

families buy would jump in price from \$11 to possibly \$20 to \$25. This is the kind of sudden price increase that can blow a big hole in a family's budget.

I did not come to Congress to raise taxes—even import taxes—on American citizens, especially not a 74-percent increase.

Moreover, China would likely retaliate against a loss of MFN status by restricting U.S. exports to and investment in China. Hong Kong and Taiwan would also be especially hurt: Hong Kong would lose at least 61,000 jobs.

But more important would be the effect on my Kansas constituents. One out of every seven Boeing 737's built in Wichita is sold to China and subcontractors in the Kansas City area would lose jobs if this trade were interrupted. China always has the option of buying Airbus; Boeing cannot so easily sell its airplanes somewhere else. And if Boeing can't sell its planes, many of my constituents will lose their jobs. And, of course, China is also a prime customer of Kansas farmers.

There is also the question of what China would do to make up for the loss of hard currency that removal of MFN would cause. What else does China make that finds an international market? Arms—and technology that can be used for producing weapons of mass destruction. If China were to increase these sales, our security interests would be directly threatened.

I do not intend to defend the Clinton administration's policy—if indeed it even has one—toward China. In fact, the many allegations involving illicit Chinese involvement in the American political system and how that involvement might be related to administration policy toward China has been a major concern of mine about the renewal of MFN. This administration's reluctance to address the potential security threat that China's military buildup could pose to the United States in the future has contributed greatly to the public's unease about trade relations with China.

But I do not agree with those who believe this vote represents appeasement of an obviously hostile power. Unlike the case of the Soviet Union in the late 1940's, I do not see evidence that the Chinese Government has resolved to proceed with an aggressive military strategy to achieve their goals. What is certain is that our allies, both in East Asia and Europe, will not treat China as a military treat.

Americans—especially farmers in Kansas and elsewhere—learned a painful lesson during the Carter administration about the futility of unilateral sanctions. Since clearly the United States cannot at this time—especially under the present administration—rally the rest of the world into an anti-China coalition, any move by the United States to isolate China would instead isolate us.

I was frequently asked during my campaign last year about my position on this difficult issue. I responded then that I favored MFN not for China's sake, but for America's. Having weighed carefully the substantial evidence on both sides, I continue to believe that it is in this country's interest, and in the interest of the moral principles we represent, to maintain a normal trading relationship with China.

## TRIBUTE TO MORTI HIRSCH

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 9, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Mr. Morti Hirsch, a long-time resident of Brooklyn, for his outstanding civic contributions. Morti is the owner of Active Fire Sprinkler Corp., the largest fire sprinkler company in Brooklyn. His company employees several hundred Brooklynites.

A professional engineer, Morti Hirsch is affiliated with the American Society of Sanitary Engineers, of which he is a past president. He has also been the past president of the New York Fire Sprinklers Contractors Association. Active in many professional arenas, Mr. Hirsch also founded the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Foreign Business, of which 200 small- and medium-size companies are members.

Mr. Hirsch was born in Brownsville, Brooklyn, where he has lived for over half of his life. For the past 27 years he has worked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and is the father of three children, Eve, Joseph, and Ann. I am pleased to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Morti Hirsch.

## BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

### HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 1997*

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives passed the Budget Reconciliation Spending Act, H.R. 2015, a bill to reduce spending programs. I voted to protect seniors, children, low income workers, and Texas. While I strongly support the goal of the legislation to balance the Federal budget, and while I voted for the balanced budget agreement of 1997, I could not support this legislation.

I support Medicare reform to extend the solvency of the Medicare Program. However, this bill cuts Medicare by \$115 billion and still only extends the program for only 8 years, not the 10 years called for in the budget agreement. The proposed changes saddle health care providers with over \$100 billion of the cuts, potentially leading to a deterioration in the quality of care. In addition to these cuts, Medicare premiums for the average beneficiary would rise by over \$15 per month, placing an unbearable burden on many seniors vulnerable to rising costs.

In addition to higher premiums for Medicare beneficiaries, this bill also hits another senior group by cutting veterans' benefits. The legislation reduces veterans' benefit cost of living adjustment [COLA] by rounding down and by limiting future increases.

