this. Revenue policies are needed to deal with the present problem. We need taxing policies to take the resources from where they are, the revenues in Wall Street, the revenues