

community filled with beautiful gardens for families to raise their children and individuals to support themselves. What has transpired since that time has been remarkable. Despite a devastating flood of the Santa Ana River in 1916 and a tragic earthquake in 1933, residents joined in spirit and labor to see to it that Garden Grove continued its mission of creating and expanding the city's economic and social opportunities. And that trend continues today. At the time of the 1960 census, Garden Grove had a population of nearly 44,000. Today, the population is more than 140,000. That makes Garden Grove the fourth largest city in Orange County and the 17th largest in the State of California, a true testament to its attractive nature.

Today, Garden Grove remains a dynamic and thriving city with a strong sense of its roots based on a truly distinctive history. And due to its central geographic location within Orange County, one of the most economically robust areas in California, Garden Grove has become an ideal environment for family living, commercial enterprises, and recreation. It is just what Alonzo Cook envisioned.

Mr. Speaker, I'm so proud to be a resident of this city. Happy anniversary, Garden Grove.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 178,
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, The Republican budget is the only honest plan that balances. It allows people to earn more, keep more, and do more with their families and communities.

The budget that my Republican colleagues and I have crafted symbolizes the historic changes and continuous process of shifting power out of Washington and back where it belongs—in the hands of the people.

The Clinton administration does not seem to realize that every dollar counts to working American families. If we had, right now, a budget that balanced, mortgage interest rates would be one point lower. That one point might only be \$65, but that \$65 means the difference between home ownership and renting for many families.

The Republican proposal fulfills our commitment to balance the budget by 2002, with lower deficits than the President's proposal every year. It provides a \$500-per-child tax credit for working families, reforms welfare, and protects Medicare, extending the solvency of the trust fund for 10 years. In short, this budget will improve the lives of every American. In addition, it enforces a hard freeze on nondefense discretionary spending in 1997 and achieves balance by reducing deficits every year from 1997 through 2002.

Last year, the House-passed budget resolution projected a deficit of \$173.5 billion in 1997. Today's budget resolution projects a deficit that is \$20 billion lower. It would be even lower if the President were as committed to a balanced budget as he claims.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, American families have worked to provide for the Government. It is time they worked to provide for themselves.

TRIBUTE TO LT. PATRICK BOLAND

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Patrick Boland, a very determined young man, whose dauntless persistence and dedication have enabled him to reach a significant milestone in his life. Lieutenant Boland set a goal for himself, to serve our Nation as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force, and he has worked tirelessly to achieve that goal.

After earning a bachelor of science degree from Clarkson University in 1992, Patrick Boland enrolled in the master of aerospace engineering program at the Georgia Institute of Technology, and joined the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps [AFROTC] in 1994. He received the Superior Performance Award in 1995, based on the leadership abilities that he demonstrated during his field training that summer. He also was chosen to be the leader of a newly formed Civil Air Patrol squadron. In the fall of 1995, he was selected for a pilot slot and was appointed to the highly selective Euro-NATO Joint Pilot Training Program, where he rose to the top of his class and was designated as a distinguished graduate. Last Friday, Patrick Boland received the last Regular Air Force commission from the Georgia Institute of Technology AFROTC program, while also receiving the master of aerospace engineering degree.

Lieutenant Boland is to be commended on his accomplishments. I would like to wish him much success as he dedicates himself to the service of our country as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, in all of arguments we have heard against raising the minimum wage, an essential point is lost. In 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act established the minimum wage to help maintain a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers." Today's minimum wage fails to meet that standard.

Since the minimum wage was last increased in 1991, the cost of living has risen 53.5 percent. If it is to have the buying power it had in the 1960's, it would have to jump immediately to \$5.65. And if it is left at the current level of \$4.25, the minimum wage will reach a 40-year low, when adjusted for inflation, in January 1997.

All the debate about what economists have said is useless when you consider that they do not agree among themselves about the effect of an increase in the minimum wage. Several of their studies have resulted in distinctly

opposite conclusions of what an increase will do to the economy and employment. What we must weigh in making this decision are the personal benefits such a move will have on individuals who are earning the current minimum wage.

As many of the religious organizations have attested in their calls for an increase, this is a matter of social and economic justice. No one can deny that those earning the minimum wage, particularly in those families where the sole wage earner only receives the minimum, are faced with severe economic hardship. And in a time when we are trying to promote independence and self-sufficiency, rather than reliance on the public dole, raising the minimum wage makes sense.

Raising the minimum wage will not prove to be such a hardship for many American companies. According to *Business Week* figures, corporate profits increased 75 percent and annual CEO pay increased 92 percent from 1990 to 1995. Productivity is on the rise. Nevertheless, the average hourly wages for the 82 percent of the workforce that are production or supervisory workers have steadily declined since 1979. Workers are simply not being paid at a rate that corresponds to their rising output, and it is time for corporations to reverse this trend.

For those who would argue that small businesses would be the ones that would truly suffer from an increase in the minimum wage, we have already passed the Small Business Tax Relief Act, which will be linked to this increase. In this bill, we alleviate some of the regulatory and financial burdens placed on these businesses, so they can devote more resources to their employees.

As this debate continues, we will see that for every argument, there is a counter argument. Let's just return to the basics and accept what even many Republicans have accepted, that humaneness calls upon us to raise the minimum wage again. Let's stop quibbling about how many teenagers, how many single mothers, how many sole household earners will be affected from an increase. Let us raise the minimum because it is the right thing to do; because 80 percent of the American people believe an increase is warranted; because we must re-establish a minimum wage that provides a "minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment caps the average seasonal price for peanuts at \$640 per ton. If the price rises above that price then no more peanut program.

