

of welfare reform, as well as to provide the support to a high capacity modern economy. Financial assistance from the federal government would encourage the states in that endeavor. Higher growth would enable federal as well as state and local budgets to take on this responsibility.

A corporate safety net should be provided in order to deal with the inevitable dislocations which corporate downsizings and restructurings will continue to create. Business, labor and government should cooperate to create a system of portable pensions and portable health care to cushion the transition from one job to another. Incentives should be provided for business to make use of stock grants for employees laid off as a result of mergers and restructuring. If losing one's job creates wealth for the shareholders, the person losing his or her job should share in some of that wealth creation. Corporate pension funds, to the extent they are overfunded as a result of the stock market boom, could be part of a process to provide larger severance and retraining payments for laid-off employees.

Other than in areas such as pensions and health care, it is counterproductive to try to legislate the social side of "corporate responsibility"; it is almost impossible to define. To begin with, most large U.S. corporations are majority-owned by financial institutions including the pension funds of the very employees who are in danger of displacements. These institutions, driven by their own competitive requirements, were the source of the pressures on management which resulted in the dramatic restructuring of American industry over the last decade. Those restructurings have made American industry highly competitive in world markets; they must continue and we must continue the opening of world trade.

Boards of directors are not blind to the risks of political backlash. The issue of executive compensation, made starkly visible by its tie-in with the rise in stock market values, will be dealt with responsibly or boards will find themselves under great shareholder pressure. The use of profit-sharing, stock options and stock grants to practically all levels of the corporation will be significantly expanded and should create greater common interests between executives, shareholders and employees. However, the main role of the corporation must remain to be competitive, to grow, to invest, to hire and to generate profits for its shareholders; a significant portion of employee compensation should be related to the growing productivity of its employees.

The benefits to business in such an approach are obvious, but labor also has a large stake in such a re-examination. Some of the proposals put forth at present would have very negative results for working Americans. It is too late to return to a protected American economy; the only result would be to trigger a financial crisis that would harm America and our trading partners. It is impossible to stop the effect of global information, technology, capital and labor. What is important for working people, union or non-union, is the creation of more well-paying jobs as a result of high levels of investment and high levels of education; to share in the profits of their employers through profit-sharing and stock ownership; to share in the benefit potential of pension funds vastly increased by the boom in the financial markets; to have access to permanent health care security and to high levels of education and training to deal with the 21st century requirements.

Business and labor, together, should hammer out such an agenda. If we are serious about balancing the budget in a responsible manner, the president and the congressional

leadership could set a national objective that the economy's rate of growth reach a minimum sustainable level of 3% annually by the year 2000. They could ask the best minds in the country, from government, from business, from labor and from academia to provide a set of options which could lead to such a result. Many of these options would be politically difficult, both for Democrats and for Republicans, and some would probably be impossible. But the only way to abandon long-held notions that may no longer apply to today's world is to discuss them within the framework of a very simple and definite objective: higher growth.

A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

Setting the U.S. on a path to higher growth will require coordination with our partners in the G-7. The Europeans should welcome such an initiative since they are in greater need for growth than we are. Nevertheless, the process will be slow and it must be put into motion.

The President's setting an objective of higher growth would have an important psychological impact; the economy is, after all, heavily influenced by psychological factors. If the president were to set an ambitious growth objective, then all elements affecting the economy would be subject to review from a different perspective. They would include fiscal and monetary policy; investments and savings; education and training; and international trade. Most importantly, these activities should take place within a framework in which the Democratic Party redefines its concept of fairness and the Republican Party redefines its concept of the role of government. At present, neither is appropriate for the revolution that technology, globalization and the inclusion of an additional one billion people to the global work force will bring about tomorrow.

Ultimately, a rising tide will float all ships, and both political parties can help bring this about. If they fail to do so, at a minimum the present malaise will turn uglier, and it is even conceivable that another tide will sweep away existing parties. If that were to happen, arguments about growth or fairness will be totally irrelevant.●

STEVEN P. AUSTIN—1996 FIRE SERVICE PERSON OF THE YEAR

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, 30 years ago, President Lyndon Johnson stated,

The American firefighter today must meet the challenge of fires caused by numerous new chemicals, explosives, and combustible fibers, and other dangerous materials. He must be prepared to fight fires in crowded cities and giant buildings, as well as in remote rural communities.

