

pay something for the privileges of living in America. They have tried to repeal that. So even the wealthiest of people and corporations do not have to pay. But all of a sudden we are worried about whether somebody making \$4.25, \$4.30, \$5 an hour, whether these people are going to be those who spark inflation. I think there is something wrong with the priorities of the people who suggest that, that somehow the culprits in this fight, these low income people who are doing in many instances some of the most difficult jobs in our society, in some cases some of the dirtiest jobs, some of those thankless jobs, some of the most tiring jobs, and we have all been in business institutions where we have looked at people who are much older than we are, who are still out there pounding, trying to stay equal in our society, working at the minimum wage, working there, trying to support their own children, trying to support themselves, and very often I am sure we have said, boy, I am a lot more fortunate than they are. But now all of sudden they are the bad people. They are the bad people in the war against inflation, somebody who is trying to catch up because they have lost their purchasing power, that that is going to ignite it.

I think the gentlewoman is right. It is fundamentally a different set of values about human beings, about the values of their work, about the value of their families, about the needs that these people have and the dignity that they are entitled to when they work as hard as they do and yet they still end up poor at the end of the year. We owe them better than that. I thank the gentlewoman for taking this time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California. I would like to really close with what a great American President Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President of the United States said. I quote, "No man can be a good citizen unless he has a wage more than sufficient to cover, to bear cost of living so that after his day's work is done, he will have time and energy to bear his share in the management of the community to help in carrying the general load."

Theodore Roosevelt, a great American President, said this. He was not a revolutionary but he did, in fact, understand progress and what it means.

I just finish by saying that it is time to assist working men and women in this country. Bring the minimum wage vote to this floor. Make it a clean vote and let people do what they sincerely believe ought to be done as to whether or not we ought to raise or not raise the minimum wage in this country.

In my view, it needs to be raised.

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Congresswoman from Connecticut for holding this very important special order on the minimum wage.

Today, I want to join my colleagues in urging the Speaker to bring the minimum wage increase legislation to the floor for a vote.

Approximately 30 percent of the Virgin Island work force is employed in the service in-

dusty. A majority of these workers are adults who support families. It is very difficult to support a family on \$4.25 an hour. The Virgin Islands is considered the American paradise, yet 36 percent of the population live below poverty.

Mr. Speaker we need a commonsense approach to solving our economic problems. If we can give small businesses 100 percent deductibility for health care, then we can raise the minimum wage by 90 cents.

I urge my colleagues to support raising the minimum wage, its good for small business, its good for workers and its good for the Nation.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 175, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-534) on the resolution (H. Res. 411) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 175) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MORE ON THE MINIMUM WAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I take this special order to point out to the American people what we are going through, you just witnessed, here in the House. The liberal Democrats do not want to debate. They would not yield time even when they used a colleague's name and pulled out quotes of what a colleague has used on the floor. They did not even have the courtesy to debate that colleague because they know that they have taken the words of their colleagues and taken them out of context and twisted them.

They are not the points that the colleagues were trying to make. They know it. That is why they will not yield to us. That is why they will not debate us. All they are doing is calling for a vote on minimum wage, and they really do not care about entry level workers or the poor in this country because, if they did, they would really want to debate this issue. But they do not want to debate. They want to get up and talk and talk and talk and talk, misrepresenting everything that these Members are doing down here, and trying to allow the American family to take home more pay by getting big government and Washington Government out of their pocket.

Mr. Speaker, that is the way to help the American family in America, not some arbitrary Government-set wage and price controls that disrupts the market and actually puts people out of

work and lowers the ability of people to create jobs, to put people to work.

I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER]. I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from California. Unfortunately, the liberal Democrats do not want to debate the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me say to my very dear friend that this is a historic moment for me. I wondered if at any point in my life anyone from the well would in fact yield time to me. So we have gotten to that point, and I would like to express my gratitude and say that I plan to use it briefly but, I hope, very wisely. It is unfortunate, as my friend said, that on the other side of the aisle that our colleagues refuse to engage in any kind of discussion on this issue. They want to simply embark on a monolog.

