

the opportunity to vote on terminating this program. As a result, the chance to cut the deficit by another \$100 million was ruled out by this arbitrary rule.

There are many other areas where we could look to make cuts. For example, I am a strong defender of national defense, and especially readiness. However, the rule precluded amendments to cut unneeded and expensive weapons systems. We should also do more to consolidate programs and eliminate redundancies. For example, we should abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Finally, there are programs where I feel we are simply spending too much. For example, in foreign aid, we should cut back on some of the AID programs, eliminate redundant broadcast programs, and reexamine our foreign military and economic assistance programs. In agriculture, we should cut back on programs which provide excessive crop subsidies. And we can do more to cut spending in the legislative branch.

Last week, the House Budget Committee voted to extend and lower the discretionary spending caps for the next 5 fiscal years. Spending bills for fiscal years 1996 and beyond will have even greater levels of cuts than those made in the rescissions bill. Like many other members of the House, I am ready to support such cuts.

However, I hope that the process to consider such cuts will be more fair and more rational than the one we used last week. We must have unlimited opportunities to make further spending cuts, and to change spending priorities, within predetermined spending limits. This can only be done through open rules on appropriations bills.

Therefore, within the next few weeks, I will be introducing a House resolution calling for open rules for all spending bills brought to the House floor in the 104th Congress. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution, and in voting against any restrictive rules in the consideration of future spending bills.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to proudly introduce the National Right to Work Act.

This act reduces Federal power over the American workplace by removing those provisions of Federal law authorizing the collection of forced union dues as a part of a collective bargaining contract.

Since the Wagner Act of 1935 made forced union dues a keystone of Federal labor law, millions of American workers have been forced to pay for union representation that they neither choose nor desire.

The primary beneficiaries of right to work are America's workers—even those who voluntarily choose to pay union dues, because when union officials are deprived of the forced dues power granted them under current Federal law they'll be more responsive to the workers' needs and concerns.

Mr. Speaker, this act is proworker, proeconomic growth, and profreedom.

The 21 States with right to work laws, including my own State of Virginia, have a nearly three-to-one advantage over non-right to work States in terms of job creation.

And, according to U.S. News & World Report, 7 of the strongest 10 State economies in the Nation have right to work laws.

Workers who have the freedom to choose whether or not to join a union have a higher standard of living than their counterparts in non-right to work States. According to Dr. James Bennett, an economist with the highly respected Economics Department at George Mason University, on average, urban families in right to work States have approximately \$2,852 more annual purchasing power than urban families in non-right to work States when the lower taxes, housing and food costs of right to work States are taken into consideration.

The National Right to Work Act would make the economic benefits of voluntary unionism a reality for all Americans.

But this bill is about more than economics, it's about freedom.

Compelling a man or woman to pay fees to a union in order to work violates the very principle of individual liberty upon which this Nation was founded.

Oftentimes forced dues are used to support causes the worker does not wish to support with his or her hard-earned wage.

Thomas Jefferson said it best:

... to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves is sinful and tyrannical.

By passing the National Right to Work Act, this Congress will take a major step towards restoring the freedom of America's workers to choose the form of workplace representation that best suits their needs.

In a free society, the decision of whether or not to join or support a union should be made by a worker, not a union official, not an employer, and certainly not the U.S. Congress.

The National Right to Work Act reduces Federal power over America's labor markets, promotes economic growth and a higher standard of living, and enhances freedom.

No wonder, according to a poll by the respected Marketing Research Institute, 77 percent of Americans support right to work, and over 50 percent of union households believe workers should have the right to choose whether or not to join or pay dues to a labor union.

No other piece of legislation before this Congress will benefit this Nation as much as the National Right to Work Act.

I urge my colleagues to quickly pass the National Right to Work Act and free millions of American from forced dues tyranny.

PROF. HERBERT BISHOP KELLER,
70TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on June 19 of this year, Dr. Herbert Bishop Keller will be 70 years old. Dr. Keller is professor of applied mathematics at the California Institute of Technology. His fundamental contributions to the

field of numerical analysis have played a crucial role in the advancement of science and engineering in this century.

For example, Dr. Keller developed many of the methods which scientists and engineers have used for years to solve complex problems with computers. These include the box scheme for solving boundary layer problems in the aircraft industry; the method of multiple shooting, to solve ordinary differential equations; and the path-following methods, for solving bifurcation problems in all fields of science.

He is the coauthor, with Eugene Isaacson, of the text "Analysis of Numerical Methods," which is a classic in the field and has been studied by generations of students. He is also the author of two monographs on the solution of two-point boundary-value problems, and of hundreds of research articles.

Dr. Keller was born in Paterson, NJ. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II as a lieutenant junior grade. He obtained a bachelor's degree in electronics from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1945. He received an M.S. in mathematics from New York University in 1948 and his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1954. Concurrently, he was in charge of the math department at Sarah Lawrence College.

In 1961 after a rapid ascent through the ranks, Dr. Keller became professor of applied mathematics at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University. During this time, he also served as associate director of the Atomic Energy Commission Computing and Applied Mathematics Center, which was located at New York University.

In 1967, Dr. Keller joined the finest institution of higher learning in the world when he became a professor of applied mathematics at the California Institute of Technology, a position he holds to this day. Currently, he is director of the Caltech branch of the Center for Research on Parallel Computing, an endeavor sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Professor Keller was extraordinarily active as a member of many scientific societies. In 1975-76, he served as president of the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, the world's leading society of applied mathematicians. He also served on 6 national committees and held editorial positions on 12 leading scientific journals.

