

promising anything they cannot deliver. They have to make people comfortable with government, and that means producing what the citizens want. In more specific terms it means ongoing efforts to balance the budget and reform education, welfare, and other areas of public dissatisfaction. But there are limitations even to government reform. Reforms always fall short of their goals and the standard political reform agenda, while it may be worthwhile, does not solve all the problems.

Elected officials also have to do a better job of giving people basic facts. One recent poll showed that most Americans can't name their member of Congress or the Vice President, or believe, incorrectly, that more federal money is spent on foreign aid than on Medicare. In a time when there is an explosion of information, data and statistics, it's important to try to identify those facts which are more important than others. Each of us has to take seriously our responsibilities to make ourselves well-informed citizens.

I also happen to think that elected officials need to pay less attention to public opinion polls which now dominate American politics. The idea that elected officials listen to the pros and cons and then make judgments and go back and explain them is still a pretty good basic approach to government. Restoring civility in political debate can help too. No matter how much elected officials disagree with one another at the end of the day they have to sit down with each other and try to reach an agreement.

There also has to be a lot more emphasis on the many good things that are happening in our families, communities, and states. People everywhere every day act in such ways to restore trust, but it often gets little attention. This is not a time for handwringing, but a time to point out the good things, and build upon our successes.

CONCLUSION

It's important to remember in the end that we as a nation cannot thrive or survive without public faith in our institutions, our economic destiny, and our own values.

Three decades ago a majority of Americans believed that most people could be trusted. Today two out of three believe the opposite. We have to ask ourselves what happened to a nation of endless optimism, opportunity, and good heartedness. Many things have set us back: job layoffs and economic insecurity, crime and drugs, government scandals and policy failures. This will not be quickly turned around, but we must make the effort.

The other day I ran into a constituent who said to me he did not know the names of any of his elected officials. He could not name the Vice President or identify the majority party in Congress. He said to me, "I don't care. I just don't have time for it." I strongly suspect that gentleman does not have the right solution to our problems.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE JOHNSON

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Steve Johnson who is celebrating 30 years of faithful service to the Baptist Church. Having served as the pastor of Mabel White Memorial Baptist Church, in Macon, GA, since 1984, Steve Johnson is a man who is loved by the members of his church and all those who know him. Through

his commitment to serving God and the church, Steve has touched and changed the lives of many special people.

Steve Johnson also deserves to be recognized for his outstanding service to the community of Macon. Serving on the board of directors for the Cherry Blossom Festival and the First Presbyterian Day School, Steve is working with others to make our communities happier and safer places to live and raise our families. I am fortunate to have had the opportunity to know Steve and his wife Connie for many years, and I am proud to call them friends. I hope you will join me in congratulating Steve during this special time in his life and for 30 years of unparalleled service to the Baptist Church.

THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INVESTMENT ACT

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation that will be known as the Entrepreneurial Investment Act. The legislation will make it possible for roughly 5,000 of the Nation's 5,300 bank holding companies to make equity investments in the customers of their community-based banks.

Business often needs equity capital to create new or retain existing jobs. This legislation acknowledges that a community banker knows his customer and is well positioned to invest some of his excess holding company capital in equity investments. Passage of the Entrepreneurial Investment Act will mean that communities will be better served by facilitating private sector economic development and job growth.

This legislation has been drafted in consultation with the Federal Reserve.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT POACHING

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, wildlife poaching in Africa has reached such proportions that elephant and endangered rhinoceros populations have been decimated in several countries. The poaching goes on because of the demand for ivory and animal parts used in traditional medicine in Asia. At one time, wildlife conservation groups criticized the Republic of China on Taiwan for not doing enough to stop this traffic into Taiwan. The Government there has long since cracked down with strict enforcement and stiff penalties for offenders.

Now, they have opened a new front in the war on wildlife poaching. The Government of the Republic of China on Taiwan has just announced a grant to the nonprofit United States-based Wilderness Conservancy to purchase a special spotter airplane that will be used in Kruger National Park in South Africa, where game rangers will patrol with it to locate poachers before they do their dirty work. The airborne spotters will radio the location of potential poachers to rangers on the ground who

will apprehend them. Kruger is one of the world's great game reserves and has only recently begun to feel the threat of poaching. The Wilderness Conservancy is experienced in assisting antipoaching forces throughout Southern Africa, with spotter aircraft and a range of supplies and support services for game rangers and their families.

Saving the rhinoceros and elephant from extinction is dangerous, round-the-clock work. This generous gift makes possible a unique three-way cooperative effort between the people of Taiwan, a conservation-minded American organization and the men and women on the antipoaching front lines in South Africa.