Mr. Speaker, if I could just take a couple of moments to respond to some of the preposterous claims that were made on the other side of the aisle. First let me offer a disclaimer and say that I concur with my friend who has worked long and hard on this issue that having a federally mandated minimum wage is in fact not a benefit to working Americans. In fact it is something that will jeopardize job creation and economic growth, something which we seek very sincerely.

During this special order I did not hear this but it was just written down by one of our crack staff members on the floor. Our colleague from Connecticut reportedly said their taxes keep going up but their wages do not go up.

The fact of the matter is we on this side of the aisle tried to help President Clinton comply with one of his campaign promises back in 1992 by giving him an opportunity to reduce the tax burden on working Americans. We all know what happened with that opportunity that he had. He chose to veto that legislation and prevent those working Americans who, and the gentlewoman from Connecticut is absolutely right, saw their taxes keep going up, prevent them from having the chance, the chance to have a reduction.

Mr. DELAY. Not only did the President veto tax cuts for the American family, the people that have been calling the loudest for a minimum wage voted against tax cuts for the American family.

Mr. DREIER. That is absolutely right. Those people who argue that their taxes keep going up are the ones who keep increasing their taxes as opposed to those of us who want to reduce that burden.

The other thing that I found to be preposterous is that my friend from California proceeded to say that we now see the minimum wage at the lowest level in 40 years. Assuming that you are a strong supporter of increasing the minimum wage, the last time the minimum wage was increased was in 1989, and it was increased to \$4.25 an hour.

Mr. Speaker, now we know that the Democrats controlled this institution and the other body during the entire first 2 years of the Clinton administration. They had the opportunity, if they believed in increasing the minimum wage, to bring it up and it would sail right through this institution. But why did they not do it? They did not do it for several important reasons.

Top advisors within that administration have made it very clear that they oppose increasing the minimum wage. Mr. Stiglitz, this was written up in the Wall Street Journal and has been said on several occasions, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors said a higher minimum wage does not seem to be a particularly useful way to help the poor. That is President Clinton's chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

The President, who is one of the founders of the Democratic Leadership Council, regularly associates himself with them when he is trying to be on the sort of moderate to conservative side. They said increasing the minimum wage is the wrong strategy to promote the goals of helping people work their way out of poverty and raising living standards and in reducing inequality. So the fact of the matter is, while they say that we are responsible for not bringing this up and doing it in the way that they want, when they had the opportunity to deal with what they said has been the lowest wage in four decades, they clearly had that chance in the 103d Congress, they ignored it. And only a few months before this election, when they think that it is politically appealing, do they choose to come forward and say that this is a critical item when we know it is going to cost jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the majority whip for his fine efforts in trying to address this issue responsibly and soberly so that we can look at it and debate it, unlike our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. DELAY. The gentleman from California is so right in what he says. This is the kind of thing that we have been going through for months now, if not for a solid year, of statements, commercials, moneys, millions and millions of dollars, talking about things like cutting Medicare when actually we are increasing the Medicare benefits to senior citizens, cutting school lunches.

It was just said on the floor, just a minute ago, that we wanted to cut school lunches when in fact we were increasing the spending on school lunches and they just keep talking about it this way. They used a quote of mine, and I need to answer that. It is a true quote taken out of context. The quote was, as put up by their chart, but they refused to answer or refused to yield to me so that we could debate the issue, emotional appeals about working families trying to get by on \$4.25 an hour are hard to resist.

Mr. Speaker, let me put it in context of exactly what I wrote and sent to my

colleagues in a dear colleague. What I wrote was, and I will read it so that people can understand it and there will not be any misrepresentation about what my position is. "Supporters of raising the minimum wage argue that no one can afford to raise a family on \$4.25 an hour. That may be true. However, their argument conveniently ignores the fact that no one actually has to."

