

Sonoma County was very fortunate to have had such a dedicated judge. We thank him for the fair and compassionate manner he always conducted his court. I extend my congratulations and best wishes on his semiretirement to he, his wife, Kate, and their family. He will be missed by all.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES D.  
DOUGHERTY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 8, 1997*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to James D. Dougherty, who is stepping down as president of the Gramercy Neighborhood Associates [GNA]. Mr. Dougherty has served as GNA's president since 1990.

Over the past 7 years, as a result of Mr. Dougherty's leadership and vision, GNA has helped improve the Gramercy Park neighborhood in many ways. Among the GNA initiatives undertaken during his tenure, there are two I would like to note. GNA worked to replace 24 cobra lampposts with the more attractive and historically appropriate Bishop's Crook lampposts. Additionally, GNA published the award-winning book, "Gramercy: Its Architectural Surroundings," which is playing a pivotal role in the drive to expand the Gramercy Park Historic District.

Mr. Dougherty first moved to the Gramercy area in 1960 when he was attending Columbia Law School. After 8 years of practicing law on Wall Street, Mr. Dougherty joined Pathmark Supermarkets, Inc., as a lawyer. In 1987, he was appointed president of Pathmark.

Mr. Dougherty's volunteer work does not stop with GNA. Since his retirement from Pathmark in 1990, Mr. Dougherty has also taken an active role in the environment. He served as the chairman of the Nature Conservancy chapter on the east end of Long Island and as a director of the New York League of Conservation Voters.

Mr. Dougherty has also applied his retail experience to several State Department volunteer assignments. He spent a month in Latvia in 1992, during the first winter of its independence from the Soviet Union, helping to establish new distribution channels for scarce food and medical supplies. In 1996, he spent 2 months in Siberia advising a Russian retail chain in the design and opening of its first supermarket.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor James Dougherty, a man who has used his expertise and leadership to serve his own community and the communities of others around the world. I ask my colleagues to join me today in this well deserved tribute to Mr. James Dougherty.

HONORING JOHN Q. HAMMONS

**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 8, 1997*

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend John Q. Hammons, who is well known in the

Ozarks and beyond for accomplishments that have affected the lives of many in countless ways. Mr. Hammons has deep roots in southwest Missouri. He was born in Newton County and after finishing high school Mr. Hammons attended Monett Junior College and Southwest Missouri State University where he completed his bachelor's degree. His adult road to success began at Cassville High as a teacher and coach, and then as a cost engineer for the Alaska Highway. He served his country in World War II as a lieutenant (jg) on Navy troop transports in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Living in southwest Missouri it is difficult to not be aware of the many real estate developments his vision has produced. Some outstanding projects include the Glen Isle Center, Southern Hills, Village Garden Apartments, Kimberling City, University Plaza Hotel, the Springfield Trade and Convention Center, Highland Springs Country Club, and the Hammons Towers. His most recent and highly recognized development is the Chateau on the Lake Hotel and Convention Center near Table Rock Dam, a resort likely to receive national renown. His business ventures have provided a multitude of jobs and opportunities. John Q. demonstrated his commitment to community improvements by donating the land and the supporting architectural services for the recently built headquarters for the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce.

John Q. is well known to many outside the business community through his contributions to education, the arts, athletics, and medicine. In the field of education Mr. Hammons has generously given back to Southwest Missouri State University including the Hammons House dormitory and the Hammons Student Center, where 9,000 watch Bears basketball. At Drury College he helped to initiate the support and the ensuing construction of the Hammons School of Architecture. He was one of the founders of the Springfield Public Schools Foundation Challenge Grants to increase their computer technology and provide for the distribution of the Springfield News Leader and USA Today in the classroom.

John and his wife, Juanita, recognized the need to continue the development of the arts and gave major contributions to help build the Juanita K. Hammons Hall for the Performing Arts at Southwest Missouri State University. For those individuals who enjoy public television the Hammons provided the founder's gift to establish the Ozarks Public Television station and they have continued their support with Challenge Grants.

