

In the movie, Jerry is a white American, and no African American sports agent is identified at any segment in the movie. This inequity is reflected in real life. While African American athletes amass billions in wealth, less than 10% have African American agents. This inequity is also reflected in your daily life! By the year 2000, African Americans will earn \$500 billion a year in income. Unfortunately, Black consumers typically spend 93% of their money with non-Black companies. Our current \$400 billion dollars in purchasing power is only being channeled into approximately \$30 billion in revenues for Black owned businesses!

This inequity of "who's managing the money" is reflected throughout the financial markets.

African Americans represent less than 2% of all the investment consultants in the country. Importance: Where will you obtain your investment guidance?

There are only 37 Black investment managers with discretion over portfolios at majority-owned institutions (either asset management firms, or major pension funds). Importance: Blacks at white firms usually have access to more resources—more frequent and larger trading commissions for minority brokers, bigger donations for community organizations and more chances to bring in Black interns.

In 1996 only 5% of the money management firms hired by institutional money managers were minorities. Of that amount, African American money managers only managed \$1.045 billion, or one-and-a-quarter percent (0.025%) of the money invested by these institutional money managers. Importance: Growth in investment accounts is not paralleled by a growth in business for African American securities companies.

Of the over 7,000 mutual funds, seven African American-owned companies now offer a total of twelve mutual funds to consumers. Six of the twelve funds were started within the last 12 months. Importance: As stockholders, pension fund managers have an important voice in the hiring, purchasing and operations of American corporations. A voice that could be used to better conditions for African American, and other minority, workers.

According to the most recent statistics available from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, African Americans comprise only 8.8% of the securities and commodities brokerages and exchanges and 11.7% of the insurance agency and brokerage industry. Importance: Growth in the financial services industry is not reflected in growing employment opportunities for African Americans.

Why should African Americans focus on who's managing money? Because savings and the accumulation of wealth are the engines which drive industrial production and economic growth in this country. In America, savings are redirected into business equity and debt that creates new plants, products and jobs. The economic strength of a community (and a country) is determined by what it produces in goods and services, not by what it consumes! If African Americans are not employed in the "money" jobs, or leverage their purchasing power, the capital markets will not be used to address African American concerns and issues.

So don't always assert "show me the money," ask "who's managing the money!"

TRIBUTE TO THE LAKE COUNTY FOP

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Fraternal Order of Police [FOP], Lake County Anton Lodge No. 125. Yesterday, the Lake County FOP began hosting the annual Indiana State Fraternal Order of Police Golf Tournament at Broadmoor Country Club in Merrillville, IN and Summertree Golf Club in Crown Point, IN. Specifically, I would like to congratulate Lake County FOP chairman, Patrick Tracy, and co-chairmen, Robert Porras and Tony Ramirez, on the leadership they have displayed in organizing this event. The Lake County Anton Lodge is expecting the 2-day event to attract over 400 golfers throughout the State of Indiana. Several executive officers of the Indiana Fraternal Order of Police will be in attendance at this tournament, including State president, Mike Cook, State vice-president and Anton Lodge No. 125 president, Tim Downs, national trustee, Robert Imborek, and former national president of the Fraternal Order of Police, R. Pat Stark.

The largest and most commanding voice on behalf of our Nation's law enforcement officers, the FOP was founded in 1915 in Pittsburgh, PA, with the intent of improving the working conditions of police who were assigned long and tedious shifts 365 days of the year. Since 1915, the organization's membership has grown to nearly 2,000 local lodges, with almost 270,000 members nationwide. The FOP has, over the years, successfully served as a unifying voice for the men and women protecting our communities by providing its members with the latest developments in labor and employee relations through both an aggressive schedule of seminars and several prominent publications. Due to the dissemination of information pertaining to bargaining, employee relations, and representation, more labor contracts are negotiated by FOP lodges than by any other professional police association. The FOP proudly attributes its success to the foundation of its organization, which is best described in the phrase "Police Representing Police."

The Fraternal Order of Police has also effectively represented the interests of its members through the pursuit of an aggressive national legislative agenda, advancing issues important to rank-and-file law enforcement officers. The National Legislative Program of the FOP, the most active and comprehensive of any law enforcement organization in Washington, is committed to legislation which will support better living and working conditions for law enforcement officers, improve safety for officers on the job, and continue to increase the level of efficiency and professionalism of law enforcement.

