

is a legitimate amendment, I think that is what we should do.

AMENDMENT NO. 178

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota raises some worthwhile points.

The formulation of monetary policy ought to be of interest to all of us, and he is right to raise questions.

I, too, have questions about the Fed's operation of monetary policy. I've been concerned for a long time that the Fed, despite its independence, was forced to meet more policy goals than it is capable of meeting.

In fact, Chairman Greenspan has told me in a public hearing that the Humphrey Hawkins Act forces the Fed to act in such a way that he believes is not in the long-term best interest of American jobs and the economy.

For this and other reasons, I plan to hold hearings in both the Joint Economic Committee and the Banking Committee to examine amendments to Humphrey Hawkins. The Senator from North Dakota will, I'm sure, be very interested in changing Humphrey Hawkins because such changes should keep interest rates much lower than we have been used to.

We ought to save this debate for a few more weeks and not delay passing the unfunded mandates bill. I can assure the Senator from North Dakota that the issue of monetary policy will be aired fully.

The Dorgan amendment should be tabled, and I encourage my colleagues to do so.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, State and local governments have been paying billions of dollars to comply with unfunded Federal mandates since the 1970's. As the Federal budget gets tighter it becomes more tempting to pass legislation telling State and local governments how they must spend more and more of their resources. According to the Congressional Budget Office roughly 10 to 20 bills that are reported out of committees every year contain unfunded Federal mandates of over \$200 million each. This seemingly endless stream of legislation imposing greater burdens on our cities and States is what prompted me to introduce legislation in the 102d Congress similar to what is being considered today.

The time is long overdue to focus attention not only on the benefits bestowed by legislation we pass, but also on the burdens imposed by the legislation. Some of this legislation, while noble and well-intended, has had the effect of thrusting Federal policymakers into the limelight as champions of a cause, while leaving the price tag for implementation with the State and local governments. Unfunded mandates place an unbearable strain on local budgets that are already burdened by local demand and, in effect, force backdoor tax increases to cover mandated costs.

State and local resources don't automatically rise whenever the Federal

Government requires new spending. As a result, State and local priorities get subordinated. For example, suppose the top priority for the city of Tallahassee is combating drugs and crime, or they need to replace wornout firefighting equipment. When the Federal Government mandates that Tallahassee spend x dollars on housing and asbestos removal, or face heavy fines for non-compliance, they effectively scuttle the city's top priority. The dollars used to build housing or remove asbestos are not available for addressing drugs and crime or fighting fires.

Some local governments have responded to the crush of mandates by raising revenue through imposing greater fee for building permits, water and sewer hookups, and subdivision approvals. Localities have also imposed development impact fees that total thousands of dollars. The National Association of Home Builders estimates that the impact fees in the State of Florida total \$5,000 per home.

In a State like Florida, the issue of unfunded Federal mandates is even more serious given the tendency by the Federal Government to ignore Florida's growth when determining the State's share of Federal funds.

This legislation will help us focus on a problem that has been growing for decades. In the future we will not pass legislation without knowing what it costs and who is going to pay for it. It is simply unfair to force State and local governments to choose between complying with Federal mandates and their more immediate local needs. I urge the swift passage of this important bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for morning business not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POLAND'S OUTREACH TO THE EAST

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, recently, I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Michal Strak, the chief of the Office of the Polish Council of Ministers. Mr. Strak brought to my attention Poland's activities with regard to Poles living in the former Soviet Union, and I would like to share some of that information with my colleagues today.

With the end of the cold war, Poland has been able to reestablish links with ethnic Poles throughout the former Soviet Union. The Polish community in the New Independent States is comprised of descendants of Poles who were exiled there during the 1930's. Poles suffered great losses during World War II, due in part to the mass deportation of Polish citizens. Many were pressed into forced labor and others died of hunger and disease. Those who survived became victims of the Soviet sys-

tem, isolated from their homeland. Until recently, their descendants have had few opportunities to learn the Polish language or culture.