For the sports enthusiast, he donated the land and five million dollars to build the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame to help recognize those in Missouri who have excelled athletically. Those individuals in need of medical assistance have been especially thankful to Mr. Hammons for his donations to the St. Johns Regional Health Center which have included the Hammons Life Line emergency helicopter, a heart wing and the Hammons Heart Institute.

It would be easy to mention many other notable accomplishments but perhaps it is enough to remember that he has reached each of these goals one day at a time with persistence and hard work. We thank John Q. Hammons for his contributions and his examples.

A BUDGET THAT INVESTS IN  
AMERICA'S FUTURE

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 8, 1997*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, for the last 2 months, we have seen a great deal of rhetoric on the budget, but there has been no action. Next week marks the deadline for passage of a budget resolution, but there is no chance that we will meet that goal. We are in a stalemate and seem incapable of moving ahead on the budget or any of the rest of the issues that confront the Congress.

I will be the first to admit that crafting a sensible budget resolution is no easy task. It requires taking public positions that may be uncomfortable, setting spending goals and priorities that may bring questions and criticism, and being willing to take risks in order to gain some progress. I know all of this because I have struggled to develop a comprehensive budget over the last few months.

Today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution on the budget aimed at achieving three major goals. First it will establish moderate budgetary growth and sustained investments in capital expenditures that are associated with future productivity. Second, it will incorporate a new structure to the budget process that more clearly identifies these investments and enforces the budgetary goals we set for these in the future. This approach has come to be called the investment budget and it is my hope that Congress will consider it a first step in reversing the dramatic decline in investments that we have witnessed over the past decade. Third, this investment budget reaches balance by the year 2002.

The 104th Congress was a crucial turning point in addressing the Federal deficit. The White House, the Republican majority, and the Democratic minority have all committed to achieving a fully balanced budget by the year 2002. While this will remain a political imperative, there is not yet a coherent or unifying policy to guide this process. Past proposals Congress has considered range from artful accounting exercises to ideological social blueprints. None have fully addressed the underlying imperative to create an economy that can sustain growth after the year 2002.

The 105th Congress is now struggling to reach a consensus over a wide variety of budgetary issues including tax cuts, adjustments to the Consumer Price Index, defense spending, and entitlement reform. There is a rare opportunity at this time to offer a unifying goal to this discussion. The fundamental challenge Congress faces is the need to shift public spending away from consumption toward investment. My concern over our seeming inability to distinguish investment from consumption has led me to propose this bill today.

In accomplishing these objectives, the investment budget will also eliminate the deficit by the year 2002 by proposing certain changes in entitlement programs, and curbing the growth of other noninvestment discretionary programs. Finally, the investment budget will postpone any proposed tax cuts until the budget is balanced.

As I said before, I am not an expert on the budget and this concurrent resolution borrows heavily from those more familiar with this process than I am. I have drawn inspiration from

my friends in the Conservative Coalition, the so-called Blue Dogs, by adopting some of their entitlement reforms. I have drawn inspiration from the President by adopting his education and worker training programs. I have drawn inspiration from my friends on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee who have been articulately advocating enhanced physical infrastructure expenditures. And, of course, I have listened to colleagues on both sides of the aisle who demand that we lay out a course for Federal policy that will lead to a balanced budget by the year 2002.

The case for investments rests on the long recognized strong relationship between public investments and economic growth. Growth in the gross domestic product is generally due to the growth in the labor force, which is entirely dependent on demographics, and growth in the productivity index, the output produced per unit of input. This later is strongly influenced by investments in technology, capital infrastructure, and human resources. That is, productivity depends directly on the availability of private capital stock, work force skill and training, and the rate at which technology is improved and applied in the workplace.

The corollary to this is that economic growth and economic opportunity are complementary. Economic growth will make resources broadly available to widen opportunity and increase employment. The slowdown in productivity beginning in the 1970's was accompanied both by slower growing family real incomes and by a widening of the income gap.