As the table below shows, and I hold the table up that is in the piece, any parent who is earning the minimum wage is eligible for food stamps and earned income tax credit. They may also be eligible for other government programs such as Medicaid. Once these two benefits are added to the minimum wage, a single parent with one child has a total income of \$5.76 an hour while a married couple with two children has a total income of \$7.47 an hour. These amounts could be even higher depending on child care and housing expenses. As the chart shows, a married couple with one child on minimum wage makes \$8,840 a year.

□ 2000

With EITC, the earned income tax credit, benefits, they pick up another \$2,152. That is a direct tax credit that is refundable to them by the Federal Government. On food stamps they would pick up \$2,142, for a total income of \$13,134 amounting to \$6.31 an hour. So when they trot out here and talk about \$4.25 and American families trying to live on \$4.25, they are misrepresenting the truth.

The other part of this that they keep trotting out here is that, and I have heard it, different numbers used, is that in some cases they said that 65 percent of those on minimum wage are families and so forth. I would be willing to submit to this House a study done by the Employment Policies Institute that uses 1992 and 1994 census data that shows that 90 percent of the people on minimum wage are single, living with parents or, living with a relative, and what I cannot understand is where do they get these figures? Most people know that people living on minimum wage are people that are on the entry level, just coming into the job market, are usually single and usually living at home, and usually living at home, in many cases, living at home with parents that are doing quite well.

This is not a debate. This is a dialog back and forth. You see where the liberal Democrats do not want to debate. What they want is to present a picture that is not exactly true. But we want the debate. We want to lay it out for the American people so that the American people know exactly what is going on with this political agenda of the liberal Democrats.

As the gentleman from California has already pointed out, the Democrats have had control of the House and the Senate and the White House for 2 years, in 1993 and 1994, and they chose not to bring the minimum wage to the

floor. But because they think this puts the Republicans in a politically vulnerable position, they are throwing up their hands and wailing and gnashing their teeth by calling for increasing the minimum wage. The minority party has made the minimum wage their cause celebre. They are fixated on a government mandate that most experts agree will kill jobs and kill opportunities for people who just want a chance to achieve the American dream.

Proponents of increasing the minimum wage argue that work must pay, that the minimum wage is not a living ago. They argue that simply adjusting the minimum wage upward will help poor people out of poverty. They say that a family of four cannot afford to live on a wage that pays \$4.25 an hour. Of course, they forget to tell you that a single parent with two children actually gets close to \$7 an hour once you figure in EITC and food stamps, and that is only part of the intellectual dishonesty that surrounds this debate.

The proposition to raise the minimum wage is fools' gold. It appeals to the naked eye, but upon closer inspection it is fraud, pure and simple.

I am not an economist, so I will not give the economists' view of the mandated minimum wage, but I am a former small business owner, and I do understand the impact that this will have on entry level jobs. Raising the minimum wage will kill entry level jobs. Without entry level jobs, low-skilled and young workers cannot gain valuable work skills that will lead to later higher-wage positions.

The liberal Democrats make the point as if people lived the rest of their lives making minimum wage. What usually happens is that it is the first job that you get, either as a teenager or right out of high school, and it is your first job right off of welfare, and that is your entry level job, and you gain skills by working on the job and then move on to higher pay. In life you have to learn, you must learn to crawl before you can walk, and you must walk before you can run. Similarly, you must gain experience doing the tough work before you can move on to better paying, more complex positions.

Raising the minimum wage takes away that opportunity to realize the American dream for too many citizens. As a former small business owner, I know that raising the minimum wage will kill jobs. But do not just take my word for it. Bruce Johnston of the Chamber of Commerce said this:

Raising the minimum wage is a recipe for more unemployment where America needs it the least, in inner-city neighborhoods and among the rural poor.

In Europe, where they have huge and high minimum wages, they have locked in unemployment at 11 percent, at 15 percent, and, in Spain, about 20 percent. They have locked it in because they have set such a high wage that the people will not, and raised the labor costs so high that they will not

create jobs to bring on people in the entry-level positions.

Joseph Stiglitz, who the gentleman from California has just quoted, the chairman, the chairman of President Clinton's Council on Economic Advisers, said this: "A minimum wage does not seem to be a particularly useful way to help the poor."