THE LONG ISLAND ADVANCE'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY—PURCHASED FOR \$500 IN 1871

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate the Long Island Advance for 125 years of dedicated service to the people of Suffolk County.

"The Policy of Honesty—The Might of Right and The Expediency of Principle," were words that appeared in large type across the top of the first page of the Advance when it was first published in September 1871.

Now, reaching the century and a quarter mark with its 125th anniversary edition scheduled for the first issue in September 1996, many changes have taken place in printing, personnel, and location, but the spirit expressed then continues today.

The Advance was the third newspaper to be established in Patchogue, Long Island, NY. The pioneer weekly was the Suffolk Herald founded by a Mr. Van Zandt and discontinued in 1865. In 1870, the Long Island Star was brought to Patchogue by John S. Evans from Port Jefferson. After a few issues it collapsed.

Timothy J. Dyson, a former newspaper correspondent and printer from Brooklyn, purchased \$500 worth of equipment that Auston Roe, a member of one of Patchogue's oldest families, had bought from what was left of the short-lived Star. Mr. Dyson, with this equipment from the remnants of the old Star, founded and renamed the paper the Advance. He set about keeping pace with the village of Patchogue, the town of Brookhaven, the County of Suffolk, and even Long Island as a whole, with bits and pieces of the entire world thrown in.

Communications then, not being what they are today, often left much to be desired. Editors were hard-pressed to get news, and sermons often took up a great deal of space on the front pages, because in effect, villages in those days revolved around the church.

Although the Advance suffered many ups and downs, and rapid changes of proprietorship in its earliest days, its course was firmly charted and for the past 103 years, under the ownership of one family, it has weathered many storms to sail a true course, constantly gaining in circulation. After 125 years of serving the community at large, it is one of Long Island's better known weekly newspapers.

Thomas S. Heatley purchased the Advance in 1876 but sold it in 1885 to Rev. S. Fielder

Palmer, a former pastor of the Patchogue Congregational Church, and H. Judson Overton. It was renamed the Patchogue Advance. Reverend Palmer stayed for only a few issues and sold out to Mr. Overton, who became its sole proprietor and editor.

On May 18, 1888, he sold out to Martin Van Deusen, who continued its policies and increased its circulation to the four-figure mark. He operated the paper until June 25, 1892, when James A. Canfield, of Hudson, MI, took over the helm. Since then it has remained in his family for 103 years. Under his proprietorship, the newspaper grew and prospered, playing a larger part in community affairs, and sometimes even leading many issues of the town.

In 1924, John T. Tuthill, Jr., Mr. Canfield's son-in-law, became publisher upon the death of Mr. Canfield. He was publisher for 48 years, except for a stint in the Navy during World War II where he rose to the rank of captain. In the post-war years, the Advance was one of three of the largest and most influential weekly newspapers in Suffolk County. The other two being the News-Review of Riverhead, published by Frank C. Forbes, my own uncle, and the Long Islander of Huntington. In 1972, Captain Tuthill's son, John T. Tuthill III, became publisher upon Captain Tuthill's death. Today, he remains the Advance's publisher.

Congratulations to the Long Island Advance. May it continue to serve the community for hundreds of years to come.

TRADE AND JOBS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 7, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TRADE AND JOBS

Hoosiers have different perspectives on foreign trade. Some are concerned that imports of cheap goods and services and the relocation of U.S. companies to other countries help keep U.S. wages down and eliminate good jobs. They want the U.S. to take steps to limit foreign competition. Others think trade creates jobs and boosts growth by opening new markets for our goods and services. They want the United States to take better advantage of export opportunities in other countries.

Both perspectives have some merit. Trade has a number of benefits for jobs and the economy, while trade and plant relocation can also suppress wages and cost jobs. But regardless of where they stand on trade, most Hoosiers would agree that our goal should be to minimize the harm of trade and maximize the benefits. The private sector and governments must work together to help firms take advantage of opportunities created by trade while assisting workers who are adversely affected by it.

BENEFITS AND COSTS OF TRADE

Exporting to other countries supports jobs at home—several million, by most estimates. Imports of goods and services expand choices for consumers and help keep domestic prices down. But workers are sometimes innocent victims of trade developments and other economic forces over which they have little control. While some plants in Indiana have

added jobs due to increased exports in recent years, others have laid off workers because of competition from lower-wage countries in Latin America and Asia.

Although the primary responsibility rests with the private sector, I do think federal, state and local governments can help firms and workers respond to both the opportunities and the challenges of trade.