Poland, which itself is undergoing major reform, maintains an active outreach program to the Polish community in the former Soviet Union—particularly Kazakhstan where more than 100,000 people of Polish origin reside. Many of these activities focus on language training, with Polish nongovernmental organizations providing Polish language teachers and textbooks, and the Polish Government offering scholarships for ethnic Poles to study in Poland. The Polish Government is also seeking to encourage and support business links between the Polish community in countries such as Kazakhstan and Poland.

These activities play an important role in helping the people of the New Independent States establish ties with the West. The Government of Poland is to be commended for its efforts to assist the Polish communities in their democratization and economic reform efforts.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD F. HAMRA

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to pay tribute to a good friend and a favorite son of my home State of Arkansas. I am referring to Gerald "Jerry" Hamra, a man known as much for his charity and his devotion to family as he is for his success in the competitive world of fast-food franchising.

Jerry Hamra grew up as the son of a clothing salesman in Steele, MO. He likes to joke about his upbringing and his Lebanese heritage by referring to himself as "the rag merchant's son." Today, as chairman of the board and CEO of Wendy's of Little Rock, Inc., Jerry owns 33 Wendy's hamburger franchises in Arkansas—not bad for a rag merchant's son.

I once asked Jerry what led him to get into the hamburger business. He told me "I didn't have any choice—I had just gone belly up in a swimming pool franchise business and I needed the work." That statement belies the savvy and business acumen that we in Arkansas have come to equate with Jerry Hamra.

Jerry first came into Little Rock in 1974 and opened his first Arkansas-based Wendy's in 1975. It was the beginning of a remarkable success story. He has been recognized time and again by Wendy's International for his commitment to excellence. In 1990, he received the business' highest honor when he became the first franchisee to be inducted into the Wendy's Hall of Fame.

Those of us who have known him for so long also know that the success of Jerry Hamra, the businessman, is directly linked to the life of Jerry Hamra, the human being. Jerry once told me that his priorities are "God,

family, and then business—and business is way down on the list.” His concern for people dictates his outlook on business. He is a big believer in hard work, and his pet peeves are a wrong order and an unclean facility. But on the opposite side, his favorite way of dealing with employees is to find a way to compliment them.

Jerry is also known for his love of children—other people’s as well as his own. Locally, he is what you might call the pied piper of hamburgers. He always carries coupons for free burgers in his back pocket and passes them out to children wherever he sees them. But he has also shown that generosity and compassion for children on a much larger scale. In 1987, Jerry donated and dedicated the therapeutic pool at Arkansas Children’s Hospital, the only one of its kind in Arkansas. In 1992 he was named Citizen of the Year by the Arkansas chapter of the March of Dimes.

Jerry Hamra is truly known in Arkansas as much for his benevolence and his many kindnesses to other people as he is for anything he has accomplished in the business world. He once told me he was so charitable because, as he put it, “Arkansas has given me so much, I can never fully pay it back.” Well, on behalf of all Arkansans, I want to tell Jerry how grateful we are that, 20 years ago, he chose Arkansas as his home. Jerry is currently battling cancer, and I want him to know that he and his fine family are very much in the thoughts of the Pryor family and of countless people across the State of Arkansas. I know my colleagues join me in wishing Jerry a speedy recovery and continued success.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA CAVALIERS SOCCER TEAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, approximately 1 year ago, on February 23, 1994, Senator WARNER remarked for this RECORD that the University of Virginia soccer team had reached an athletic pinnacle never before achieved: three successive NCAA national championships. I joined Senator WARNER and Senator ROBB in recognizing this team’s achievement with special ceremonies in the U.S. Capitol and with President Clinton and Vice President GORE at the White House.

I mention this as a prelude to the Cavaliers’ most recent achievement. On December 11, the Virginia Cavaliers soccer team defeated the Indiana Hoosiers by a score of 1-0 to claim an unprecedented fourth consecutive National College Athletic Association title.

The Washington Post reported that:

The Cavaliers (22-3-1) certainly had a lot to overcome. Top ranked Indiana University (23-3) was considered to have the best chance at knocking off fifth-ranked Virginia, which some felt wasn’t as strong as previous years. Midfielder Claudio Reyna, the nation’s top player the previous two seasons, had left a year early to play for the 1994 U.S. World

Cup team and then professionally in Germany.

