

crime—for example, S&L bailout, defrauding Federal Government on procurement, criminal penalties for willful violation of child labor laws by employers that result in serious bodily injury or death of minors in the workplace, eliminate deductibility of legal expenses when a company is accused of a crime—and on drug trafficking and abuse.

The third bill in the Progressive Promise is The Corporate Responsibility Act, which cuts corporate welfare in the form of special subsidies and tax loopholes of benefit to many of America's wealthiest corporations; to require companies to internalize pollution clean-up and other costs of production instead of continuing to foist them on the American taxpayer, and to reform basic labor laws to restore collective bargaining rights and balance in employer-employee relations.

The fourth bill in the Progressive Promise is Family Foundation Act, which will enable parents to get decent-paying, stable jobs in order to afford child care and health care for their families; to raise the minimum wage and index it for inflation; to strengthen child support collection; to abolish financial penalties for two-parent families; to protect the sanctity of the family and safeguard the health and well-being of all our children; and to ensure that all Americans are well fed.

The fifth bill in the Progressive Promise is The American Homemakers and Caregivers Act, which target IRA's and other savings incentives on middle- and low-income Americans; special provisions to extend generous IRA options to spouses who stay home to nurture children under 6 years of age, thus recognizing the importance of parental child-rearing; to allow penalty-free IRA withdrawals for home health care, education expenses, or to start a small business; and targeted deduction for child care expenses.

The sixth bill in the Progressive Promise is The National Economic Security Act, which cuts the Pentagon and CIA budgets and star wars spending in favor of shifting limited resources to meet domestic social needs and investments to strengthen the U.S. national economy.

The seventh bill in the Progressive Promise is The Cradle-To-Grave Health Care Act, which require a vote on sense-of-the-Congress resolution against cuts in Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid; to establish a state-based, single-payer health care plan that provides cost-effective, comprehensive and affordable health care for all Americans, including long-term care and prescription drug coverage; and to stress disease prevention and health promotion in our communities.

The eighth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Job Creation and Invest in America Act, which would create at least 1 million jobs in the United States in each of the next 2 years from \$127.2 billion in new investment to rebuild and upgrade America's physical infrastructure and clean up the environment; to pay for these investments by closing tax loopholes for offshore production while rewarding U.S. companies that invest, produce, and create jobs in the United States; to require the wealthiest U.S. corporations and citizens to pay their fair share of taxes; and to establish a national commission to find ways to encourage social investment of billions in pension funds to meet domestic needs in America.

The ninth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Taking Back our Congress Act, which curbs influence-peddling and special-interest lobbying through tougher lobbying restrictions and campaign finance reform; to prohibit ex-members of Congress and executive branch officials from lobbying on behalf of foreign governments and companies; to improve ballot access so more Americans can run for office; and to authorize some public financing of congressional elections to make it more affordable for more candidates to run regardless of personal wealth.

The tenth bill in the Progressive Promise is The Public Interest Legislature Act, which strengthens financial disclosure requirements and to prevent financial conflicts of interest in voting decisions by Members of Congress.

The eleventh bill in The Export American Products, Not American Jobs Act, which eliminates or limits special tax and trade incentives and taxpayer-backed programs that reward U.S.-based multinational corporations for producing offshore; no new fast-track and trade agreements without enforceable worker rights, environmental, agricultural, and safety health standards; to prohibit importing child and forced labor products; and to reduce U.S. trade deficit by eliminating unfair trade barriers to U.S. exports.

PROTECT AMERICAN TAXPAYERS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the stage is set for Congress to get its fiscal house in order. The American people demand it. The years of frivolous tax and spend policies are over. Our mandate is clear. Passing the balanced budget tax limitation amendment will restore fiscal sanity and accountability.

The voters elected us to defend their liberties and their wallets by making Government smaller. The tax limitation balanced budget amendment will keep the Federal spending beast under lock and key. It will force Congress to balance the budget the right way. It will force Congress to cut spending rather than balance the budget on the backs of the American taxpayer.

Our forefathers envisioned a Constitution that serves the needs of the people, not the needs of the Federal Government. America needs and wants a protaxpayer Constitution, not a protax Constitution. I urge my colleagues to support the tax limitation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RONALD POLLACK

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Ronald Pollack. Ron is retiring after a lifetime of personal and professional devotion to public education.

Ron began his career as a teacher and counselor in the Detroit public schools. He is retiring as the director of the Department of

Support and Auxiliary Services from the County of Macomb's Intermediate School District.

Ron's varied experience has allowed preschoolers, special education students, adult education students, and many others to profit from his expertise. In addition to his leadership role at the ISD, he has taught at some of Michigan's most reputable Universities, including Wayne State, Oakland, Saginaw Valley, the University of Detroit, and the University of Michigan. He has also acted as a consultant for adult education classes co-sponsored by the United Auto Workers and both Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Ron Pollack has devoted himself to this task through both professional and civil endeavors. His commitment to education is second to none. Meanwhile, he also finds time to work with many outside groups dedicated to improving individual lives. The Private Industry Council, the Metropolitan Detroit National Alliance of Business and numerous other organizations have all benefited from Dr. Pollack's commitment to excellence.

Education was not simply a job to Ron Pollack, it was an avocation. He richly deserves all the best in retirement. He has been a good friend for many years and I ask that my colleagues join me in offering heartfelt congratulations and a sincere thank you for a job well done.

RURAL COMMUNITY WASTEWATER TREATMENT AFFORDABILITY ACT OF 1994

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 26, 1995

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, along with original co-sponsors, the Rural Community Wastewater Treatment Affordability Act of 1995. HR 692. This legislation, which I first introduced in the 103rd Congress and was drafted with the assistance of the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Program, is designed to ensure that rural and disadvantaged communities have greater access to the Clean Water Act's state-revolving fund [SRF] program.

While the purpose of the SRF program is to assist localities in their efforts to modernize existing treatment works and construct new ones through a low-interest loan program, it has fallen far short of this goal in rural communities. One of the largest obstacles for rural systems is that they can rarely finance 100% loans, even at low interest rates, because they have limited revenue generating capabilities and cannot achieve economies of scale.

It has become clear to me and many of my colleagues who represent rural communities that the federal government must take a more active role in assisting these communities with their wastewater treatment infrastructure needs.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will make SRF loans more affordable to small systems by allowing negative interest loan financing, extending the loan repayment period from 20 to 40 years and requiring that 1-2% of each state's SRF