

Volunteer Service. He is widely recognized and respected as a leader and innovator whose guidance and dedication stand as a national model of outstanding service to the elderly and others in need.

On October 21, at the American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging's 36th annual meeting and exposition in New Orleans, Mr. Dewhirst will complete his term as the organization's chairman, after having served as its top elected leader since 1995. Prior to that, he served with distinction in the association's house of delegates and as a member of its board of directors for 7 years. As immediate past chairman, he will continue to serve on the board as it strives to advance the association's vision, adopted under Mr. Dewhirst's leadership. That vision, which the association's 5,000 not-for-profit member espouse, calls for the development of a comprehensive system of care and services that recognizes the dignity of all persons and enhances the quality of life for older adults and others with special needs.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to congratulate James E. Dewhirst on 2 exemplary years as chairman of the National Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, and on his most distinguished record of service to older Americans.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article on campaign finance reform by the former Governor of Delaware, Pete du Pont:

[From The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 24, 1997]

#### PRICE CONTROLS ON DEMOCRACY

(By Pete du Pont)

Hard cases, it is said, make bad law. The hard cases of Clinton campaign cash corruption are pushing Congress toward very bad law—the McCain-Feingold bill, which would, in effect, impose price controls on political involvement.

The First Continental Congress understood well the consequences of legislated prices, which had been imposed during the Revolutionary War. In June 1778 it concluded that "limitations on the prices of commodities are not only ineffectual for the purposes proposed, but likewise productive of very evil consequences to the great detriment of the public service and grievous oppression of individuals."

But the failure of price controls reaches back to the beginning of government. As Robert L. Scheutinger and Eamonn F. Butler document in "Forty Centuries of Wage and Price Controls," in 2150 B.C., the Kingdom of Babylon adopted the Code of Hammurabi. Among its provisions were wage and price controls. For example, the code said the price to hire a 60-ton boat shall be "a sixth part of a shekel of silver per diem," and the pay of a carpenter "four grains of silver per diem."

#### BOUNDLESS AVARICE

Twenty-five centuries later, in A.D. 284, the Roman Emperor Diocletian, complaining of "raging and boundless avarice," decreed

that "maximum [prices] be fixed" for all foods and services. Hoarding, riots, a black market and a failed economy soon followed. Four years later Diocletian abdicated his throne.

Sixteen centuries after that, nations ranging from Lenin's U.S.S.R. to Hitler's Germany to Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter's America imposed wage and price controls. All failed to achieve their purpose and caused more problems than they solved.

So it makes perfect sense in the world of Washington to insist that they be imposed again. This time Sens. John McCain (R., Ariz.) and Russ Feingold (D., Wis.), aided and abetted by Common Cause, the New York Times and President Clinton, want to impose price controls on political speech and campaigns. Their legislative proposal contains a wide variety of price controls: On campaigns (an overall spending limit), on private broadcasters (advertising rates), on government (postal rates) and on out-of-state contributors to a candidate (the proportion of contributions they may give is restricted).

The legislation is a mind-numbing example of government by the numbers. The overall spending limit for Senate races "shall not exceed the lesser of \$5,500,000, or the greater of \$950,000 or \$400,000 plus 30 cents multiplied by the voting age population not in excess of 4,000,000 and 25 cents multiplied by the voting age population in excess of 4,000,000." Oh, that is unless the candidate runs in a state that has no more than one VHF TV transmitter licensed for operation, in which case 80 cents is substituted for 30, and 70 for 25.

In addition the bill proposes free television time for candidates. Each candidate would be entitled to a total of 30 minutes, to be used Monday through Friday between 6 and 10 p.m., in minimum bites of 30 seconds and a maximum of five minutes; but no more than 15 minutes on any one station. Breathing-taking in its complexity, McCain-Feingold calls to mind a statement attributed to Soviet official Vladimir Kabaizhe in 1936: "We cannot tolerate the proliferation of this paperwork any longer. We must kill the people producing it."

Other reformers offer alternative schemes of government control. Max Frankel, writing in the New York Times Magazine, is for "chasing political commercials off the air and giving ballot-worthy candidates enough free air time to present themselves to the voters." Two think-tankers, Thomas Mann of the Brookings Institution and Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute, want to eliminate political party "soft money" and narrow the definition of how much an individual or organization can spend advocating or opposing a public policy issue. And House and Senate Minority Leaders Richard Gephardt (D., Mo.) and Tom Daschle (D., S.D.) want to amend the Constitution, weakening the First Amendment to permit campaign price controls.

All of these ideas are bad economics, bad politics and, as 40 centuries of experience have proved, very bad public policy.