In order to renew and sustain productivity increases over the next decade, the emerging consensus among economists is that policies should be pursued that increase higher national savings, encourage more open and efficient markets, and shift public spending away from consumption and towards productive investment. It is this later policy goal that is the focus of the investment budget. It should be emphasized, however, that a budget resolution alone cannot address the full scope of the productivity problem. Additional public policies will be called for over the coming decade that complement this in other areas such as overall fiscal control, international trade, and incentives for private capital formation.

The proposed investment budget sets specific targets for growth in investments, such as research and development, physical infrastructure, and education and training. The overall goal for research and development spending is aimed at keeping pace with the growth in the gross domestic product and reversing the declining trend evident in other budget proposals.

The goal for physical infrastructure funding is to achieve productivity gains over the near term by improving surface, water, and air transportation systems and enhancing their efficiency. This is accomplished by increasing discretionary spending to a level that can be efficiently sustained by the existing trust fund revenues.

The third critical element relates to human resources. Aggressive education and training programs will ensure that all Americans can participate in and benefit from these productivity gains. The goal is to narrow the income gap and to enable a workforce that can be integrated into the overall growth in the economy that technology and transportation investments will bring.

In the aggregate, the investment budget identifies \$910 billion in public investments

over the 5-year period ending in 2002. This exceeds the President's request for these investments by over \$70 billion. In the President's fiscal year 1998 budget request, the funding level for Federal investment represents 2.7 percent of the GDP. This is the lowest level of funding for Federal investment since definitional records have been kept. Although the investment budget falls far short of reestablishing the level of investment the Nation made in the past, it does begin to reverse the precipitous decline.

In order to fully address this problem, however, it is not enough to simply propose higher spending levels in the future. It is also necessary to fix the budget process in a manner that more clearly distinguishes capital investments and consumption and enforces any target we set during the appropriations process. This would provide a remedy to a long-recognized irrationality in the budget process that treats investment and consumption as equivalent expenditures whose only uniqueness lies in their outlay rates rather than their functional effect on the economy. There are several factors that account for this state of affairs. First, the President's budget does not specifically identify investments in a manner that can be addressed in the congressional budget process.

Second, the present structure of the congressional budget process for allocating discretionary resources is strongly influenced by the cold war concern for maintaining a strong defense. Thus, Congress has acted to construct a budgetary firewall between defense and nondefense discretionary expenditures. The decisionmaking process then takes place in two separate vacuums. Funding to continue combat-ready reserve units is pitted against weapons modernization, funding to advance new cutting-edge technologies is pitted against new prisons, the space program is pitted against veterans, and so on.

The investment budget, on the other hand, is aimed at restructuring the budget process to directly distinguish between investments and consumption in the decisionmaking process. This will provide a more meaningful contemporary context to the decisionmaking process that will be needed in the coming decades. The firewall that previously existed between defense and nondefense will be transformed into a division between investments and noninvestments. Under this process, specific multiyear targets for investments will be set that can sustain and enhance productivity. The allocation process made under section 602 of the Budget Act will be oriented around investments and noninvestments rather than defense and nondefense.

We are undergoing a number of political, economic, and social changes in this Nation, yet we will be unable to fully debate these issues until we fix the budget problem and move beyond the current congressional stalemate. This investment budget seeks to break the stalemate by suggesting a new approach that allows sensible growth through investment while balancing the budget. This budget also begins to show a way of taking advantage of the changes occurring around us, by investing in a base of knowledge and physical infrastructure that provides us with a wider range of options.

Mr. Speaker, I am enclosing a brief summary of the resolution and a list of assumptions we have made in developing it. I hope

that my colleagues join me in supporting this approach when we consider the budget later this month.

SUMMARY OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
INTRODUCED BY MR. BROWN

The Investment Budget is aimed at maintaining strong Federal investment in areas such as research and development, capital infrastructure, and education and training within an overall balanced budget. The Investment Budget recognizes that in the post-Cold War era, the critical balance should be struck between investments and consumption rather than defense and non-defense. The legislation establishes a process which protects investments from excessive growth in consumption programs.

