

Congress continues the hard work to produce a sound, realistic, and responsible budget that ends the nightmare of Federal deficit spending by the year 2002.

The American people have demanded an honest balanced budget from their Government. Let's take a look at who is offering them one:

Predictably, President Clinton has once again sent the American people a budget that uses political tricks and sleight-of-hand economics to get to balance. According to the independent Congressional Budget Office [CBO] the only way that the President's budget will reach balance by 2002 is if he applies a contingency proposal in the last 2 years. In 2001 and 2002, long after this President will be out of office, the Clinton budget relies on \$67 billion in unspecified cuts and a \$16 billion tax increase in order to reach balance. Thus, the Clinton Budget fails to be honest with the American people.

Our Republican budget, on the other hand, slowly and steadily reduces the Federal deficit every year for the next 6 years. It is really a budget for our children and for the future of all Americans. Under our plan, the Federal Government will actually have a surplus of over \$3 billion dollars in the year 2002 and we get to balance by actually spending more on the programs that are important to all Americans. No more putting off the tough decisions, and no more sending the bill to our kids to pay.

The Republican budget saves Medicare from bankruptcy, increasing spending on seniors' health care from this year's \$5200 per beneficiary to over \$7000 per beneficiary by 2002. We increase access to important student loan programs that help young Americans provide for their education. To help students get these loans, the Republican plan increases student loan volume from \$26 billion in 1996 to a total of \$37 billion in 2002.

Our budget also places a priority on keeping the promise that we have made with the veterans that have defended our country over the years by rejecting the \$5.1 billion in additional cuts that were recommended in the President's budget.

Our budget continues our effort to eliminate wasteful and redundant Federal programs and reform runaway Federal spending on a broken welfare system so that we can target precious resources toward working for and with American families. The budget calls for the elimination of the Department of Energy and Commerce, as well as over 130 other Federal agencies or programs.

This Republican budget puts cash into the checkbooks of American households. It allows families to keep more of their hard earned money through tax relief. The budget includes a \$500 per child tax credit for families earning less than \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support House Concurrent Resolution 178, a sound, solid, and sincere budget that takes power, money, and control away from Washington bureaucrats and special interests and returns it to the American people, where it belongs.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Packard, an extraordinary American leader in industry, philanthropy, business management, public and community service, who passed away March 26, 1996. He will be remembered as a legendary figure in our national life who never lost sight of the need to value people and improve the world in which he lived.

David Packard began his partnership with Bill Hewlett in 1939, founding the Hewlett-Packard Co., with \$538 in a garage in Palo Alto, CA. From those humble beginnings, he guided his company in earning a reputation for product excellence and building a work force of over 100,000 people worldwide. In the process, David Packard helped launch what eventually became known as Silicon Valley.

He developed a management system known as the "HP Way" which reflected his belief in corporate responsibility for workers, customers, and the community at large. Hewlett-Packard was among the first companies in the Nation to develop catastrophic medical insurance, profit-sharing for all employees, flex time for workers, and benefits such as stock-purchase options.

In 1964, David Packard began contributing his wealth to the community on a large scale through the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, named for him and his beloved wife. Over the years, the foundation has given generously to the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute; a nationwide program of science and engineering research fellowships; scholarships in science and mathematics at historically black colleges; the Stanford Theatre, and school music programs throughout Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties. In addition to the foundation, David Packard also personally donated substantial sums of his personal wealth to start the Monterey Bay Aquarium and the Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital.

David Packard gave distinguished service to his country as Deputy Secretary of Defense during the Nixon administration. He participated in civic affairs as a member of the White House Science Council, the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, and the Palo Alto School Board.

Mr. Speaker, David Packard was an extraordinary leader, an exemplary entrepreneur, a manager par excellence, a philanthropist, and a highly respected national and community leader. He inspired his workers, won the devotion of his friends, and earned the gratitude of his Nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring David Packard and his life of extraordinary achievements.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the academic efforts of three students

from Orchard Park Central Middle School in the 30th Congressional District of New York State.

For 2 years now, I have sponsored a Black History Month Essay Contest open to seventh and eighth grade students in our western New York community. This year, students from several area schools submitted essays for the contest to be judged by Mr. Donald Ogilve, superintendent of Hamburg Central Schools; Ms. Maureen Bigha, director of reading and Federal projects for Lackawanna Central Schools; and Mr. Jim Borow, chairperson of the English department at Cheektowaga Central Schools.