In addition to the First Amendment problem—the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Buckley v. Valeo* that political contributions are protected speech—there are enormous fairness issues. Mr. Frankel's formulation hints at them: giving "ballot-worthy candidates" free air time. So who is "ballot-worthy?" Strom Thurmond and the Dixiecrats in 1948? Eugene McCarthy's challenge to Lyndon Johnson in 1968? Harry Browne or Ralph Nader, last year's Libertarian and Green candidates for president? What impartial arbiter would decide who may or may not run for election in America?

Another affront to liberty is the McCain-Feingold proposal to limit a candidate's out-of-state contributions to 40% of all contribu-

tions. Under such a provision, non-Louisianans who don't want to see David Duke elected to the Senate might be unable to contribute to his opponent.

Limiting issue advocacy is another clear and present danger to American democracy. McCain-Feingold would permit the federal government to regulate campaign speech that contains "express advocacy" intended to affect an election. But advocacy of issues is what elections are about. There should be more of it, not less.

Any state or local party activity, from voter registration to kaffeeklatsches, that "might affect the outcome of a federal election" would also be covered by national campaign controls, effectively federalizing local elections. All this is Big Brother writ large, a bit of Leninism superimposed on modern America.

Finally comes the question of political action committees. Let's be clear, we are not talking of legalizing illegal acts—foreign contributions to political campaigns, solicitations from government offices or making contributions in the name of another. We are considering whether people of similar beliefs—union members or right-to-life advocates—may contribute to a common organization to increase their political impact.

HONORING JAVIER GONZALEZ 1996  
CALIFORNIA TEACHER OF THE  
YEAR

### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and an outstanding young educator, Javier Gonzalez of Pioneer High School in the Whittier Union High School District, located in my congressional district.

Mr. Gonzalez, a young man of humble origins, is a graduate of my alma mater, James A. Garfield High School in East Los Angeles. He has risen to the top of his profession in 6 short years by being named the 1996 California Teacher of the Year. Born to a large family, he is the 8th child of 21. His family immigrated to the United States in search of better opportunities in education and employment. He thanks public education and the programs afforded to him to help overcome the obstacles of learning a new language and for being the first in his family to earn a college degree.

Trained for a career in engineering, Mr. Gonzalez found his calling in education while serving as a tutor. He became fascinated with the power of education and his own ability to help young aspiring students reach their potential. He attained his bachelor of arts degree from California State University of Los Angeles in 1991 and his teaching credentials and master of arts degree from Point Loma Nazarene College in 1995. Mr. Gonzalez began his professional teaching career working with high school students in the Upward Bound Program at East Los Angeles College.

In 1990, Mr. Gonzalez began teaching at Pioneer High School. He currently teaches math, geometry, and algebra. He is the chair of the Pioneer Mathematics Department, GATE Advisory Committee, and also serves as its coordinator. He is an advisor to the California Scholarship Federation, Associated Student Council, and coach of the academic decathlon team. Mr. Gonzalez is a member of

the School Site Council, Whittier Academy of Math and Science, Eisenhower Teams, Mexican-American Cultural Institute, National Education Association, California Teachers Association, Whittier Secondary Education Association, and the California Association for the Gifted. Also, he is the coordinator of the SAT Preparation Program and supervisor of the California Academic Partnership Program.

He was named 1996 California Teacher of the Year, in recognition of his leadership in the field of education and his unwavering dedication to our young people. He credits as his greatest contribution in education the creation of the Pioneer Math Academy. Established in 1991, each summer the Pioneer Math Academy serves over 500 students from grades 4 through 12. This program unites in a cooperative joint effort school board members, superintendents, administrators, teachers, parents, students, and college students, who serve as tutors, of three school districts, and provides service to over 40 schools. Everyone who participates in this truly worthwhile program comes away with a valuable and enriching experience.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize California's esteemed 1996 Teacher of the Year, Javier Gonzalez, and ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding commitment to the education of our youth and to America's future.

#### TRIBUTE TO BILL GATES

#### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 1, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Bill Gates who was honored at the Allied Health Industry dinner.

Bill is the president of the Gates Co., in Clifton, NJ. The company is a manufacturer and distributor of United States and foreign flags as well as custom banners. They also sell and install flag poles. The Gates Co. is now 127 years old, having been established by Bill's grandfather in 1870 in New York and moving to New Jersey in 1904.

Bill served with the U.S. Navy in World War II in the South Pacific and is a member of the U.S. Navy League. After completing his service requirements and attending William Paterson College, he joined the family business and now carries forth a proud tradition and a sense of legacy.