The following assumptions were used in developing the Investment Budget:

The bill assumes enactment of Title VII of H.R. 2530 introduced in the 104th Congress, adjusted as necessary for current enactment dates. This provides for certain reforms for the Medicaid program and was developed by the House Conservative Coalition.

The bill assumes enactment of Title VIII of H.R. 2530 introduced in the 104th Congress, adjusted as necessary for current enactment dates. This provides for certain reforms for the Medicare program and was developed by the House Conservative Coalition.

The bill assumes a uniform adjustment to the CPI of .5%.

The bill assumes enactment of the President's proposals contained in Table S-7 of the Budget entitled "Eliminate unwarranted benefits and adopt other revenue measures" and "Other provisions that affect receipts".

Key aspects of the Investment Budget are as follows:

**Balanced Budget.**—The Investment Budget complies with the F.Y. 1998 discretionary spending cap and eliminates the deficit by the year 2002 using CBO assumptions.

**Investments.**—The legislation identifies \$910 Billion in public investments over the 5 year period. This exceeds the President's request for these programs by over \$70 billion.

**Offsets.**—In addition to eliminating the Federal deficit, this proposal fully offsets all increases for investments in the bill. A summary of offsets and savings relative to the CBO 5 year baseline is as follows:

Limit Defense spending—\$116 B.

Medicaid Reform—\$25 B.

Medical Reform—\$121 B.

.5% CPI Adjustment—\$64 B.

Eliminate Unwarranted Benefits—\$76 B.

**Permanent Savings.**—The Investment Budget is fiscally responsible and includes no one-time budget balancing gimmickry. It does not utilize asset sales such as spectrum auctioning as a revenue enhancement to balance the budget. Instead, the Investment Budget proposes to deposit all proceeds from spectrum auctioning in a trust fund in order to meet future public investment needs.

**No Tax Cuts.**—The legislation assumes no tax cuts before the budget is balanced.

Public investments targeted by the legislation include the following:

All civil R&D programs including NIH, NSF, NIST, DOE, NASA, and Department of Agriculture have been provided an annual growth rate of 5% per year fully offset within a budget that balances by the year 2002. In sum, this bill contains \$409 billion over 5 years for all civil R&D, an increase of \$31 Billion over the President's request. These budgetary targets will allow R&D to keep pace with the overall growth in the economy.

Defense R&D has been increased by \$4.5 billion above the President's request over the 5 year period, primarily in the post 1999 time frame in order to support modernization needs.

Stable funding for all EPA environmental regulatory, research and enforcement programs including the Superfund program. In sum this bill contains over \$24 billion, an increase of \$2 billion over the President's request.

Stable funding for all rural development and economic development assistance programs. This bill contains \$6.4 billion over 5 years, an increase of \$500 million above the Administration's request.

A total of \$218 billion for ground, air and water transportation programs, an increase of \$37 billion over the President's request. This increase will optimize discretionary spending relative to the trust funds for these programs.

A total of \$196 billion for elementary, secondary, vocational education, and higher education programs. This reflects the President's F.Y. 1998 request.

\$34 billion for Social Service programs including the National Service Initiative, and Children and Family Services programs. This reflects the President's F.Y. 1998 request.

\$21 billion for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)—President's request.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD R.  
FARMER

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 8, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a truly dedicated public servant in Edward R. Farmer, of Paterson, NJ, as he completes his tenure of public service to the residents of Passaic and Essex Counties.

A highly respected and distinguished individual, Ed has faithfully served as an integral member of my congressional and general assembly staffs, and as the foundation of former Congressman Herb Klein's congressional staff. Through his efforts, Ed has loyally served the people of New Jersey for many years with true distinction.

His extensive record of community and civic involvement includes outstanding service as president of the Passaic County Young Democrats, an organization which, under his dedicated leadership and guidance, has infused the Democratic Party of Passaic County with a plethora of spirited and talented young people.

Within all spheres of life, Ed has set an example in community leadership and responsible citizenship toward which others might strive, and his professional and volunteer public service has been equaled only by his dedication to his family and friends.

