

These are good jobs, which also serve as a catalyst for economic growth in Franklin County. That's good for everybody, not just the people who get jobs with Nissan.

The opening of this new plant is only the latest chapter in Nissan's long record of investment in Tennessee and in America. Nearly 40 years ago, Nissan sold its first vehicle in the United States. Almost 15 years ago, Nissan built its first truck in Tennessee. Since then, Nissan has grown tremendously, changing from a company that exclusively imported cars and trucks to a major U.S. automotive manufacturer with investment in the United States totalling over \$2 billion. Fifteen years ago, Nissan made no vehicles here and bought few parts from U.S. suppliers. Now, over 70 percent of the Nissan cars and trucks sold in America are made here, and Nissan buys over \$4 billion worth of parts and materials from U.S. suppliers each year.

Nissan's powertrain assembly plant is a good example of how international investment and trade can benefit people in places like Franklin County. We all hear about companies shutting down their American plants and moving operations overseas. Nissan, however, has turned this "conventional wisdom" on its head. The engines that will be made in Decherd have up till now been produced in Mexico and imported into the United States. Likewise, the transaxles that will be made at the Decherd facility have previously been assembled in Japan.

I applaud Nissan's confidence in America and extend our warmest welcome to Franklin County, TN.

#### THE BUDGET AGREEMENT

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 14, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### THE BUDGET AGREEMENT

President Clinton and congressional leaders recently reached an outline agreement on a plan to balance the budget in the year 2002. The agreement was reached principally because of the benefits of a roaring economy. Some tough decisions were made; many more were postponed. The agreed outline is a significant political achievement, but its economic impact remains to be seen.

Balancing the budget would be a major accomplishment. It would show that the federal government can get its fiscal house in order, and it would boost the economy. But I have been uneasy with the extravagant rhetoric accompanying the agreement. Several proponents have labeled it "historic", yet the plan makes fewer tough fiscal choices than the 1990 and 1993 budget agreements. I think there is a little less here than meets the eye.

The agreement is only a broad outline of budget policies. It calls for Medicare savings of \$115 billion and Medicaid savings of \$15 billion. Tax changes include \$135 billion in reduced taxes, which may include a child tax credit and modest capital gains and estate tax relief. The agreement also reportedly includes education tax credits.

Details Unknown: The outline of this agreement is vague and missing critical details. Al-

most nothing is in writing. Negotiators disagree on interpreting key details, and the entire agreement may be in jeopardy. Congress must divide the money for tax cuts among popular competing proposals. New education programs must be fleshed out, and politically unpopular spending cuts must be approved. Disagreement on any of these unknown details could derail the agreement.

Economic Projections: One thing is clear: this agreement will fail to balance the budget if we have a recession before 2002. The longest period without a recession in the United States was 8 years and 10 months, from 1961 to 1969. We are now 6 years and 2 months into the expansion that began in March 1991; five more years without a recession would be unprecedented.

Final agreement was reached only when last-minute favorable economic forecasts gave negotiators an additional \$225 billion to play with. This dramatic, overnight change demonstrates the power the economy has on the federal budget. With strong growth, deficits remain low. But if the economy falters, income falls and deficits soar, and it is difficult to rejuvenate economic activity. For this reason, budgets should be evaluated not just on bottom-line spending, but on the specific details with potential for long-term economic growth. The specifics in the following areas will be critical for the economy's future.

Tax Cuts: The proposed tax cuts include some measures, such as a child tax credit, that few economists believe will increase economic activity. They also do not reform payroll taxes, which hit low- and moderate-income families hardest and deter job creation.

Education: Investing in education can increase economic potential, but we must be careful to avoid tax credits or spending programs that will just drive up college tuition. The focus must be on training skilled workers for today's competitive, hi-tech markets.

Infrastructure: A successful budget will provide and maintain the roads, bridges, airports, water systems, and information networks necessary to keep the economy running smoothly. In southern Indiana, virtually all of the growth in the past few decades has coincided with improved infrastructure.

Long-term outlook: There is little in this agreement to avert the spending problems caused by our aging population. No serious Medicare policy changes are in this agreement, and negotiators did not consider proposals to improve the long-term health of Social Security. Also worrisome is the long-term impact of the proposed tax cuts. The proposed tax cuts will reduce revenue by \$85 billion in the first five years, but they double in cost over the next five years. The previous five budget plans (1978, 1981, 1983, 1986, and 1990) all projected long-term balance, but Congress backed down when confronted with later-year tough decisions.