We have created laws to protect workers from abuse in our society. However, the Budget Reconciliation Spending Act specifically exempts from these laws workers who are trying to leave the welfare rolls for jobs. These workers would be denied worker protections against discrimination and sexual harassment and not allowed time off for family and medical leave to be with their families in times of need.

We should be giving these workers more reasons to find a good job, not giving them more reasons to stay on welfare.

Workers in my district would be further harmed by this legislation because of provisions to privatize food stamp and Medicaid eligibility. Aside from concerns regarding a profit-seeking company determining the Medicaid eligibility of an impoverished family, this provision would jeopardize the jobs of State employees everywhere. These people work hard at their jobs, do an excellent job, and do not deserve to lose their jobs in order to reach a questionable goal.

Finally, the State of Texas bears a disproportionate share of Medicaid savings under the House reconciliation proposal regarding disproportionate share hospital [DSH] payments. Texas alone represents over 13 percent of the cuts to the DSH program, and will have DSH payments cut by 40 percent in the year 2002. Texas has the third largest Medicaid population in the country and is disproportionately affected by legal and illegal immigrant populations. DSH payments to Texas are used to serve the uninsured population, especially in rural areas. Many people in this population, with no other options for health care, could be denied basic health care services if this provision is included.

I want to see a balanced budget. I have made a pledge to the people of east Texas to work for a balanced budget. Unfortunately, I cannot support a balanced budget that balances the budget on the backs of seniors, children, workers, and Texas health care funds. This bill is bad for the American working families, bad for the American economy, and bad for America. I urge my colleagues on the conference committee to compromise on a bill that benefits working Americans instead of one that harms them.

## THE BOROUGH OF PHILIPSBURG— 200 YEARS OF HISTORY AND SPIRIT

### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 1997*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 200th anniversary of the founding of one of the great boroughs in my congressional district, the borough of Philipsburg in Centre County, PA.

Philipsburg is located in the Moshannon Valley, a region rich in history and spirit. The area was a dense wilderness in 1794 when two Englishmen, one by the name of Henry Philips, decided to settle on a tract of land in a mountainous region beside Moshannon Creek. The only road into town was a footpath, a far cry from modern Philipsburg's transportation network. In 1797, Philips and his partner attracted the first 12 settlers by offering them each a house lot in town and 4 acres of land. These 12 individuals faced a formidable task in carving out a settlement from the thick forest. Nevertheless, by winter of that same year, signs of civilization appeared in the form of cabins and mills, and the first use of the word "Philipsburg" appeared in the daybook of the Philips' store. Over the next 67 years, the settlement matured into a thriving community, finally being incorporated

as the town of Philipsburg by petition on November 29, 1864.

Although the face of Philipsburg has changed in its evolution, its most basic tenets have not. Since its formation, Philipsburg has been a growth-oriented community well-known for its residents' strong work ethic and sense of family values. Residents truly appreciate the value of an honest day's work and take great pride in their efforts. These characteristics make the town and the Moshannon Valley as a whole very attractive to business and industry. Indeed, the success and expansion of several local businesses offers testimony to the caliber of the work force. The fact that several national corporations have chosen Philipsburg as home also reflects their overall confidence in the region.

Nevertheless, there is more to a community than its history and development. For some, the most important component of a community is its character, especially for those individuals seeking an exception quality of life. True to form, Philipsburg does not disappoint in this category either. The beauty and serenity of the surrounding hills truly make it an ideal place to live. Each season distinctly enhances the town's natural beauty, whether it be the colorful fall foliage of the peaceful blanket of winter's snow. Recreation and other activities abound within the area. Festivals, parades, church suppers, and youth sports are embraced by the community as a whole and evoke a sense of hometown atmosphere to native residents and newcomers alike. Visitors are not viewed as strangers as is so often the case today, but treated as family.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed privileged to serve such an idyllic and distinguished community. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing the citizens of Philipsburg a very happy 200th anniversary with positive outlook for another 200 years of continued growth and prosperity.

AMITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
CELEBRATES ITS 200TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in recognition of the Amity Presbyterian Church's 200th anniversary. It has served the spiritual needs of the people of the Warwick township in Orange County, NY for 200 years, and God willing, it will serve the people for many more years to come.