As a former teacher, I am very proud of all of the young people who participated in this contest. After careful consideration, however, our panel selected three winners, all from Orchard Park Central.

The 1996 Black History Month Essay Contest winner was Mr. Jacob Teplesky whose informative essay focused upon legendary track and field athlete Ms. Wilma Rudolph.

Second and third place winners were Miss Alanna Rufat and Miss Amy Nunn, respectively. The subject of each of their essays was the heroic efforts of Ms. Harriet Tubman on behalf of slaves in the 19th century.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the families of these fine young students, the faculty and staff of Orchard Park Middle School, and indeed, the entire western New York community to recognize the insightful and informative essay submissions of Mr. Jacob Teplesky, Miss Alanna Rufat, and Miss Amy Nunn.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 14th, I was unavoidably detained and missed Rollcall Vote 168—An amendment to provide authorities to the President to achieve increases in burdensharing by U.S. allies. Had I been present, I would have voted "AYE."

Last year, as I had done in previous years, I opposed an effort to increase burdensharing by our allies, primarily due to concerns that the proposal put forth would have required the withdrawal of U.S. troops abroad. As my voting history demonstrates, I have supported amendments urging the President to enter into burdensharing negotiations, but I have opposed proposals that mandate a reduction in troop levels.

The Shays-Frank-Upton amendment to the Fiscal Year 1997 National Defense Authorization Act has been drafted in a way that provides more flexibility and latitude to the president in seeking increases in defense burdensharing by U.S. allies. For example, the president may impose taxes or fees similar to those imposed on our forces in foreign countries, and may reduce U.S. contributions to the NATO budget or other bilateral accounts. In addition, the amendment gives the president and the Secretary of Defense more than a year to negotiate increased contributions from our allies who benefit from U.S. troops stationed abroad. Given these modifications to past burdensharing amendments, I support the Shay-Frank-Upton amendment.

1996 HUMANITARIAN AWARDS,
GREATER LONG BEACH NA-
TIONAL CONFERENCE

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor both the Greater Long Beach National Conference and those who have been named as the recipients of its Humanitarian Awards—the Reverend Ken McMillian, Suzanne Norstrwothy, Henry Taboada, and Dr. David Tillman.

For more than 30 years, the Greater Long Beach National Conference has been building the bridges of good will in our community, bringing people of all races, religions, and cultures together to facilitate mutual respect, understanding, and friendship. As the United States moves into the 21st century, the strength of our Nation will be based upon the respect, appreciation, and acceptance we offer to one another. For more the three decades, the Greater Long Beach National Conference has been leading us toward that goal.

Those who are being honored by the Conference's Humanitarian Award personify the outstanding efforts of this organization. The life each recipient exemplifies the mission of the conference to be an encouraging voice for the inclusion of all peoples. Their contributions continue to make our community a better place in which to live. Their work has enriched us all.

Those who would seek to build strong ties among all members of their communities would do well to study closely the efforts of the Greater Long Beach National Conference and the recipients of its Humanitarian Award. They stand as a model for the Nation.

DR. SARAH M. WILDER, 1996 CON-
GRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN IN-
TERN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mr. STOKES, Mr. Speaker, each year during the month of May, our Nation celebrates National Senior Citizen Month. In communities throughout the United States, senior citizens are recognized for their contributions to their communities and the Nation. In conjunction with Senior Citizen Month, seniors from across the Nation are scheduled to gather on Capitol Hill in a few days for the annual Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program.

The Senior Citizen Intern Program has proved to be extremely successful. During their weeklong stay in Washington, DC, seniors receive a firsthand look at their Government in action. They attend meetings, workshops, and issue forums on topics which impact the elderly community in particular. The forums also provide an opportunity for extensive dialog with congressional leaders, members of the President's Cabinet, and other policymakers.

