

with international challenges. Our armed forces are a uniquely expensive asset and for some tasks no other instrument will do. For many challenges, however, the military is not the most cost-effective choice. We can achieve greater efficiency today without diminishing our security by better discriminating between vital, desirable, and unnecessary military missions and capabilities.

There is a variety of specific options that would produce savings, some of which we describe below. The important point, however, is a firm commitment to seek savings through a reassessment of our defense strategy, our global posture, and our means of producing and managing military power.

Since the end of the Cold War, we have required our military to prepare for and conduct more types of missions in more places around the world. The Pentagon's task list now includes not only preventive war, regime change, and nation building, but also vague efforts to "shape the strategic environment" and stem the emergence of threats. It is time to prune some of these missions and restore an emphasis on defense and deterrence.

U.S. combat power dramatically exceeds that of any plausible combination of conventional adversaries. To cite just one example, Secretary Gates has observed that the U.S. Navy is today as capable as the next 13 navies combined, most of which are operated by our allies. We can safely save by trimming our current margin of superiority.

America's permanent peacetime military presence abroad is largely a legacy of the Cold War. It can be reduced without undermining the essential security of the United States or its allies.

The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have revealed the limits of military power. Avoiding these types of operation globally would allow us to roll back the recent increase in the size of our Army and Marine Corps.

The Pentagon's acquisition process has repeatedly failed, routinely delivering weapons and equipment late, over cost, and less capable than promised. Some of the most expensive systems correspond to threats that are least prominent today and unlikely to regain prominence soon. In these cases, savings can be safely realized by cancelling, delaying, or reducing procurement or by seeking less costly alternatives.

Recent efforts to reform Defense Department financial management and acquisition practices must be strengthened. And we must impose budget discipline to trim service redundancies and streamline command, support systems, and infrastructure.

Change along these lines is bound to be controversial. Budget reductions are never easy—no less for defense than in any area of government. However, fiscal realities call on us to strike a new balance between investing in military power and attending to the fundamentals of national strength on which our true power rests. We can achieve safe savings in defense if we are willing to rethink how we produce military power and how, why, and where we put it to use.

Sincerely,

Gordon Adams, American University; Robert Art, Brandeis University; Deborah Avant, University of California, Irvine; Andrew Bacevich, Boston University; Richard Betts, Columbia University; Linda Bilmes, Kennedy School, Harvard University; Steven Clemons, New America Foundation; Joshua Cohen, Stanford University and Boston Review; Carl Conetta, Project on Defense Alternatives; Owen R. Cote Jr., Security Studies Program, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Michael Desch, University of Notre Dame; Matthew Evangelista, Cornell University; Benjamin H. Friedman, Cato Institute; Lt. Gen. (USA, Ret.) Robert G. Gard, Jr., Center for

Arms Control and Non-Proliferation; David Gold, Graduate Program in International Affairs, The New School; William Hartung, Arms and Security Initiative, New America Foundation.

David Hendrickson, Colorado College; Michael Intriligator, UCLA and Milken Institute; Robert Jervis, Columbia University; Sean Kay, Ohio Wesleyan University; Elizabeth Kier, University of Washington; Charles Knight, Project on Defense Alternatives; Lawrence Korb, Center for American Progress; Peter Krogh, Georgetown University; Richard Ned Lebow, Dartmouth College; Walter LaFeber, Cornell University; Col. (USA, Ret.) Douglas Macgregor; Scott McConnell, The American Conservative; John Mearsheimer, University of Chicago; Steven Metz, national security analyst and writer; Steven Miller, Kennedy School, Harvard University and International Security; Janne Nolan, American Security Project.

Robert Paarlberg, Wellesley College and Harvard University; Paul Pillar, Georgetown University; Barry Posen, Security Studies Program, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Christopher Preble, Cato Institute; Daryl Press, Dartmouth College; Jeffrey Record, defense policy analyst and author; David Rieff, author; Thomas Schelling, University of Maryland; Jack Snyder, Columbia University; J. Ann Tickner, University of Southern California; Robert Tucker, Johns Hopkins University; Stephen Van Evera, Security Studies Program, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Stephen Walt, Harvard University; Kenneth Waltz, Columbia University; Cindy Williams, Security Studies Program, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Daniel Wirls, University of California, Santa Cruz.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO STUART APPELBAUM

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 7, 2011

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Stuart Appelbaum, an extraordinary man and my good friend, who has served with distinction as President of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, representing thousands of working men and women across our nation. Last month, Mr. Appelbaum was honored by the venerable Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) organization at its annual Roosevelt Day Dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel in midtown Manhattan.

Stuart Appelbaum became President of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union on May 1, 1998, and has been re-elected to the position twice since then. He previously served as International Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President, Executive Board Member, Assistant to the President and Coordinator of Special Projects for the union. Stu Appelbaum is also an International Vice President and member of the Executive Board of the 1.4 million-member United Food and Commercial Workers International Union. He is the President of the Jewish Labor Committee, and an officer of two global union federations: the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations and Union Network International. He is a Vice President of the Consortium for Worker Education.

Mr. Appelbaum has also served as a Vice President of the national AFL-CIO, a member

of the federation's Executive Council from 1998 until 2005, vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO and of the New York City Central Labor Council. An honors graduate of Brandeis University and Harvard Law School, he previously served as Chief House Counsel of the Democratic National Committee and as Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

A skilled and tireless political activist who has dedicated his life to progressive causes, Stu Appelbaum was elected a Delegate to the 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008 Democratic National Conventions and an Alternate Delegate to the 1992 Democratic National Convention. In 2008, he served as a member of the Electoral College as an Obama elector from New York.