Winners and Losers: I have concerns about the fairness and equity of this plan. It will further imbalance a society that already has a sharp divide between well-to-do and moderate-income Americans. The agreement apparently gives tax breaks to the well-to-do and the middle class. These cuts are attractive, but they are offset by spending reductions in programs for the poor. We continue our recent habit of putting most of the balanced budget burden on the backs of people with modest means. The cuts in food stamps, job training, and public assistance have been substantial.

Like most successful negotiations, each party claimed victory, but they also gave things away. The congressional majority will get tax cuts for investors and the middle class, but they had to accept many of the President's spending priorities. The President got some extra money for education, children's health, and environmental protection, but he had to accept some of congressional leaders' tax and spending cuts. For this budget to be enacted, both parties will have to vote for specific proposals they find distasteful.

If a balanced budget is achieved, many Americans will gain. Interest rates will fall, savings and investment will rise, the trade deficit will shrink, and the economy should grow a little faster for a longer period of time. But older persons will pay more for Medicare, and physicians and hospitals will be squeezed. Defense industries will see some reductions, and airline travelers will continue to pay a ticket tax. Lower income Americans, who receive housing, heating, and nutrition support, are likely to see those programs reduced.

Conclusion: This budget agreement is significant more for the political consensus it represents than any great policy shift. I will reserve judgment until I see more than a vague outline. The plan may or may not reach balance in 2002, but it was achieved in an atmosphere of civility that can be important for the future. I am hopeful this spirit will give all parties confidence to work together on greater challenges in the future. These challenges must include a serious effort to address the longer-term budget issues that have been pushed to the side.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF IRISH FAMILIES FACING DEPORTATION

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to bring attention to the cases of Mr. McErlean, Mr. Megahey, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Crossan, Mr. Caulfield, and Mr. Pearson—Irish men who live in fear of being deported. They are all here legally, some have been here for over 20 years. They are married to American women or legal citizens and have American children and grandchildren.

They are not criminals, nor wanted for any crime in Ireland, Britain, or America.

However, these men are being targeted by the INS because they were imprisoned in Britain as political prisoners.

If the INS proceeds with their deportation, American families will suffer either the specter of having their family torn apart or having to move back to the North of Ireland where the persecution will resume.

There is no good reason to pursue these deportations. I think our justice system is the fairest in the world, but I think if we allow these men to be pulled away from their productive lives in America, justice will not be served and may endanger the lives of these American families.

I stand by my friends in the Committee for Irish Affairs who are making only a small plea for basic human rights for people who are our neighbors.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID EATON  
REYNOLDS

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Eaton Reynolds, a young man from Eaton, CO, who had planned to celebrate this day, his last day of high school, with friends and classmates. However, for reasons known only to the Almighty, David was called home to the Lord on Monday, April 7, 1997.

The proud son of Allen and Lynda Reynolds, David was a very courageous young man who loved participating in life despite a long-term illness. He was a manager on the Eaton High School football team and a member of the Knowledge Bowl. He had a keen interest in current events, especially political issues, and ran his own newspaper, *The Eaton Gazette*. He also enjoyed traveling and doing things with his three brothers and cousins.

I came to know David when he volunteered on my congressional campaign last fall. He faithfully came to our headquarters and became an integral part of our volunteer effort, cheerfully performing important tasks such as telephoning people and asking for their vote. He carried out each assignment with much enthusiasm and determination, as if the outcome of the election was solely his responsibility.

As a devoted Christian, David was a member of the United Congregational Church of Eaton. He lived his faith every day exemplifying the principles of honesty, compassion, charity, and love.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to David. He is going to be missed by so many in the community, most especially his parents and brothers, and his many friends including myself, but we can say our lives were enriched because we knew David Eaton Reynolds, a young man who loved his family and living life to its fullest. Surely, at the gates of Heaven he is able to say, as the Apostle Paul did, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith."