Through its local lodges, the Fraternal Order of Police plays a crucial role in bettering the relationship between law enforcement and local communities. Local FOP lodges have been active in such programs as youth sports, drug and crime awareness programs, and other community activities which have served to integrate the efforts of police forces and individual citizens in combating crime. It is

through the support of events, like the annual golf tournament, that the FOP can continue its fine work in strengthening our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Fraternal Order of Police, Anton Lodge No. 125, as it hosts the Annual Indiana State Golf Tournament. The work the Lake County Fraternal Order of Police has done for our communities has undoubtedly improved the quality of life in Indiana's First Congressional District.

DENIAL OF PAY ADJUSTMENT FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that exempts Members of Congress from receiving the cost of living pay increase for fiscal year 1998. It is irresponsible for us to increase our own pay at a time when we have not met our obligation to the American people to balance the Federal budget. We are at a critical point in our Federal spending priorities. We are making decisions to cut spending that will impact all Americans.

At a time when some in Government are seriously considering cutting Medicare benefits to our seniors in order to balance the budget, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? Our parents worked a lifetime for those benefits. We cannot in good conscience increase our pay while breaking our commitment to them. These are some of the most vulnerable in our society and their health care needs must come first.

At a time when unfairly cutting veterans' benefits is under consideration, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? Our veterans laid down their lives for our country. Our world dominance today is due in large part to the men and women who have served our country in harm's way throughout history. We have an obligation to them not to turn our backs on their health care needs.

At a time when we are struggling to give every student an opportunity for a college education, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? Our students represent the future of our country. By providing them the opportunity to further their education, we advance the American ideals of social progress and equality. We must do everything within our power to make post secondary education more affordable for everyone who wants to attend.

At a time when we cannot adequately fund transportation and infrastructure repairs and improvements, how can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise? The strength of America's economy was built on the foundation of a world class infrastructure. We cannot continue to increase our productivity and expand our economy without improvements to our infrastructure.

We have just begun to work toward easing the tax burden on the American people. How can we justify giving ourselves a pay raise before that task is complete? The Taxpayer Relief Act that recently passed the House raised the estate tax exemption from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 by the year 2007. Many families in

my district in east Texas who own farms or small businesses could lose significant portions of their family property waiting for this provision to be implemented. The exemption should be \$1 million now, not 10 years from now.

As one of my constituent's wrote, Congress is here to take care of people. Congress must get to work on the people's business. I hope my fellow Members will join me in opposing a congressional pay raise until we have taken care of the people.

“END THE DEATH TAX NOW!”

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Small business Subcommittee on Taxes, Business Opportunities and Exports, and as a private individual, there is nothing more inconsistent and unfair than estate taxes, better known as death taxes. This is the last opportunity the Government has to say thanks for a job well done. What you have accumulated at death is after a lifetime of paying electricity, sewer, water, gasoline, sales, real estate, mortgage, and deed filing, capital gains, excise, State and Federal income, and in some cases, death taxes when one or both of your parents die.

ARE WE THERE YET?

My kids made up a game to play when we drive back and forth to Washington. It's called, Name That Tax. Have you ever tried to entertain three little kids in a mini van? It beats, Are we there yet? What happens when you get married, you get—that's right—a marriage tax. This is not the cost of the wedding, which is not about a ticket tax? Got that. What about a toll tax? Yes, we have that also. What about gas tax? Yes, President Clinton raised that by 4.3 cents to pay for more welfare spending—he calls it deficit reduction—the Government gets fatter while you get slimmer. And what happens when you make a phone call? Yes, the long-distance tax, the short-distance tax. If you put a string between two tin cans for primitive communications, you have to pay tax on string. If you stop at a grocery and make sandwiches, most States have a lower sales tax on grocery items, but if you are in a hurry you pay a travelers's tax at the local McDonalds. But you dare not phone ahead to another cell area, because you'll get hit with a roving tax.

The death tax is the Federal Government's last chance at leveling your income and spreading the wealth—socialism. As an attorney, before I was elected, I had to tell a farm family that half their land had to be sold to pay for death taxes: that's a tough sell when it takes \$1 million worth of assets to make \$30,000 a year. And it had to be paid within 9 months.

SOME RELIEF COMING

Each year I have been a Member of Congress I have cosponsored legislation to outlaw this tax. Now, under Republican leadership in this tax by nearly doubling the exemption to \$1.2 million, even more for farms and small businesses. If we had a Republican President, perhaps the entire estate tax could be eliminated.

Writing in the June 30, 1997, edition of “FarmWeek,” Ross Korves, an economist for the American Farm Bureau Federation, cites some very interesting facts. In spite of the annual \$17 billion in death tax revenues, this drive to collect 1 percent of the annual taxes paid to the Federal Government comes from a general dislike for people who have wealth. And, he states, “a tax on savings and investing will quite logically result in less saving and investing. Less saving and investing leads to a slower growing economy, fewer increases in productivity, and a slower rise in the growth of the standard of living.” A Tax Foundation report compared the disincentive effects of the estate tax and of the income tax. The foundation calculated how high the top income tax rate would have to be to have the same disincentive effect as the current estate tax system. Get this: the study showed the estate tax has roughly the same effect on entrepreneurial incentives as a doubling of the income tax.