Today, we know that these challenges to the fire services have grown considerably. The greatest example, of course, being the tragedy in Oklahoma City.

That is why today, Mr. President, I am honored to pay tribute to Steven P. Austin, who last night at the National Fire and Emergency Services Dinner, was named Fire Service Person of the Year.

Steve Austin serves as chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the Congressional Fire Services Institute, working countless hours to meet the challenges faced by the fire and emergency services. He works diligently helping those who help us in times of crisis.

Steve Austin may remember President Johnson's words back in 1966, because 3 years prior, Steve Austin began his service as a volunteer firefighter. Today, he continues to respond to emergency calls as a member of the Aetna Hose, Hook and Ladder Company of Newark, DE.

Along with his work as chairman and firefighter, Steve Austin, continues to serve as a fire claims superintendent for the State Farm Fire and Casualty Company, external affairs representative for the International Association of Arson Investigators, chairman of the NFPA Technical Committee on Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications, and as a member of the Delaware State Fire Police. In the past, he has been president of the New Castle County Volunteer Firemen's Association and also president of the Delaware Chapter International Association of Arson Investigators.

During his distinguished career, Steve Austin has received the George H. Parker Distinguished Service Award, the Life Membership Award, and the Presidential Award from the International Association of Arson Investigators.

Steve Austin is committed to meeting the new challenges faced by the fire services. I am confident that as long as there are dedicated people like him, the fire service will continue to serve us with the heroism, bravery and professionalism that we have all come to expect. It is an honor to pay tribute to him today as a great leader, a great Delawarean, and a great friend.●

TRIBUTE TO PAUL D. BARNES

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, we are quick to criticize those who work for our Government but rarely recognize the people who have dedicated long careers to making Government work better and more cost effectively for all of us. For that reason, I want to pay tribute today to Paul D. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes is currently the Regional Commissioner for the Social Security Administration's Chicago region. His fine service in Chicago will end in late May, when he assumes his new position as Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Operations in Baltimore, MD. I am confident that Chicago's loss will be Baltimore's gain as Mr. Barnes brings his strong work ethic and demonstrated leadership to his new job.

Paul Barnes has served as Regional Commissioner for the Social Security Administration's Chicago region, which includes all six Midwestern States, since November 1990. As regional commissioner, he has been responsible for providing executive direction and leadership to the region's 7,500 Federal employees and the 2,200 State employees with whom they contract for disability determinations. These employees provide Social Security services as well as administer the Supplemental Security Income Program for the 45 million people who reside in the region.

Mr. Barnes began his career with the Social Security Administration in Columbia, TN in 1968. He has held a number of management positions since joining the agency, including serving as director of the southeastern Program Service Center in Birmingham, AL from July 1987 through May 1989. Before taking the top post in the Chicago region, he was serving as the deputy regional commissioner for the Atlanta region in Georgia.

He was a magna cum laude graduate of Lane College in 1968, and earned a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California. He currently serves as a member of the Executive Committee of Chicago's Federal Executive Board. He has served as the federal executive board's executive vice-president and in 1993, he led the metro-Chicago Combined Federal Campaign to the city's first ever \$3 million charity drive.

In 1995, Mr. Barnes received a Presidential Distinguished Executive Award from President Clinton in recognition of his efforts to meet the national performance review objectives of producing a Government that works better and costs less. In 1992, he received a Meritorious Executive Award from President Bush and the Social Security Administration's National Leadership Award.

Mr. Barnes has touched many lives in Illinois and he will be missed. I wish him the best of luck in the future and thank him for his support and dedication to the people of Illinois and our entire region.●

CONGRATULATING THE POLISH PEOPLE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 51, and further that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) saluting and congratulating Polish people around the world as, on May 3, 1996, they commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of Poland's first constitution.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, May 3 is a very important day for the Polish people for it is on this day that they will celebrate the 205th anniversary of Poland's first constitution.