MATT MORRISON

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 14, 1997*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to protest the deportation of Matt Morrison. Mr. Morrison is a highly respected member of the St. Louis community where he has lived as a model citizen for more than 11 years. He is married to a native St. Louisan and is the father of two young children. My office has received thou-

sands of pleas from Missourians who support Matt Morrison's request for political asylum.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's arbitrary interpretation of the law in the case of Mr. Morrison and other Irish nationals is an abominable injustice. There is absolutely no evidence to support that Mr. Morrison is now or has ever been a criminal or a terrorist. Mr. Morrison is a man of principle and conscience. As a college student he was involved in the struggle for freedom in Northern Ireland, he engaged in political protest activities and without benefit of a jury trial, he was jailed for his beliefs.

The Justice Department is wrong to deport Matt Morrison. The fabrications about Mr. Morrison jeopardize the integrity of our laws. There is no legitimacy to the actions our Government has taken against Matt Morrison. I implore Attorney General Reno and President Clinton to halt the persecution of Irish nationals in our country. Rather than serving the cause of justice, the deportation of Matt Morrison will only compound the inequities that inhibit peace and understanding.

CONCERNING THE DEATH OF  
CHAIM HERZOG

SPEECH OF

**HON. CORRINE BROWN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 13, 1997*

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution honoring one of Israel's greatest leaders—President Chaim Herzog.

I want to express my true sympathies to Chaim Herzog's family and the people of Israel for having recently lost one of their favorite sons.

Born in 1918, Chaim Herzog was son to Yitzhak HaLevi Herzog, the Chief Rabbi of Ireland. To protect his son from the hazards of the Irish revolution, the elder Herzog sent his son from Dublin's Irish-Jewish ghetto to Palestine for schooling. In his formative years, Judaism taught him to respect the law so greatly that Herzog went on to eventually receive his bachelor of law degree at the University of London and a degree of barrister at law from The Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn in London.

But Herzog's belief in one true Jewish homeland was never far from his heart. He returned to Jerusalem in 1935 and served in the Jewish Defense Forces, commonly known as the Haganah, during the Arab revolt that lasted from 1936 to 1938.

As Nazi Germany's evil empire began to overtake Europe, Herzog knew of his obligation to fight for and protect the Jewish Diaspora. A graduate of the Royal Military College,

Herzog fought in World War II for the British Army, rising up to be the head of intelligence in northern Germany.

As one of the first soldiers to liberate the concentration camp of Bergen Belsen, Herzog was left with an indelible impression of the horrors of the Holocaust. This experience underscored his belief that Jews needed their own homeland.

Soon after his return to Palestine, Herzog fought in 1948 as an officer in Latrun, one of the bloodiest battles in Israel's War of Independence. From Herzog's success as an officer and intelligence experience in World War II, he created Israel's superb military intelligence infrastructure. In fact, he served as the head of the Israeli Defense Force's Military Intelligence Branch from 1948 to 1950 and 1959 to 1962. In between his terms as intelligence head, Herzog served as defense attaché in Washington, DC., at the Israeli Embassy. He continued to further his military career until 1962, when Herzog retired from active duty as a Major General.

When one would have preferred a private life at this point in his life, Herzog was thrust back into the military arena as the leading military commentator on Israeli radio during the 1967 Six-Day War. After the war, Herzog was appointed as the first military governor of the West Bank.

At the age of 57, Herzog made the jump from military leader to diplomat. In 1975, Herzog was sent to New York to serve as the country's Ambassador to the United Nations. During the 3-year period he served as the Ambassador, Herzog is most known for speaking against the U.N. resolution that equates Zionism with racism.

Herzog continued his political career when, in 1981, he was elected to Israel's Parliament, the Knesset, on the Labor Party ticket. As a Member of the 10th Knesset, Herzog served on the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and the Legislation and Judiciary Committee. In 1983, he was chosen as the sixth President of the State of Israel. From there, Herzog went on to be the longest serving President in Israeli history until 1993.

Throughout his life, Herzog has reported his life's observations. Some of his national writings include "The Arab-Israeli Wars," "Israel's Finest Hour," and "The War of Atonement." In his final book, "Living History," Herzog writes:

When I disembark, I hope that everything my generation and I dreamed of and fought for will have come true \* \* \* I pray that the world will have taken even greater steps toward Democracy and the guarantee of human rights, and that dignity will have become the universally accepted value of mankind.

Because of Chaim Herzog, I believe his dreams have come true. President Herzog—a soldier, a diplomat, and a voice to the world. He has truly been a light unto the nations.