The strength and success of the State of New Jersey as well as the United States of America, and the continuation of our American society, depend in large part on the dedication of highly talented and educated individuals like Ed Farmer who have dedicated themselves to the service of others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Ed's wife, Patti, his family and friends, and the State of New Jersey in honoring Ed Farmer for his outstanding and invaluable service to the communities of New Jersey as he seeks a new beginning with his wife, Patti, and their two cats, Dog and Gunther, in Lexington, KY. For his many years of dedi-

cated service, it is only appropriate that the House recognizes Edward R. Farmer today.

HONORING SAUL RUMAN

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 8, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to commend Saul Ruman, an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District. On Thursday, April 3, 1997, Saul was presented with the 1997 Lifetime Achievement Award by the Indiana Trial Lawyers Association. He received this award during a luncheon at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Indianapolis, IN.

Saul, a resident of Munster, founded the firm Ruman, Clements, Tobin S. Holub shortly after his graduation from the Indiana University School of Law in 1952. From the time of its inception, the firm has concentrated in the areas of personal injury and wrongful death litigation and, over the years, has successfully attracted clients from across the United States. During his distinguished career, Saul has been counsel in over 100 Federal and State appellate cases. He represented Senator Robert Kennedy during his candidacy for President of the United States, several justices on the Indiana Supreme Court, and has litigated numerous cases of significant importance and public interest during his years of trial and appellate practice.

Not only has Saul excelled in his professional life, but he has been a great asset to the Indiana legal community as well. Saul has impacted the judicial process in the State of Indiana through his appointments to the Indiana Supreme Court Character and Fitness Committee on the Board of Law Examiners, the Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission, and the Indiana Supreme Court Committee on Rules. In addition, Saul has secured membership in a variety of professional organizations, including the American Board of Trial Advocates, the International Academy of Trial Lawyers, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, the Indiana Trial Lawyers Association, and the Trial Lawyers Section of the Indiana State Bar Association. Saul has also devoted much of his time as a member of the board of visitors to the Indiana University School of Law.

Along with being bestowed the ninth annual Lifetime Achievement Award, Saul has earned recognition in the publication "Best Lawyers in America" in 1993 and 1997. Those listed in this publication are selected by their peers on the basis of professional performance and ability.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other esteemed colleague to join me in congratulating Saul on his receipt of the Indiana Trial Lawyers Associations' Lifetime Achievement Award. His wife, Beverlee, and their children, Loral, Melissa, and Elizabeth, can be proud of Saul's exceptional accomplishments. His endeavors within the legal profession are certainly admirable and his outstanding dedication and leadership are a model and inspiration to each and every one of us.

ON BRIAN BLANKENBURG'S  
ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 8, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Brian Blankenburg of North Olmstead, OH, who will be honored this month for his recent attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work, and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit badges, 12 of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving; first aid; citizenship in the community; citizenship in the Nation; citizenship in the world; personal management of time and money; family life; environmental science; and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the scouting law, which holds that he must be: trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only 2 percent of all boys entering scouting achieve this rank.

Brian's Eagle project was the repair, refurbishing, and repainting of ticket booths and parking lot lights at North Olmstead High School.

My fellow colleagues, let us join Boy Scouts of America Troop 53 in recognizing and praising Brian for his achievement.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION BAN  
ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 20, 1997*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the partial-birth abortion ban legislation which would outlaw gruesome abortion procedures. I sponsored this legislation because it would protect the sanctity of life and prevent the cruel and inhumane killing of unborn children. A living fetus is viable and we should respect its humanity.

We know all too well the arguments on both sides of this important issue. Some present legal or constitutional issues. Some cite the lack of money or adequate resources to support the child. Some women may cite social or psychological problems which hinder their ability to go to full term on their pregnancy. But no matter what the arguments or reasons cited, the partial-birth abortion procedure is brutal and senseless and should never be allowed.

As a nation, we have the fortitude to find humane ways to deal with whatever difficulties or burdens which cause women to resort to partial-birth abortions. But we should not, as a nation, sanction this procedure in any way, shape, or form.