Last week, along with a number of my Senate colleagues on both sides of the aisles, I introduced a resolution commemorating this historic occasion. I am pleased that the Senate is acting today to unanimously pass this resolution.

The Polish Constitution was the first in Eastern Europe to secure individual and religious freedoms for all persons

living under it. While it was short lived, its principles endured and it became the symbol around which a national consciousness was born. When the courageous people of Poland forced out their Communist oppressors, they returned to the basic freedoms and principles contained in this constitution.

Mr. President, this resolution is a manifestation of this Congress' strong support for a free independent Poland. It is also a reflection of the deep and abiding friendship between Poland and the United States.

I know that all of my colleagues join with me in congratulating Americans of Polish descent and Poles all around the globe on this important occasion.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to rise as a cosponsor of this resolution to commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish Constitution.

Democracy is not a new idea in Poland. The heart and soul of Poland have always been democratic. In 1791, the Polish people enacted the first liberal constitution in Europe since antiquity. It was the second constitution in the world, after the American Constitution. The Polish Constitution was similar to ours. It included the principles of individual liberty and a separation of powers. It stated that all power would be derived from the will of the people—a truly revolutionary idea in 18th century Europe.

The friendship between the United States and Poland goes back to the Revolutionary War, when the great Polish patriot Tadeusz Kosciuszko fought in our war of independence. In fact, he helped to defend Philadelphia as our constitution was being drafted. When he returned to Poland, Kosciuszko helped to defend his country from the invading Russians who feared their neighbor's growing commitment to democracy.

The Polish Constitution was in effect for less than 2 years. But its principles endured. Even while Poland was held captive behind the iron curtain, the Polish people remembered and longed for liberty. Theirs was the first country in Eastern Europe to free itself from communism and Russian domination.

Today, Poland is a free and independent nation—ready to take its rightful place as a member of NATO and the European Union.

Mr. President, I am so proud to be the first Polish American woman to be a Member of the U.S. Senate. I am proud of my heritage, and what it taught me about patriotism, loyalty and duty. And I am proud to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Polish people for their contribution to democracy.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of Poland's first constitution, which will be celebrated on May 3, 1996. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolu-

tion 51 which salutes and congratulates the Polish people on this historic milestone.

The Polish constitution of 1791 established that "all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people." It marked the first attempt of a Central-Eastern European country to break free of the feudal system of government. It was also the first constitution in the region to uphold individual and religious rights for all people. Even though the constitution was in effect less than 2 years, the guiding principles that it put forth lived on in the hearts of the people of Poland. These principles gave them strength in the dark years that followed for Poland.

It is heartening to see the strides Poland has made in the past few years as it reemerges into the community of free nations. I salute the people of Polish descent in America who have contributed so much to our democracy and those around the world for the principles their forebears established in Central-Eastern Europe 205 years ago.

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent the joint resolution be considered read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider laid upon the table, and any statements appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD. I ask my statement be included.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 51) was considered read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. Res. 51

Whereas, on May 3, 1996, Polish people around the world, including Americans of Polish descent, will celebrate the 205th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish constitution;

Whereas American Revolutionary War hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko introduced the concept of constitutional democracy to his native country of Poland;

Whereas the Polish constitution of 1791 was the first liberal constitution in Europe and represented Central-Eastern Europe's first attempt to end the feudal system of government;

Whereas this Polish constitution was designed to protect Poland's sovereignty and national unity and to create a progressive constitutional monarchy;

Whereas this Polish constitution was the first constitution in Central-Eastern Europe to secure individual and religious freedom for all persons in Poland;

Whereas this Polish constitution formed a government composed of distinct legislative, executive, and judicial powers;

Whereas this Polish constitution declared that "all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people";

Whereas this Polish constitution revitalized the parliamentary system by placing preeminent lawmaking power in the House of Deputies, by subjecting the Sejm to majority rule, and by granting the Sejm the power to remove ministers, appoint commissars, and choose magistrates;

Whereas this Polish constitution provided for significant economic, social, and political reforms by removing inequalities between