Currently Bill is deeply involved with Wayne General Hospital, serving on the board of trustees for both the hospital and the foundation. Wayne General Hospital is the sponsor of an exploring program where over 30 young people get a first hand look at various medical careers.

Bill is a member of the Greater Paterson Chamber of Commerce and the Northern Regional Chamber of Commerce where he serves on the board of directors. He was an area code coordinator for the PolioPlus Campaign, and has been tremendously involved in the Paterson Rotary Club. He served as past president of the Rotary Club, governor's representative, St. governor's representative, chief governor's representative for three terms, and past district governor of District 7490 of the Rotary International. Additionally he is on

the board of the Action Theater Conservatory, a member of the Hawthorne Elks, the Genesis Masonic Lodge, a member of the Upper Montclair Country Club, and a former member of the Boy Scout Troop 20 in Paterson.

Bill and his wife, Joyce, reside in Wayne and are blessed with two daughters and three granddaughters.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bill's family and friends, and the people of northern Jersey in recognizing Bill Gates' many outstanding and invaluable contributions made to the community.

#### REFORM THE IRS

#### HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 1, 1997*

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of congressional efforts to reign in and reform the Internal Revenue Service [IRS]. Many Americans believe that the IRS is an agency that is out of control. Far too often we hear reports that this agency terrorizes and threatens taxpayers. While many of the IRS's problems are admittedly linked to our far-too-complicated Tax Code, the agency's shameful mistreatment of taxpayers has other roots, as well. Instead of working on their behalf, the IRS treats too many taxpayers as criminals who are presumed guilty unless they can prove their own innocence. Unfortunately, because most Americans lack sufficient resources to fight the IRS in court, the agency's actions are often financially devastating to families and businesses.

That is why I have cosponsored the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997, introduced by Congressman ROB PORTMAN, Republican, of Ohio. Our bill would implement the recommendations of the year-long National Commission on Restructuring the IRS, in order to provide taxpayers new protections and rights to assist in dealing with this overzealous agency. By improving customer service, expanding taxpayer rights, and overhauling the IRS's management structure, this legislation would provide badly needed long-term solutions to the problems that too many Americans experience with the IRS.

Most importantly, the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997 would completely overhaul the Tax Code. Since the last major simplification of the Tax Code was passed in 1986, 4,000 amendments have been added to the Tax Code. A fairer, simpler, single-rate Tax Code offers the best hope for ending the IRS as we know it. But until tax simplification is in place, we need to take steps to correct these very real abuses and protect our constituents and taxpayers. That is why I strongly urge this Congress to take swift action to enact the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1997.

STATEMENT ON THE UNQUESTIONED INTEGRITY OF UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE STUART EIZENSTAT

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 2, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in my decades of watching and working on Capitol Hill, I have never met a public servant of greater integrity and dedication than the Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs, Stuart Eizenstat. Recent criticism involving him has prompted me to undertake an in depth review and analysis of his earlier private-sector work in the airline industry. My inquiry has only confirmed my unequivocal and carefully considered view of Mr. Eizenstat as a public servant of the highest integrity and impeccable action.

I profoundly deplore the absolutely unfounded accusations that have been made against him by special interests, who have a vested interest in an outcome contrary to the carefully considered and appropriate policy being pursued by the United States Government. It would appear that these interests are cynically using this totally unjustified and false criticism of this outstanding public servant in an effort to achieve their objectives through sleaze, innuendo, and falsehood.

I specifically wish to place in the public record the following information about Under Secretary Eizenstat in order to clarify this situation.

First, prior to his confirmation as U.S. Ambassador to the European Union, Ambassador Eizenstat listed over 30 clients with whom he would have no contact for a 1-year period. Ethics regulations require that an official recuse himself for 1 year from matters in which a former client is a party if the official believes that an appearance of a conflict would otherwise result. At the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Ambassador Eizenstat went even further. Because he had represented British Airways with respect to the USAir merger, he agreed not to participate in official matters involving this merger for the duration of his appointment as Ambassador and to consider carefully whether to participate in other issues involving British Airways, if any should arise. He fully honored this extensive commitment.

Second, after serving for over 2½ years as Ambassador to the European Union, he has twice been confirmed by the U.S. Senate, once in early 1996 as Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade and again in the spring of this year as Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs. In neither instance was he asked to limit further contact with British Airways or with any of his former clients. Indeed, he could not do his job in either position if he were required to recuse himself indefinitely from all matters involving his former clients.

Third, in his meeting with EU Commissioner Van Miert, he did not seek approval of the American Airlines-British Airways alliance. Rather, he presented a position of the State Department he himself had not participated in even developing. Instead he merely expressed concern that the European Union, in its consideration of the proposed alliance, not impose