The Democrat Leadership Council, a group often used by President Clinton to promote his themes, said in a statement, "Increasing the minimum wage is the wrong strategy to promote the goals of helping people work their way out of poverty in raising living standards and in reducing inequality." And President Clinton, the President himself, has said raising the minimum wage is the wrong way to raise incomes of low-wage workers.

Why is this the case? Why all of a sudden is the President interested in raising the minimum wage when he had the House and the Senate for 2 whole years? All of a sudden in an election year, just 6 months before the November election, they have seen the light.

Why is this the case? Why does not the minimum wage really work in helping low-wage workers? Here are some reasons:

According to the Democrat Leadership Council, the President's own favorite think tank, the vast majority of minimum-wage workers are in families that do not need public wage supports because their incomes are well above the poverty level. Seventy percent of minimum-wage workers are families well above the poverty level, and nearly 40 percent are in families with incomes of the top half, the top half of the Nation's income distribution.

More than 75 percent of all poor Americans are ineligible for the minimum wage and would not benefit from an increase. These are people who do not get the minimum wage, for a variety of reasons, including they do not work, they already earn more than the minimum wage, but only work part of the year, or they may be self-employed, or they work in jobs not covered by minimum-wage law.

The costs of an increase in the minimum wage would hit the poor the hardest.

Now, this is coming from the Democrat Leadership Council, the President's think tank. The cost of an increase in the minimum wage would hit the poor the hardest. The vast majority of the poor and the poor families would have to pay higher prices brought on by an increase in the minimum wage. Increasing the minimum wage would produce a regressive transfer, making poor people a little worse off in order to improve the lives of people who are not poor.

And I submit to my colleagues standing here on the floor of the House that one of the reasons that we are hearing all of this call for the minimum wage is because the Washington union bosses know that their contracts are coming

up and most of their contracts are tied to the minimum wage. Therefore, if they can get the government to raise the minimum wage, they will be able to easily raise the wage to union workers.

According to the Employment Policies Institute Foundation, if the Federal minimum wage were to increase to \$5.15, America would lose 625,600 jobs. Now, my friends, that means that there will be 625,000 fewer opportunities for Americans to get a start on seizing the American dream.

Some say that any negative impact on hiring is a small price to pay for higher wages. These are the people that claim that they work and protect the poor. They say that while we may hurt a few people, we will help many, many more. Well, unfortunately, the facts suggest otherwise. Even workers who keep their jobs after an increase in the minimum wage will be worse off.

Workers are not paid solely in terms of cash wages. Even minimum-wage workers receive fringe benefits such as on-the-job training, flexible work schedules, commissions, bonuses, and employee discounts. When employers are forced to pay higher wages, they will have to reduce the value of these nonwage benefits in order to remain competitive.

Students show that for every 10-percent increase in the minimum wage, workers are made 2 percent worse off. That means that the proposed 90 cent increase in the minimum wage would reduce the other fringe benefits by \$1.08. The affected workers would be 18 cents per hour in the hole after the Democrats get through with them. With friends like that, who needs enemies?

But the worst part of this unfunded mandate is the impact on the underclass, the underprivileged, of this country. Raising the minimum wage expands the number of people in the underclass while killing opportunities for people to escape it.

These are the people, the liberal Democrats, who voted and tried to kill welfare reform and said many, many times in the well of this House that our welfare reform that eliminates entitlements, saves money to taxpayers but, more importantly, forces welfare recipients to go to work cannot happen because there are no jobs out there. Yet, now get the irony of this, they are against welfare and asking able-bodied welfare recipients to stay on welfare because you cannot get off of welfare and go to work because there are no jobs out there, and then on the other hand they want to raise the minimum wage so that there are no jobs out there. And what happens, and what I know as a former business owner, I understand how businesses think.

This is not helping. Raising the minimum wage is not opposed by small businesses because it helps small businesses keep wages low. The victims are the underprivileged. The victims are the people on welfare. They are the

true victims because when the cost of labor goes up, which will happen when the minimum wage is increased, the small business owner will look for alternatives to remain competitive. Instead of hiring a person to wash dishes at a minimum wage, the small business could very well go buy a dishwasher if the price of that real person gets too high. That is how the market works.

