

Senate races. We do not even get to the level of the Presidential campaign, but particularly on the Federal races for Congress, for Senate and for the House of Representatives.

Any campaign finance reform should try to make an effort to reduce the overall amount of money that is spent on a campaign and not allow the campaign and the financing of it to be increasingly dependent upon large checks by wealthy individuals, and that is what the Republican leadership is now proposing.

I have often said, and I have actually voted in the past for campaign finance reform that tries to contain a public financing component. Some people may be familiar with our State of New Jersey, with my State of New Jersey, where the gubernatorial race is sort of a good example, in my opinion, of what a good financing structure would be for a campaign. There are caps on spending, there are requirements that in order to capture public funds that you have to raise a certain amount of money from individuals, but you can also raise a certain amount from PAC's, you can have some large contributions from individuals, you can have small contributions from individuals. An ideal campaign finance reform would cap the overall amount that could be spent on a race at a rational amount and then require that the candidate raise some money from small contributors, some money from PAC's, perhaps, and some money from wealthy contributors before they get some public financing component.

Mr. Speaker, that is the only way that you can have a system, in my opinion, where anyone can run for office, for Congress, regardless of their background. If you make the system dependent more and more on large individual contributions, it will basically mean that people of modest means cannot run, and I will just give you an example.

When I first ran for Congress, my opponent was someone who had a chain of businesses, and basically what he did was to get a large amount of \$1,000 individual contributions from people that were involved in his business. If you are not someone who owns a major business, a major corporation, a major business enterprise, you do not have that ability. But that is what the Republican leadership would entrench in this financed system for campaigns for the House of Representatives, and it is nothing short of obscene.

Now, I want to say that there were some Republicans, some of my colleagues on the Republican side, that actually had laid bare the system and said that they do not like what their leadership, what Speaker GINGRICH and the others in the Republican leadership, have proposed and what we are going to be voting on this week. A "Dear Colleague" letter went out from some of these moderate Republicans, or reform Republicans I should say, including MARGE ROUKEMA from my

home State, and just to give you an idea, I will not read the entire letter, but I would like to read from some parts of it, and it is sent to other Republicans.

"Dear Republican Colleagues," it says, "We are concerned that the bill that the House is planning to take up next week, H.R. 3760, is more fundamentally flawed than our current system, worse than the current system." The fact is the bill will not give you political cover as we head into Reform Week. The average American will be left even further behind in the Washington money chase as they are frozen out of the political process."

The bill actually increases the amounts that wealthy individuals can contribute in Federal elections. Consider the facts. Maximum amount individuals can give to a candidate goes from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per election. Now instead of \$1,000 the individual can give \$2,500:

Cumulative amount individuals can give to candidates and PAC's goes from \$25,000 to \$72,500 per year.

Maximum amounts individuals can give to any one political party committee goes from \$20,000 to \$58,000 per year.

In fact, under the proposal, a wealthy individual will be able to give over \$300,000 in hard money contributions to affect Federal elections in their own State and another \$2.8 million in hard money to other state political party committees, bringing the total up to \$3.1 million in a single year.

Over \$3 million an individual can now give to these races.

We need true reform, and this is not the way to go. This just encourages campaigns to be financed by the wealthy.

#### THE SPIRITS STAND UP AND PAY ATTENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, this is one of those days when the spirits stand up and pay attention. At our incomparably beautiful national cemetery at Arlington today we buried the Navy ace of aces from World War II. The overall ace of aces was a young 24-year-old Army Air Corps P-38 pilot, Richard Bong of Wisconsin, 40 aerial victories in the South Pacific.

Second was Tommy McGuire, a friend, fellow contemporary P-38 pilot of Dick Bong's. McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey, of course, is named after Tommy McGuire.

And the third one is the gentleman I have had the honor to hang out with a couple of times. He is still living: Francis Gabreski, a Polish-American ace with 34.5 victories. He shared one victory, several victories, in Europe with wing men. But just a half a victory behind that is Capt. David McCampbell. He died on June 30, at 86 years of age, and quite a Navy officer this gentleman was.

□ 1915

Mr. Speaker, he holds the Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross. One of these days, Mr. Speaker, and I have said this many times, we are going to adjust tradition on this House floor and allow our cameras, like this one up here at the edge of the press gallery, to come in on a photograph like this when we do not have time to blow it up, which is expensive, and hold it down there in the well as a big chart-type photograph.