I rise to salute my Congressional Senior Citizen Intern for 1996, Dr. Sarah M. Wilder, an outstanding resident of the Eleventh Congress-

sional District, will travel to Capitol Hill to participate in the Senior Citizen Intern Program. I want to share with my colleagues some biographical information on Dr. Wilder.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that during the forums on Capitol Hill, health care will be at the top of the agenda for discussion. I am pleased that Dr. Wilder comes to Capitol Hill armed with a wealth of educational, administrative, and instructional experience in the field of health and nutrition. She received her bachelor of science degree in institutional management from Tuskegee University, and a master's degree in public health nutrition from Case Western Reserve University. In 1988, she earned her Ph.D. in community systems planning and development: health planning administration, from Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Wilder's dissertation consisted of an exploratory study of in-home services provided to elderly citizens through informal support systems.

Dr. Wilder also has a vast amount of administrative experience. During her career, she has served as director of dietetics for a convalescent and rehabilitation center; she has served as president of an in-home health care agency; and she is past president of a traveling nutrition dietetic educational management system. In addition, Dr. Wilder is the author of the first health-oriented dietetic technology program in the State of Ohio. Further, she developed and conducted community training sessions focusing on health issues such as diabetes, hypertension, CPR, and nutrition. Dr. Wilder has also traveled extensively over the years, sharing her expertise and insight with health organizations and students around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Wilder currently serves as professor of dietetic technology at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland, OH. Her memberships include president and charter member of the National Organization of Blacks in Dietetics and Nutrition; past president and secretary of the Cleveland Dietetic Association; member of the American Association of University Professors; and past secretary of the American Dietetic Association Foundation. In addition, Dr. Wilder chairs the Research and Education Hunger/Malnutrition Committee of the American Dietetic Association. She has authored numerous journals and reports, and has presented lectures on nutrition and other health issues.

Dr. Wilder is the recipient of awards and honors which recognize her strong commitment and dedication. She is the recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from Pennsylvania State University, and the Teacher of the Year Award by the Ohio Association of Two Year Colleges. Dr. Wilder was also honored with the establishment of the S. Wilder Dietetic/Nutrition Scholarship Endowment Fund administered by the American Dietetic Association.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Sarah M. Wilder is an individual of extraordinary talent and ability. I take pride in welcoming her to our Nation's Capitol as my Congressional Senior Citizen Intern. I am certain that she will do an outstanding job, and the Eleventh Congressional District and the Nation will benefit from her service on Capitol Hill.

HUDSON RIVER HABITAT
RESTORATION ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Hudson River is one of the crown jewels of America's wonders. It has helped to shape our Nation's history and its beauty has inspired generations of Americans. This is why I rise today to introduce the Hudson River Habitat Restoration Act of 1996, legislation to authorize Federal funding for needed habitat restoration projects along New York's Hudson River.

A Reconnaissance report released by the Corps of Engineers in February 1995 identified several critical habitat restoration projects along the Hudson River in New York—projects intended to restore habitats damaged by industry and agricultural operations that have occurred along the river over the past century. My predecessor, former Congressman Hamilton Fish, secured the funds for the reconnaissance study. My legislation seeks to continue this process by authorizing funding for one or more of the priority projects identified by the Corps' study.

Mr. Speaker, the Hudson River estuary is an important habitat to a wide range of waterfowl and aquatic species. Many important habitats along the river—wetlands, marshes, and so forth—have been degraded over the past century as industry and agriculture grew along the river. My legislation seeks Federal funding for critical habitat projects identified by the Corps of Engineers and New York's Department of Environmental Conservation.

Recently, I had the pleasure of touring the Manitou Marsh in Phillipstown, Putnam County, one of the sites identified in the Corps' study and an ideal candidate for restoration. The marsh is a very productive ecosystem, great habitat for raptors, waterfowl and fish, and serves to clean pollutants from the river. Road and factory construction dating from the 19th century has adversely affected the tidal flows in and out of the marsh, a problem my legislation seeks to correct.

This legislation supports an ongoing and cooperative effort that has involved various levels of government, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation, local environmental organizations, such as the Museum of the Hudson Highlands, Scenic Hudson, and the Audubon Society, as well as private sector businesses, such as Metro North Railroad.

Passage of the Hudson River Habitat Restoration Act will be an important step in protecting the environmental quality of this important waterway. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO GLADYS M. STERN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 16, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, last night, hundreds of people filled Lisner Auditorium in a rare tribute to one of America's leading educators, Gladys M. Stern. Gladys Stern has