Now, if you want to, and I am trying to remember the quote: not to everyone according to their wants, but to everyone according to their needs, as the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] suggests, is that the Government, or the market, should give different wages for different people. If he has three cooks working at the same restaurant, and one cook is single and one cook has a family with two children and one cook has a family with 11 children, yet they all three do the same job, they ought to be paid differently because they need more money. Then what would that do to our economy? What would that do to the opportunity of having more jobs for everyone out there to compete for? And what would that real person do?

Well, if too many of these entry-level jobs are eliminated, that poor person might very well go on welfare, and instead of getting people off of welfare and working in entry-level jobs, gaining the experience and the knowhow necessary to make it to higher-paying jobs, we will have people enter the underclass unable to participate fully in our economy, and obviously the liberal Democrats want to keep them there. They want to keep them there.

□ 2015

In fact, according to a study of the Employment Policies Institute, based upon the Census, mothers on welfare in States that raised their minimum wage stayed on public assistance an average of 44 percent longer than welfare mothers living in States that did not raise their minimum wage.

The gentleman from New Jersey was very eloquently talking about New Jersey has a real high minimum wage. They also have a huge welfare roll, because these jobs for entry level people, jobs that would be available for people who want to get off of welfare, are not there because labor costs are too high and artificially kept high because New Jersey's government decides that they will set the wages just by arbitrary means.

If it makes sense to have a \$6 minimum wage, why not have a \$20 minimum wage, and just raise it and let us all decide that we are all going to make the same thing. We are being accused, as Congressmen, for making too much money; that we are making \$133,000 a year and we are against the minimum wage, how terrible that is. Well, we are in Congress. We work at a different job. What we want and what we feel strongly about are those that are in poverty, on welfare, and hopefully getting them to understand the

dignity and the self-esteem that is gained by holding a job. It is no small irony that the party that vetoed welfare reform now proposes to expand the welfare state by increasing the minimum wage.

Mr. Speaker, I just urge the American people to take notice; liberal Democrats favor efforts that will expand the underclass while vetoing efforts to end it. I do not believe that the Federal Government should be actively limiting the opportunities of the American people.

Of course, we should not be surprised by this newest policy initiative of the House Democrat Caucus. They make the Luddites look progressive in their economic theory. But the American people are tired of fighting over a shrinking pie. They want policies that will lead to a growing economy, better job opportunities, a greater chance to capture the American dream.

It is not surprising that liberal Democrats are fighting for an increase in the minimum wage, just as they fight against comprehensive welfare reform; that they battle to preserve the welfare handouts while fighting against an economic growth agenda is part and parcel of their efforts to bring greater economic equality to the American society. This is no theory, this has been going on for years. Just look at history.

But is equality of misery really better than the equality of opportunity? I do not think so. Fighting for greater opportunity means giving the private sector the tools to create jobs. It means lowering the costs of job creation, and it means encouraging small business expansion. Increasing the minimum wage has exactly the opposite effect. It takes away the important tools that create jobs. It increases the cost of job creation. It encourages small business retrenchment. It is simply the wrong answer.

But the question remains, how do we increase opportunities for lower-wage workers? Let me just sketch out briefly several ideas that would lead to a boom in economic growth and opportunity and more jobs available to those trying to come into the job market.

Number one, enact commonsense regulatory reform. Reducing the costs of labor and capital will give companies more opportunities to pay the government less and their employees more. It will also lead to the creation of more small businesses and more jobs. Yet, that side of the aisle opposed us every step of the way on commonsense regulatory reform.

Enact commonsense welfare reform. Welfare is now more profitable than work in most States across this country. In Hawaii, for example, the average welfare recipient receives the equivalent of \$17.50 an hour. In my own State of Texas, that number is more than \$7 an hour. But welfare is a dead-end road that leads not to the American dream, but to a nightmare of dependency and despair. Rewarding work,

rather than welfare, is a necessary component to economic growth.