But this shows David McCampbell in his cockpit. His aircraft was named after his wife, Minzi III. That is because Minzi I and Minzi II, also F6F Grunman Hellcats, were so riddled with bullets when he returned home that they were pushed over the side of the carrier deck. His carrier was the U.S.C. *Essex*. He was the CAG, the commander of the air group.

What I like about this photograph, and I will tell the Members something about his young plane Captain, his crew chief, is that in this photograph, taken in 1944, Roosevelt himself, President Roosevelt, gave the Medal of Honor that January 1945 to then-commander David McCampbell, but he was 34 years of age. The British had started an untrue rumor after the Battle of Britain 4 years earlier that you were pretty much washed up as a fighter pilot after you were 23, 24 years of age. This old man, the CAG, commander of his own air group, Air Group 15, on the *Essex*, he achieved his 34th victory while he was still 34 years of age. Then they brought him home to inspire the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell the Members about that young man at his side there, who is still alive. He is Chief William Owens. He went by his middle name, Chester. No; I am sorry, he died at 30 in 1971. I am sorry, no, he is alive. His Navy career went from—sorry, Chester, I did not mean to send you to heaven, up there with David. But he was born June 24, 1941; or, excuse me, he joined the Navy on that date. He served 30 years in the Navy. Captain McCampbell served three and a half decades in the Navy. Chester is alive and very much so in Pensacola, FL. He was a CV-9, the U.S.S. *Essex*. He remembers when this picture was taken in 1944. Again, Roosevelt decorated McCampbell with the Medal of Honor on January 10.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard many eulogies and read many, but I wish I had an hour of special order tonight so I could read, and I may do this tomorrow night, the full eulogy to Captain McCampbell by another Medal of Honor winner, a marine company commander from Vietnam, Colonel Barney, Col. H.C. Barnum, Jr. Barney Barnum gave the eulogy that I will just start. No; I will do it tomorrow, since my time is up, but I will put this beautiful eulogy in the RECORD. If I can, I will read it in its totality, tomorrow.

The material referred to is as follows:

## EULOGY TO CAPT. DAVID MCCAMPBELL

(By Col. H.C. Barnum)

David McCampbell, Navy fighter pilot extraordinaire, superb combat leader—a true warrior. A patriotic American. He was to naval aviation, what Gen. George Patton was to Army armour, Generals Chesty Puller, Howlin Mad Smith and Lew Walt were to Marine Corps infantry—All true combat warriors.

My first recollection of Capt. McCampbell, as a newly decorated Vietnam veteran, was at my first MOH Society Convention. I recall his flashy clothes, the infamous cane, his flare for having a good time, but most of all, his willingness to sit and talk with the new guys, the Vietnam veterans.

Accompanied by Col. Joe McCarthy years ago, I visited Capt. McCampbell in Lake Worth. I recall upon arrival, he had to show us a new Cadillac he had just bought. Buffy. We sat for hours in a room adorned with photos of Navy fighter aircraft, ships, photos, and models of his famous F-6F Hellcat. I recall vividly, David's accounts of the decisions required in air combat, the excitement of combat flying. He always said he was never scared—but at times, was apprehensive.

For the next few moments, I would like to recall David McCampbell's career and accomplishments.

And as I do, I ask you to not only remember, what a great American combat warrior he was, but think about the living example he set for his fellow aviators—the young pilots he led. The foot prints he put in the sands of naval aviation were truly a path, for those aviators who came after him, to follow.

And those who David McCampbell, will recall, I'm sure, that he worked hard and played hard. He truly did it his way. David was born in Bessemer, AL, 86 years ago. He attended prep school right down the road a piece from here, at Staunton Military Academy, and had a year at Georgia Tech before his appointment to the USNA in 1929.

As a midshipman, he first exhibited his true competitive spirit as an active baseball player and swimmer. He went on to become the 1931 AAU Diving Champion, Mid-Atlantic States, and subsequently Eastern Intercollegiate Diving Champion in 1932. Upon graduation June 1, 1933, due to congressional legislation limiting commissions in the USN that year, he was discharged from the Navy and commissioned an Ensign in the USNR, and went inactive for a year, before being recalled in 1934 and commissioned an Ensign in the regular Navy.