The Amity Presbyterian Church has grown as America has grown. It was organized when our Nation was just 21 years old under the name of the Presbyterian Society of Amity. At the time of the organization, John Adams was President, and our Nation was in its first year without the father of our country, George Washington. As our Nation grew so has the church. The Amity Presbyterian Church has been there during our Nation's moments of triumph, and during our darkest times. For 200 years, the Amity church has heard the prayers, and problems of Americans. It still stands, much like our Nation, strong, proud, and glorious.

The Amity church moved into its present building just after the conclusion of the War

Between the States, and was remodeled in 1931. The church is presently undergoing a renovation, which started in 1994, which will hopefully restore it to its former glory.

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join with me in extending our congratulations to the congregants of the Amity Presbyterian Church as they celebrate this significant milestone.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT (BUTCH)  
BEMMES

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 1997*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge to many outstanding contributions of a good friend and constituent, Robert (Butch) Bemmes, who is retiring as a member of the city council of Reading, OH, on July 15, 1997.

A lifelong resident of Reading, Butch Bemmes has spent years giving back to his community. He is a carpenter by trade and owned the Butch Bemmes and Sons Construction Co. He volunteered for years with the Valley Youth Organization, coaching Little League baseball. For 30 years, he volunteered by carrying down markers at Reading High School football games. This year, he personally collected donations to purchase a wheelchair lift for Veterans Stadium in Reading to allow the disabled to enjoy the Friday night football action. He also served as president of the Reading athletic boosters during the 1970's.

Butch has also been active in public service. He served two teams on the Reading city council, where he served as chairman of the recreation committee; chairman of the zoning, planning and environment committee; and a member of the laws and contracts committee. He also served as Reading's city representative to the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments, city representative for the Mill Creek Watershed committee and liaison for council and the school board committee.

Even with all these accomplishments, his first love has always been his family. Butch and his wife, Paula, raised nine children to whom they are devoted. And their family now includes 26 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his life, Butch Bemmes has worked to make his city and his country a better place to live. I salute his many contributions and wish him well.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, for military activities of the Department of

Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes:

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I rise alongside my colleagues from the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee in strong support of the amendment to H.R. 1119 offered by my good friend, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. Chairman, the Delaware Bay, which stretches across the width of the second district, is a high-traffic area for tankers transiting to and from Philadelphia. From Cape May Point, watching the tankers on the horizon, I am reminded that a disaster like the *Exxon Valdez* spill could happen again at any time—so I am thankful for the much-needed safeguards put in motion by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 [OPA 90].

The double hull provisions in OPA 90 were created expressly for the purpose of preventing another disaster like the *Valdez* spill. Anyone who doubts the wisdom of these requirements should visit the bayside communities in the second district. It would be plain to see the amount of wildlife and coastal vegetation that would be affected by a spill is too staggering to comprehend. Commercial and recreational fishermen who rely on the Delaware Bay would face certain losses as well.

That is why I strongly object to shippers attempting to remeasure or reduce their vessels' gross tonnage in order to evade the double hull requirements. Each year that owners or operators extend the life of older vessels only increases the chance of a disastrous hull breach. Mr. Chairman, we can close this loophole in OPA 90 now, or agonize over why we did not after the next spill occurs.

While I am a strong supporter of American cabotage, and believe that international shipping is vital to the commerce of the United States, we cannot have shippers abusing the law. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment is a commonsense improvement, and I urge its support to all my colleagues.

TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

**HON. MAX SANDLIN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2014) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(2) and (d) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998:

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, east Texans are overburdened by taxes. They work hard and take home too little of their paycheck. I understand that the deficits of the 1980's have limited the amount of tax relief we can offer to the people, but I feel strongly that we must offer what we can. Families need help covering the expenses of raising their children. They need help paying for the expenses of higher education. They need to be able to keep more of the money they earn from their long term investments. And they need to be able to pass family farm or a family business to their children without having to sell it to pay taxes when they pass away.

East Texans need tax relief, and that is why I voted for H.R. 2014, the Taxpayer Relief Act.