The peanut program works: American-produced peanuts are safe; prices have remained stable, rising less than the rate of inflation since 1979; consumer prices for peanut products in the United States remain lower than that in other countries.

We have avoided the boom-and-bust cycle typical of other agricultural industries. The peanut program is good for our farmers, particularly the family farmer. The average-sized peanut farm is slightly less than 100 acres. Some 87 percent of peanut farms are family farms and more than 80 percent are owner-operated.

One thing is for certain—killing the peanut program would do much more harm than good. The loss of jobs, farm revenue, land value, and local tax base would devastate smaller communities.

We would increase our reliance on unstable and uncertain supplies of foreign peanuts, we would lose our quality assurance, we would lose our most valuable resource—our farmers.

The 1996 Farm bill, which we just passed, makes reforms to the peanut program. Let's give these changes a chance to work.

Let's not break our commitment to America's farmers.

Vote "no" on the Kolbe amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, due to travel difficulties on Monday, June 10, I missed rollcall votes 222, 223, and 224. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these rollcall votes.

TRIBUTE TO THE KALAMAZOO CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the Kalamazoo Central High School Mock Trial Team. They defeated 37 other teams to earn the National High School Mock Trial Championship held recently in Pittsburgh, PA.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating students Andrew Fink, Joelle Renstrom, Linnaea Eberts, Ursula McTaggart, Aida Hussen, Ghislaine Storr, Jordan Klepper, Aash Bhatt Sonya Datta-Sandhu, Nickh Dybek, and Coach Sherry Myers, Assistant Coach Keith Platte, and Legal Coach Kurt McCamman.

These students worked hard in preparation for this important event. Their many hours of commitment, practice and dedication stand as an inspiration to us all. I am confident that we will continue to hear great things about these students. We are counting on them to provide

this Nation with the leadership that will carry us into the next century.

This accomplishment not only says a lot about the student, it also speaks well for the Kalamazoo Public School System and the many quality people there that are truly making a difference.

Again, Mr. Speaker, congratulations to Kalamazoo Central High School Mock Trial Team, winner of this year's national championship.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION PROMOTING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE INTERNET

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today, I join with my good friend and colleague from Virginia in introducing a resolution calling on Congress to use the Internet to provide constituents with more access to government information; communicate with constituents through electronic mail, and work with the net community to get input on issues affecting the Internet.

Yesterday, a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania granted a preliminary injunction against enforcement of the Communications Decency Act, on the grounds of constitutionality. The main reason this act was found unconstitutional is because Congress didn't understand what the Internet is all about. We tried to apply the indecency standard—a rule developed for television—to the Internet, which is a very different medium. If we want to avoid such problems in the future, Congress is going to have to learn what the Internet is all about.

But the drive behind this resolution goes further than educating Congress about the Internet—it fulfills our promise to make Congress more accessible to the American people.

The Internet is a powerful new medium that is growing by leaps and bounds. Each day more and more people are logging onto the Net to get information. As more people use the Internet as a way to communicate, do business, and educate our children, we in Congress need to make sure that we are using this new medium as a way to communicate with our constituents. By posting committee reports, voting records, and other documents on the Internet we will give the public access to the same information we in Congress have.

Next year, Congress will go back to the drawing board to rewrite the CDA. When that time comes, I am optimistic that a more educated Congress will develop a solution that protects our children and protects our free speech.

Until that time, it is important to get more Members of Congress involved in Internet issues. That is why this resolution is so important. This resolution will require that Members of Congress go on record to show their commitment to learning about, and using, the Internet.

"WOULD"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, let's get rid of the dead WOULD.

A strange practice has crept in to discourse on the floor of the U.S. House. Members are beginning to use the subjunctive where it simply does not apply. One hears, "I WOULD yield 5 minutes to—."

"I WOULD"? I WOULD if what?

And of course, parliamentary rules require that a Member address the Chair, not "Ladies and Gentlemen."

While we are at it, I believe that recorded votes are requested in the Committee of the Whole and the yeas and nays are requested in the formal sessions of the House.

KIP TIERNAN TO BE HONORED ON HER 70TH BIRTHDAY FOR HER MANY ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 21, 1996, the people of Boston are holding a truly momentous event. The purpose of the event is to honor a woman who has been at the forefront of the struggle for equal rights for all people. This party, to celebrate the 70th birthday of Kip Tiernan, is a recognition of the woman and her many great achievements throughout her life. Kip has valiantly fought for the rights of the poor and disenfranchised in our society, from the founding of Rosie's Place in 1974 to her continued work as a adjunct professor of ethical policy at the University of Massachusetts. Her work has reached far and touched many and that is why we have all come together to honor this truly extraordinary woman.

Rosie's Place was created by Kip in response to a need for a place where poor and homeless women could go to find food, shelter, and support in their time of need. The continued work and dedication Kip has given to this, the first such shelter of its kind in the United States, has allowed it to evolve into a place where women could not only find immediate food and shelter, but also long-term aid through permanent housing and education programs. The achievements of Rosie's Place, in addition to her part in founding the Boston Food Bank, the Boston Women's Fund, Health Care for the Homeless and Community Works mark Kip as a true champion of the poor.

It is an honor and a privilege to be able to lend my thoughts and sentiments to this celebration of Kip Tiernan. Her life and work and the aid she has been able to give to so many people should serve as an example to us all. Her life was, and continues to be, an influential one, unselfishly dedicated to helping others. Let us celebrate on this day a great woman who has done so much for so many.