His first duty was aboard the U.S.S. *Portland*, as A/C gunnery officer with Scouting Squadron 11, the aviation unit aboard the cruiser. In 1937, he was detached from *Portland* and reported to NAS Pensacola for flight training and was designated a naval aviator 23 April 1938.

For the next 2 years, Lt. McCampbell served with Fighter Squadron 4 aboard U.S.S. *Ranger*, until being transferred in May 1940 to Norfolk for duty with U.S.S. *Wasp* Air Group. He served aboard *Wasp* as landing signal officer early in WW II, until *Wasp* was lost in enemy action in the South Pacific in September 1942.

From November 1942 to August 1943, after returning from the Pacific, David had consecutive duty at Naval Air Stations in Jacksonville and Melbourne, FL. After fitting out fighter Squadron 15, he went on to command that squadron from September 1943 to February 1944. He then assumed command of Air Group 15—which was to be later labeled FA-BLED 15—aboard U.S.S. *Essex*.

In addition to all the responsibilities incumbent with being Air Group Commander,

Cmdr. McCampbell, become the Navy's highest scoring pilot, with a total of 34 airborne enemy planes destroyed, the greatest number ever shot down by an American pilot during a single tour of combat duty. His phenomenal feat of destroying nine Japanese A/C in one air combat flight, is unequalled in the annals of combat aviation.

It was somewhere off the Philippine Islands, October 24, 1944, that Cmdr. McCampbell shot down 9 of the dozens of Japanese planes he and another pilot took on. In an interview years later, David is quoted as saying: "It was just me and my wingman. We came upon this group of 60 Jap planes. I screamed for help over the radio like a wounded eagle, but they didn't have anyone to send."

"The air director that day was John Connally—later Secretary of Navy and Governor of Texas—I asked him what I should do? He said: 'Use your judgment'. You don't think of getting out of there, because that's not what you do. So my best judgment was to attack." And attack we did.

He went on to say, "In combat you just don't think about much of anything but the enemy, and shooting him down, because that's what we were trained to do." I had help of course—my wingman shot down six planes that day."

I've heard David say, "I'm not a hero. . . ." but as I read his MOH citation, I know you all will agree with me, that indeed he was a true hero.

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MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION FOR DAVID  
MCCAMPBELL

Rank and organization: Commander, U.S. Navy, Air Group 15.

Place and date: First and second battles of the Philippine Sea, June 19, 1944.

Entered service at: Florida.

Born: January 16, 1910, Bessemer, Ala.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commander, Air Group 15, during combat against enemy Japanese aerial forces in the first and second battles of the Philippine Sea. An inspiring leader, fighting boldly in the face of terrific odds, Comdr. McCampbell led his fighter planes against a force of 80 Japanese carrier-based aircraft bearing down on our fleet on June 19, 1944. Striking fiercely in valiant defense of our surface force, he personally destroyed 7 hostile planes during this single engagement in which the outnumbering attack force was utterly routed and virtually annihilated. During a major fleet engagement with the enemy on October 24, Comdr. McCampbell, assisted by but 1 plane, intercepted and daringly attacked a formation of 60 hostile land-based craft approaching our forces. Fighting desperately but with superb skill against such overwhelming airpower, he shot down 9 Japanese planes and, completely disorganizing the enemy group, forced the remainder to abandon the attack before a single aircraft could reach the fleet. His great personal valor and indomitable spirit of aggression under extremely perilous combat conditions reflect the highest credit upon Comdr. McCampbell and the U.S. Naval Service.

Comdr. McCampbell was also credited with the destruction of 20 grounded planes, and his Air Group, which became known as FA-BLED 15, was credited with the destruction of more enemy planes than any other Air Group in the Pacific War.

Under Comdr. McCampbell's leadership, Air Group 15, worked the central to far Western Pacific, participated in campaigns and attacks in the Marianas, Iwo Jima, Palalu, Philippines, Formosa, and the Nansei Shotos; He took part in the first battle of

the Philippines, the now famous "Mariana Turkey Shoot", where over 400 enemy planes were destroyed in one battle. His remarkable exploits continued up to and including the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

Under the superb leadership of Comdr. McCampbell aboard *ESSEX*, during 7 months and more than 20,000 hours of intensive operations, Air Group 15 destroyed more enemy planes, 315 airborne and 348 on the ground, and sank more enemy shipping, 296,500 tons sunk and over ½ million tons destroyed/and or probably sunk, than any other Air Group in the Pacific War.