And in 1993, Fiscal Associates, Inc., estimated that if the estate tax had ended in 1993, by the year 2000 the effects of ending the estate tax would be reflected in economic output with an economy about \$79 billion larger, an increase of 228,000 jobs, and a total capital in the economy of about \$640 billion larger. Korves quotes B. Douglas Bernheim of Stanford University, who wrote 10 years ago in a publication called, “Does the Estate Tax Raise Revenue?” Bernheim says no. Korves agrees:

Stronger economic growth would help offset the loss of direct revenue resulting from repealing the estate tax. The increased revenue from economic growth and the revenue losses from estate tax avoidance outlined by Bernheim are definitely larger than the current direct revenue from the estate tax. Eliminating the estate tax is likely to result in more revenue to the federal government than the current tax system.

Hey, what about fairness? I visited a farm family a few weeks ago. The wife had inherited the farm from her parents. When her dad died 20 years ago, the family had to pay death taxes. The mother died a few months ago, and death taxes again have to be paid. The goal is to pass the farm on to the three children, each of whom works full time on the farm and has a full time job in the city.

I read an article by a university professor on why she thought death taxes were appropriate. After her various spread the wealth and social responsibility arguments, I concluded that we should impose death taxes only on those people who think death taxes are appropriate. What's more annoying is we pay taxes for higher education and use our precious after-tax dollars to send our kids to college so they can hear this professor. Then they become Congressmen who believe taking everybody's money is real justice, and that is the reason the death tax is not repealed.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF JAMES
ARTHUR HUGHES

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

HON. CHAKA FATAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Mr. FATAH, and I would like to call to your at-

tention James Arthur Hughes of Philadelphia, PA, who recently passed away.

James, known to those affectionately as “Jim,” was born on October 21, 1925, in Whitetown, NC, to Willie Arthur and Carrie Alice Coles Hughes. A man of deep and quiet faith, Jim spent his early years in the fellowship of Smith Chapel Baptist Church.

After serving his country in the service of the U.S. Navy during World War II, Jim worked and resided in Harrisburg, PA, where he directed a vocational school for tailors and seamstresses. After moving to Philadelphia, Jim became a lifelong member of Calvary Episcopal Church where he was confirmed in the faith in 1955.

Jim believed that education was the key to the future and to success. He continued his post-high-school education at Pioneer Business School and Temple University where he specialized in finance and mortgage lending. His talents for banking and finance were put to good use as Jim became vice president of the Carver Loan and Investment Co. He subsequently joined Berean Federal Saving Bank, the oldest African-American owned savings and loan institution in the country, where he became vice president and managing officer.

Although he officially retired in 1992, Jim continued to work with Berean as a consultant. Further, Jim also served as the president and CEO of the Eden Cemetery and was special assistant to the controller of the city of Philadelphia.

Jim was a man of extraordinary vision and energy. He was a founding member and first African-American to serve on the board of governors of the State System of Higher Education in Pennsylvania, serving for more than 13 years. His love for education was further evidenced in his work as a member of the council of trustees for Cheyney University for the last 14 years. Jim was also a member of the Pennelphia Scholarship Foundation, a college scholarship fund for the disadvantaged.

Jim's service and love for his community was also evident through his work as a member of the NAACP, the West Indian Benevolent Association, and the Philadelphia Urban League. He also served as president of the South Saint Bernard Street Improvement Association.

Jim was known and highly respected for his financial acumen, but his true passion was golf. He was an initial investor and fervently served as a board member and past president of the Greater Philadelphia Golf and Country Club, the first African-American owned 18 hole championship golf course in the country. Jim was past president and club champion of the Del-Vay Golf Club, an officer with the Freeway Golf Club, member of the Just Golfer Golf Club, and a former member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Negro Golf Association. Jim also co-founded and was vice president of the Hughes, Jones, Oglesby Golf Foundation, which was founded to instill the love of golf in other young African-Americans.

Jim was the loving husband of Ann E. Adams Hughes, the proud father of the Honorable Vincent Hughes, State Senator of Pennsylvania and his stepdaughter Veda Diallo, the proud father-in-law of the Honorable Renee Cardwell-Hughes, as well as the proud grandfather of Ariell and Alek Hughes.

Mr. Speaker, we ask that you join us, our colleagues, Jim's family and friends, and the