HELPING FIRMS

When U.S. firms sell more goods and services in foreign markets, the job security and wages of their workers generally increase. The State of Indiana and the federal government each manage a variety of programs that help firms identify and take advantage of export opportunities.

The Indiana Department of Commerce gives Hoosier businesses specialized advice on how to crack key export markets. It also helps firms participate in international trade shows where they can pitch Indiana products to new foreign customers. The federal government runs several cost-effective export-promotion programs. Every dollar spent promoting exports of manufactured goods contributes to sales that produce an estimated \$10 in tax revenues for the Treasury.

U.S. export-promotion programs were streamlined in 1993 and 1994. Overlap among programs was reduced, coordination was improved, and services to small businesses were upgraded. These changes saved operating expenses. And, as Hoosier executives have told me, they also made the programs more effective in generating export sales.

Last year I opposed the unsuccessful effort in Congress to abolish certain export-promotion programs and to cut the budgets of those that survived by 25%. Most other exporting nations already spend more proportionally than we do on export promotion. These short-sighted cuts would have amounted to unilateral disarmament by the U.S. in the international competition for export sales. I will continue to oppose measures that could reduce our ability to expand our share of world markets and create new opportunities for U.S. workers.

HELPING WORKERS

Job training, vocational education, and income assistance can help workers in several ways. By upgrading job skills, training can boost the wages and job security of U.S. workers who compete with foreign workers. For workers whose jobs have already been lost, training can open the door to careers in industries that are flourishing. Temporary income assistance can help laid-off workers make ends meet while they pursue job training and education.

The State of Indiana and the federal government both run programs designed to help workers respond to the challenges and opportunities of trade. In addition to backing a range of vocational education efforts, the state provides special job training services to workers confronting serious foreign competition. These programs are often run through Ivy Tech vocational schools, which work closely with companies to identify worker skills most in demand.

The federal Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program offers three kinds of help to workers whose jobs are lost due to imports: training, job-search counseling, and income assistance for six to twelve months beyond the expiration of state unemployment benefits. In 1995 TAA provided \$212 million in income assistance for 39,000 workers and \$130 million in training for 33,000 workers.

We need to do a better job of helping American workers get a leg up on foreign competition. Most of the world's other major economic powers provide more help to trade-impacted workers than we do. TAA only helps

workers after their jobs have been lost due to imports, and it doesn't help workers laid off because jobs were shifted to other countries. The track record of TAA is also mixed. Many recipients of TAA benefits do not land jobs that pay better than the ones they lost.

Responding to these concerns, the President in 1994 proposed an overhaul of dozens of federal job training programs, including TAA. The idea was to create a single, streamlined program that would help any worker whose job was jeopardized or lost due to trade or other changes in the economy. Workers would be given vouchers worth several thousand dollars that they could use to help pay the cost of the job training or vocational education program of their choice.

Unfortunately, improving U.S. worker training programs has not been a priority of the Gingrich-led House, which has sometimes been willing to let workers fend for themselves in the face of stiff international competition. Work on the President's proposal ground to a halt in 1995. Instead of trying to work with the President to strengthen TAA and other worker training initiatives, congressional leaders have tried to cut funding.

CONCLUSION

With foreign competition growing, we should be increasing, not decreasing, our investment in workers. Improving the skills of our workforce is among the most important things we can do as a nation. Working with the private sector, Congress and the President must take steps to help U.S. workers retain jobs and wages before they are lost, and prepare for the new jobs that our economy creates.

TRIBUTE TO DICK FIFIELD

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dick Fifield who is retiring after 22 years of dedicated service with the Alabama Farmers Federation. I have known Dick for many years and I consider him to be one of the strongest advocates of farm programs in the country. He has fought for the small family farmer and his leadership on behalf of Alabama farmers will be missed.

Dick is a native of Wisconsin who began his career in agriculture with a degree from Beloit College in 1951, followed by an MS in horticulture from the University of Illinois in 1972. He served his country as a member of the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps as a special agent from 1951 to 1954, and taught at the University of Illinois from 1971 to 1974 as an assistant horticulturist before moving to Alabama and joining the Alabama Farmers Federation in 1974.

As director of horticulture, poultry and forestry, Dick designed the federation's monthly food price survey and began annual farm market days in Birmingham, Huntsville, and Montgomery. He established and operated a producer-farmer market inside a shopping mall in Birmingham, a new and innovative idea at the time. Dick played a leading role in the design and construction of the Alabama State Farmers' Market, built in 1984.

As director of natural and environmental resources at the Farmers Federation, Dick Fifield worked with farmers to promote optimum employment of their land resources.