Major combat ships sunk: 1 battleship, 3 A/C carriers, 1 heavy cruiser. Additional ships damaged: 3 battleships, 1 carrier, 5 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruiser, 19 destroyers.

Needless to say, Comdr. McCampbell chalked up a brilliant record while in command for Air Group 15. I shared with you earlier David's MOH citation. To underscore his faithful and dedicated service to his Navy and our great country, let me share with you portions of his other citations for bravery and heroism.

THE NAVY CROSS: 2ND IN PRECEDENCE OF THE  
MOH

"Luzan, Philippines—. . . his coolness, quick thinking, superior judgment and outstanding leadership resulted in the sinking of one medium A/C carrier, one light cruiser, 2 destroyers and the damaging of 1 battleship. . . ."

THE SILVER STAR MEDAL: 3RD IN PRECEDENCE  
TO THE MOH

". . . while serving as a pilot of a carrier based fighter plane in attack against the enemy in the central Philippines 12 Sept. 1944, he so ably led the attack group as to cause maximum damage and destruction of the enemy, and he did personally engage and destroy 4 enemy airplanes in aerial combat, and in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, did strafe and cause serious damage to several enemy merchant ships. . . ."

THE LEGION OF MERIT

". . . during action against Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands, while aboard U.S.S. *ESSEX* Nov. 11-14, 1944, he directed the operations of several attack groups during this period, skillfully deploying the forces under his command to strike at the enemy with devastating speed, power and precision, in perfectly coordinated raids, which resulted in maximum damage inflicted on hostile shipping and vital harbor facilities and the complete destruction of a large Japanese troop convoy. . . ."

His 3 Distinguished Flying Crosses and air medals were awarded for repeated acts of heroism, bravery and phenomenal aerial combat skills, and are further testimonial to the naval aviation giant we gather to pay tribute to here today. A naval aviator who did what had to be done. A true legend in Naval Aviation. A man who did it his way.

After the war, from 1945 to 1948, he was assigned several staff positions on the East coast. From October 1948 to January 1951, he was assigned as Senior Naval Aviation Advisor to the Argentine Navy in Buena Aries. From February 1951 to July 1952, Comdr. McCampbell served aboard U.S.S. *Franklin Roosevelt* as XO and subsequently Plans Officer on the staff of Cmdr Aircraft Command Atlantic. He was promoted to Captain 1 July 1952.

July 1953 to June 1956, Capt. McCampbell commanded Naval Air Technical Training Center Jacksonville and subsequently served as the Flight Test Coordinator, Naval Air Test Center, PaxRiver, MD. June 1, 1956 to January 1958—Served as staff Cmdr. 6th Fleet, January 1958—assumed command of U.S.S. *Severn*, and February 1959 to May 1960

Capt. McCampbell commanded U.S.S. *Bon Homme Richard*.

Subsequent assignments until his retirement on July 1, 1964, included such illustrious positions as C/S to Commander Fleet Air and Cmdr Carrier Air Group.

Today, Capt. McCampbell answers the last rollcall but will always be remembered for what he did for his Navy, Naval Aviation in particular, and this great nation—a nation that is what it is today because of the loyal, professional, and dedicated members of the profession of arms like Captain David McCampbell, U.S. Navy (Retired.)

And with a little imagination I believe each of us here this afternoon, can visualize David, in his Hellcat on *Essex*, breaking off a smart salute to the deck hands and heading down the flat flight deck towards mortal combat over the Philippine Sea.

Today, we bid farewell to a true hero. May God be with you David.

Semper Fi.

#### REAL WELFARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LONGLEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, this week this House will consider H.R. 3734, a bill which proposes to reform welfare. Our welfare system needs to be reformed. Reform, however, implies improvement, correction for the better. The bill we will consider, which is H.R. 3734, does not move families and children forward into the future. It keeps them trapped in the past. It does not provide mainstream methods, it dispenses extreme measures.

Mr. Speaker, I want to vote for a welfare reform bill, but I intend to vote for a bill that supports children and enables parents to work by providing job training and day care. But I will not vote for H.R. 3734, a bill that is sightlessly cutting \$50 billion from programs from the poorest in our Nation in a blind march to balance the budget and to give money to the richest in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, there is a bipartisan and bicameral alternative, the Castle-Tanner proposal, that ought to be considered by the House when we vote on welfare reform. Although the Castle-Tanner has provisions on immigration that need to be improved, it is a far better reform bill for our current welfare system.