By honoring Stuart Appelbaum last month, ADA is upholding its finest progressive traditions. Founded by Eleanor Roosevelt, John Kenneth Galbraith, Walter Reuther, Arthur Schlesinger, and Reinhold Niebuhr, the ADA seeks to promote and preserve Franklin D. Roosevelt's vision for a New Deal for the American people resulting in a more just society.

With the election of President Obama, the ADA's mission of promoting progressive American values has gained renewed momentum. Past presidents of the ADA include several of my distinguished colleagues in this House: BARNEY FRANK, CHARLES RANGEL, JOHN LEWIS, and JIM MCDERMOTT. Stuart Appelbaum is a proud heir to the ADA's long and honored tradition, and it is therefore entirely fitting that his lifetime of extraordinarily effective and passionate advocacy has been recognized by Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my distinguished colleagues join me in honoring Stuart Appelbaum, a great American and a great New Yorker whose life's work has improved the lives and working conditions of countless individuals.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 7, 2011

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on the legislative day of January 6, 2011 and missed rollcall vote 8. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. BILLY TAYLOR

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 7, 2011

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it brings me sadness and honor to pay final tribute to Dr. Billy Taylor. He died Tuesday, December 28, 2010, of heart failure in Riverside, New York. He was 89.

For eight decades, Dr. Taylor remained vigorously dedicated to nurturing jazz and creating new forums and opportunities for the artists who perform it. He encompassed that rare combination of creativity, intelligence, vision,

commitment and leadership, all qualities that made him one of our most cherished national treasures.

Dr. Billy Taylor began his career in New York City in 1942 in Harlem playing with Ben Webster's quartet at the Three Deuces alongside Webster, Big Sid Catlett and Charlie Drayton opposite the Art Tatum Trio. He immersed himself in the jazz scene over the next few years, playing with many jazz greats of the day, such as Slam Stewart, Eddie South, Stuff Smith, Coleman Hawkins, Jo Jones and Roy Eldridge.

1949 marked the beginning of his two-year stint as house pianist at Birdland, the legendary New York City jazz club. He played with everybody—Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis, Oscar Pettiford, Art Blakey, Milt Jackson, Zoot Sims, Roy Haynes, and Kenny Dorham. He often played opposite such bands as Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Stan Kenton and Lennie Tristano. Birdland provided Taylor one of his greatest learning experiences.

During the 1950s Dr. Taylor made some recordings with his own group for such labels as Prestige, Riverside, ABC Paramount, and Capital Records. He also recorded albums with Quincy Jones, Sy Oliver, Mundell Lowe, Neal Hefti, Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis", Sonny Stitt, Lucky Thompson, Coleman Hawkins and Dinah Washington. He started his own music publishing company, Duane Music, Inc.

Dr. Taylor worked regularly with his trio and hosted his own daily radio show on New York's WLIB during the 1960s. He made guest shots on various TV shows and recordings for Capital Records. Taylor started writing about jazz and giving lectures/clinics to music teachers interested in teaching jazz.

He was a strong advocate for the arts. Taylor concentrated many of his efforts on generating funding for the arts and humanities. He focused on radio and television in order to

gain better exposure for America's classical music. He helped to facilitate many local and national broadcasts featuring jazz artists in live performances.

Dr. Taylor was tapped by Charles Kuralt to become arts correspondent for the popular television program, "CBS Sunday Morning" in the early 1980s.

In the 90s, Dr. Taylor was named Artistic Advisor for Jazz to the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Since 1994, under the umbrella of Jazz at the Kennedy Center, he developed numerous concert series including the Art Tatum Pianorama, the Louis Armstrong Legacy series, the annual Mary Lou Williams Women in Jazz Festival, Beyond Category, Betty Carter's Jazz Ahead, and the Jazz Ambassadors Program.

"Dr. Taylor was a remarkable musician and humanitarian. He was a primary advisor for both the creation of the National Endowment for the Arts Jazz Masters program in 1982 and was invaluable as the agency sought to strengthen its support for the jazz field in 2004," said Wayne Brown, Director, Music & Opera Programs, NEA. Dr. Billy Taylor was named an NEA Jazz Master in 1988.

Throughout his career, Dr. Billy Taylor was one of those rare artists who was also a scholar of his art. He was a premiere pianist and an elegant stylist. Many acclaimed him as the most exciting pianist in the jazz world.

Dr. Billy Taylor will be remembered as one of the jazz world's historians, master musicians, an educator, storyteller, sage, and jazz virtuoso.

I extend my sincere condolences to his family for this tremendous loss and share their enormous pride in all that he accomplished.

## AMENDMENT TO BALANCE FEDERAL BUDGET

**HON. PAUL C. BROUN**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, January 7, 2011*

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I am honored to introduce H.J. Res. 11, an Amendment to the Constitution to balance the federal budget. This Amendment to the U.S. Constitution will require Congress and the President to balance the federal budget every fiscal year.

To prevent our national debt from increasing above the already unsustainable \$14 trillion current level, my Amendment simply does what 49 other States have required—keep spending levels equal to tax revenues. Unlike other similar Amendments that require a simple majority or 3/5 majority vote in both Chambers of Congress to allow an excess of federal outlays over receipts or to raise the debt ceiling, my Amendment requires a 2/3 majority vote. Also, it limits spending growth of the entire budget to no more than population growth plus inflation and only allows for waivers of these strict requirements during actual Declarations of War by Congress. Additionally, it forces the next fiscal year to account for any imbalance in the previous fiscal year's estimates by placing such amount in the spending column for the following fiscal year. Lastly, my Amendment will return all excess revenue at the end of the fiscal year to the American taxpayer.

It is past time that the federal government put in place responsible budgeting measures. In order to restore the public trust that Congress can indeed budget their tax dollars wisely, we must pass a balanced budget amendment.