Indiana, on the other hand, had eight seniors who were hungry for a title after falling short of expectations in previous years. Its midfield also was rated as the nation’s best [with two All Americans]. But none of that seemed to matter once the game started.

I was fortunate to attend the NCAA championship played at Davidson University in North Carolina. I can report without equivocation that the UVA Cavaliers showed grit, determination, and heart as they successfully defended their NCAA championship. Each team member displayed courage time and again in a season marked with obstacles and during a championship game described as “more like a rugby match than a soccer game.”

The significance of this team’s triumph was best summed up by head coach Bruce Arena, who commented that the team “accomplished something that may never be accomplished in Division I men’s athletics again. We knew that things were a little tough going in, but great teams rise to the occasion, and that’s what happened here.”

Coach Bruce Arena and his fine staff—assistant coach George Gelnovatch graduate assistant coach Bob Willen, trainer Sue Foreman, and managers Elizabeth Williams and Brigid O’Donnell—are to be commended for their dedication and hard work.

Special recognition and attention must, Mr. President, be focused on the team’s seniors. Each senior—a winner of four national titles—will long be remembered as the finest. A.J. Wood and Nate Friends as strikers were the best combination of speed, power, and finesse in the Nation. Clint Peay overcame injuries and a changed position to remain a star. Tain Nix played steady, stellar soccer all year.

The fine young men who make up the team are true role models for our youth, and they also deserve recognition and commendation. The names of all members of this great soccer team are to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where they will become a permanent part of our Nation’s history:

Tom Baker, defender, Plymouth, MI.
Ryan Borst, midfielder/defender, Ridgefield, CT.

Diallo Bryan, forward/midfielder, Silver Spring, MD.

Sean Feary, midfielder/defender, Fairfax Station, VA.

Mike Fisher, midfielder, Doylestown, PA.

David Fitzmaurice, midfielder, Arlington, VA.

Sam Franklin, midfielder, Arlington, VA.

Nate Friends, forward, Great Falls, VA.

Scott Hodge, goalkeeper, Oakton, VA.

Adam Jacoby, goalkeeper, Clifton, VA.

Stephen Johnson, forward/defender, Lexington, KY.

Matt Laughlin, midfielder, Fairfax Station, VA.

Matt Leonard, forward, Fairfax Station, VA.

Christian Nix, midfielder, Fairfax, VA.

Clint Peay, defender, Columbia, MD.

Mark Peters, goalkeeper, Winchester, VA.

Brandon Pollard, defender, Richmond, VA.

Key Reid, midfielder, Searchlight, NV.

Yuri Sagatov, goalkeeper, Fairfax, VA.

Andriy Shapowal, midfielder, Chagrin Falls, OH.

Damian Silvera, midfielder, Huntington, NY.

Joaquin Targhetta, midfielder, Reston, VA.

Billy Walsh, midfielder, Chatham Township, NY.

A.J. Wood, forward, Rockville, MD.

REGARDING PUBLIC TELEVISION FUNDING

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the statements made by Bell Atlantic and others concerning the so-called privatization of public broadcasting. In my view, the so-called privatization of public broadcasting could bring an end to the system of public broadcasting as we know it. While this may be the goal of certain legislators, this is not what the American people want. Three recent polls have concluded that the overwhelming majority of Americans support continued funding for public broadcasting.

I have always supported efforts to make public broadcasting more efficient and less costly. In the last Congress, I introduced a bill calling for a freeze in the authorized levels of funding for public broadcasting. Placing public broadcasting in the hands of private, corporate entities, however, would simply turn public broadcasting into more of the same advertising-driven, profit-motivated commercial broadcasting that we have today. Americans already receive too much violence and profanity on the commercial broadcast stations. What America needs is more educational programming, more children’s programming, more family-oriented programming. This is what public broadcasting provides.

There is no substitute for the programming provided by public broadcasting today. Cable television is received by only 60 percent of Americans, while public broadcasting reaches 98 percent of the American public. Almost twice as many children watch public television than watch similar programs on cable.

Congress spends only \$1 per American per year on public broadcasting. This is a small price to pay for the education of our Nation’s children and adults.