Last week, this House refused to spend \$30 million, just \$30 million, requested by the President to help control and prevent the alarming growth of teen pregnancy. Yet, we spend \$6.4 billion annual on programs once teenager are pregnant and have children. We will not spend one-half of 1 percent to prevent a problem that will cost us more than 200 times that amount in the long run. The logic of this attitude escapes any reason, and it certainly escapes me.

What does the House propose to do in the face of this illogical spending? In the welfare reform that is before us, families that have additional children

will be denied cash welfare payments and children will suffer. Unmarried parents under the age of 18 who have a child will be denied cash welfare payments under certain conditions, and the children again will suffer.

We say parents must work, and they should work if work is available and they are able to work, and day care is provided for their children. But where are the jobs? Where are the resources for day care? Once again, the children will lose. We all know the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is certainly better than a pound of cure." Why, then, are some insisting on punishing children, rather than preventing pregnancy, especially among our adolescents?

Do these Members ignore the fact that every 2 hours in American a child is killed by firearms, every 4 hours a child commits suicide, every 5 hours a child dies from abuse or neglect? There are reasons why our children are killed, commit suicide, and die under tragic circumstances. There is a connection with the fact that every 32 seconds a baby is born in poverty, every 1 minute a child is born to a teen mother, every 9 seconds a child drops out of school, and every 14 seconds a child is arrested.

Mr. Speaker, we can stop this vicious downward spiral of lost lives. We can move our children from under this dark cloud of planning their funerals to the bright sunshine of planning their future.

At this time, when so many of our children are at their lowest and worst point, we need to call on the very highest and best efforts of this country. Thirty percent of all out-of-wedlock births are to teenagers below the age of 20. Every 1 minute a child is born to a teen mother. We have a national campaign whose goal is to reduce teenage pregnancy by one-third by the year 2005. This is a goal that is essential. This is a goal within our reach.

We do need a welfare reform system, but we need one that encourages work and protects our children, and a consideration of the Castle-Tanner proposal certainly is a far better alternative than the Republicans are offering.

#### SALUTING THE FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM, THE SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM, AND THE RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to thank my colleagues for their help with three very important programs that came before the House recently. I am speaking of the Foster Grandparent Program, the Senior Companion Program, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

As an amendment to the House appropriations bill, we were able to in-

crease funding actually back to 1995 levels, which are very appropriate, because just dealing with one program for the moment, the Foster Grandparent Program, it is one of the largest people-to-people programs we have in America. We were able to, in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997, restore the kind of funding that is needed to make this program viable and one that is going to help the most people.

It was Mary Lloyd, the director of the Montgomery County, PA, program, who brought the need to light. While many of us as Members of Congress know of the importance of the Foster Grandparent Program, I was brought to a greater awareness in a recent meeting and visit I had to the Foster Grandparent Program in my district, where I saw many of the senior citizens working with the youth at risk in our neighborhoods to make sure they are given the educational programs after school, the nurturing programs, the ones that talk about careers.

I guess one of the cases that brought to light the need even greater was the fact that some students who have been involved with drugs, where they could not be reached by their parents, many were not even reached by the clergy, they may not have been reached by the school, the foster grandparents on an intergenerational level were able to touch this young person, get them off the addiction of drugs, get them involved in positive youth activities with Scouting and youth sports.

The Foster Grandparent Program is one that is here to stay. Along with the Senior Companion Program and the retired and senior volunteer programs, they are making the kind of public-private partnership that this Congress should be embracing and is embracing, and one that the executive and legislative branches can work with together.

Mr. Speaker, we had this evening a group that met Nationally, from every State, with each one having their own story to tell. Whether it is John Pribyl, the director of Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota and the president of the Senior Companion and Foster Grandparent Program, or Mary Louise Schweikert, who is from Pennsylvania and the national president of the Association of Foster Grandparent Programs, or Patricia Renner, president of the National Association of RSVP, or the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, we heard in poignant testimony to the Members tonight how important it is to maintain these programs in a budget where we are trying to make sure that waste and duplication is, of course, eliminated, and we do not duplicate what programs the private sector or the State governments provide.

But this is certainly a program of which we can be very proud. Over half a million volunteers in each of these programs are making a difference in people's lives. After all, Mr. Speaker, life is about making a difference. We can see clearly through the efforts of