Get rid of the Internal Revenue Service. There is no bigger job killer than the IRS. We need a simpler tax system that does not drain the critical resources away from businesses that can create jobs.

Target relief for families. Give parents with children relief, to help them achieve certain acceptable standards, while maintaining job opportunities for those who simply want a chance at the American dream. By targeting subsidies to families who are supported by entry-level jobs, we would not put an unfunded government mandate on small businesses, but, rather, give a refund to parents who work hard to provide for their children. In fact, Republican proposals to enact the targeted relief will yield far greater benefits to working Americans than a simple mandate to raise the minimum wage; relief that goes on for years and years and years.

Mr. Speaker, I just urge my colleagues who support the expansion of the Federal minimum wage for entry-level workers to rethink their position. Will an increase in the minimum wage help lower-wage workers? The answer is no. Will it improve American competitiveness across the world? The answer is no. Will it lead to greater economic growth? The answer is no. Will it increase opportunities for the poor? The answer is no. Will it help small businesses grow? The answer, once again, is no.

Should we blindly increase the minimum wage to help Washington labor union bosses achieve their anti-growth goals? The answer is no. That leads me to the real reason why the Democrats are pushing for an increase in the minimum wage. The reason is pure partisan politics. Let there be no mistake about it; if big labor did not want a mandated minimum wage increase, we would not be discussing this issue today. Indeed, when Democrats ran the Congress and the White House a year and a half ago, they did not do anything to raise the minimum wage. Back then, they knew this would hurt job creation. Back then, they knew this would slow economic growth. Back then, they knew this was a misguided policy.

But now, in this political year, with big labor giving them big money to buy big ads, we have this sudden push for an increase in the minimum wage. Mr. Speaker, a political payoff is a lousy reason to limit opportunities for entry-level workers, for poor workers. We must say no to the minimum wage increase. This is not the time for the United States to take away the American dream from so many people who just want a chance to achieve it.

A TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. ARMY RESERVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the

remainder of the majority leader's hour is designated to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LEWIS].

The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to pay tribute to the men and women who serve in our U.S. Army Reserves. Today, April 23, is the 88th birthday of the U.S. Army Reserves. I hope the American people pause for a moment to reflect on the contributions of the more than 600,000 soldiers in our Selected and Ready Reserve Forces.

For less than 6 percent of the total Army budget, reservists help fellow Americans with floods, hurricane, and other emergency relief; support peace operations in Bosnia, Somalia, southwest Asia, and Haiti. More than 3,000 Army reservists are in Bosnia. They help with counternarcotic operations in South America and elsewhere. They do a tremendous job for this country.

From the early stages of our Nation, Americans have served as citizen soldiers. Indeed, it was ordinary men who left their jobs and fired the first shots of the Revolutionary War. We had no standing Army then. Eventually this citizen militia gave way to trained reservists who have served proudly in wartime and peacetime for more than 200 years.

Today's Army reservists are a highly trained, highly motivated group. Many of them hold down full-time jobs with families, and then offer their services one weekend every month and an additional 2 weeks each year. Even then, they never know when they will be called upon for greater sacrifice. This is nothing to take lightly in the post-cold-war era, not when we have reservists in Bosnia and a number of other dangerous places.

Mr. Speaker, let us also pay tribute to the employers of today's reservists and National Guardsmen. I am sure some of them are occasionally inconvenienced when a valuable employee changes uniform for a weekend or 2 weeks or longer. The men and women who employ our reservists and guardsmen also play a part in their valuable mission, and we should thank them for their heroic and patriotic contribution.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by recognizing the contributions of a valuable Reserve unit in Kentucky's Second Congressional District, the 100th Army Division. Though its name, mission, and even headquarters has changed over the years, these soldiers have served proudly for 78 years. They just missed action in World War I, but were critical components to our armed services in the Battle of Europe during World War II. They helped capture many towns, took nearly 6,000 prisoners, and three "Century Division" soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor.

In January 1991, more than 1,100 soldiers again went to war in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The 100th Division truly represents the finest tradition of volunteerism in our