The scientific community has expressed its admiration for Professor Keller by bestowing upon him some of its most prestigious awards. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for Arts and Sciences, and he was a Guggenheim fellow. Recently, he was the distinguished visiting fellow at Christ's College, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom. The Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics awarded him the von Karman prize in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, the scientific legacy of Professor Keller is ensured through his own work, through the work of the 28 students who earned their Ph.D. degrees under his supervision, as well as through the hundreds of graduate and undergraduate students whom he has taught throughout the years.

Today, I would like my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me and the scientific community in expressing our thanks and gratitude to Professor Keller for his

leadership, his example, and his many contributions, and to wish him a very happy birthday.

REVIEWING THE TRAVEL BAN ON
LEBANON

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of State decided on February 28 to renew the ban on the use of U.S. passports to travel to Lebanon. This decision followed United States-Lebanese security discussions in Washington earlier last month. While the State Department acknowledges that the security situation in Lebanon has improved in the past few years, it maintains that there continue to be significant threats to the security of American citizens in that country.

I have recently spoken to several prominent Lebanese Americans who have visited Lebanon. They are very persuasive in arguing that the current travel ban impedes their legal ability to visit their families. I also believe that American businesses are losing the opportunity to compete for contracts to rebuild Lebanon. I have urged the Secretary of State to review the travel ban and to consider options for revising it in light of the changing conditions inside Lebanon.

Given the importance of this matter for the Lebanese-American community, I request that my exchange of letters with the Department of State be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, February 16, 1995.

Hon. WARREN H. CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It is my understanding that the Department of State is currently reviewing the travel ban on Lebanon because the current six-month extension of the ban expires later this month.

I urge the Department to review the present total ban carefully and consider options to revise the ban and take steps in the direction of a combination of partial ban and partial travel advisory.

I am persuaded that Lebanon has taken a series of steps to improve security in the country. I also believe that further steps are needed. In this situation, however, I believe it is in our national interest and in the interest of encouraging further steps by Lebanon to take steps ourselves to match action by Lebanon.

The report by several prominent Lebanese Americans on their trip to the country as well as the recent visit here by a Lebanese Security delegation suggest changes are warranted. American businesses are currently locked out of many reconstruction efforts in the country and Lebanese Americans are legally unable to travel to Lebanon for family reunification purposes.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and I am available if you want to discuss this matter further.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC 20520.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I am responding to your letter of February 16 to Secretary Christopher regarding the restrictions on travel to Lebanon by U.S. citizens.

On February 28, Secretary Christopher exercised his authority to extend the restriction on the use of U.S. passports for travel to, in, or through Lebanon. A careful and thorough review of the security situation in Lebanon led the Secretary to conclude that there remained significant threats there to the safety of American citizens.

In meetings here in Washington February 6-7, the Governments of the U.S. and Lebanon engaged in frank and useful discussions of the security situation in Lebanon and our continuing concern for the safety of Americans in Lebanon. We were pleased with the level of expertise the Government of Lebanon brought to these discussions and its avowed commitment to serious and effective action. We expect this dialogue to be an ongoing process leading to significant improvement in the security situation in Lebanon and a reduction in the dangers to American citizens.

We have acknowledged that there has been some improvement in Lebanon's security situation over the past few years. We commend the Lebanese Government for its efforts to diminish terrorist threats and to establish the role of law throughout the country. More needs to be done to address these problems, however, and we look forward to working with the Government of Lebanon on taking the necessary steps to do so.

We will continue to review the passport restriction and other administration measures affecting travel to Lebanon. Our review will be based on a careful evaluation of our own information and the steps the Lebanese government takes to address these issues.

The Department will carefully consider options short of lifting the passport restrictions. In considering these steps, however, the Department will have as its first consideration the safety and security of U.S. citizens.

The Secretary appreciates both your interest and your offer to continue a dialogue with the Department on this issue. The goal remains the removal of these restrictions when security conditions permit us to do so and the return to a mutually beneficial and improved bilateral relationship.

I trust that this information has been responsive to your inquiry. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you believe we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
*Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.*

RISK ASSESSMENT AND COST-
BENEFIT ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 27, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1022) to provide regulatory reform and to focus national economic resources on the greatest risks to human health, safety, and the environment through scientifically objective and unbiased risk assessments and through the consider-

ation of costs and benefits in major rules, and for other purposes:

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1022, the Risk Assessment and Cost Benefit Act.

H.R. 1022 is not a regulatory reform bill as the new Republican leadership claims. It is an attempt by supporters of the Contract On America to destroy environmental protections which the American people fought for long and hard. Landmark environmental legislation such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the endangered Species Act will be superseded by H.R. 1022, leaving our air, water, and wildlife unprotected.

Under H.R. 1022, 12 Federal agencies including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Energy Department, and the Interior Department will be required to follow a single set of new, government-wide principles for risk assessment activities in order to carry out their regulatory responsibilities. This one-size-fits-all approach to risk assessments will prevent Federal officials from developing sound public policy. Instead, H.R. 1022 will lead to long delays of important environmental protection programs, and more red tape.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will impact not only our nation's environment, but our nation's taxpayers as well. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that risk assessment proposals similar to H.R. 1022 would cost affected federal agencies \$250 million annually. H.R. 1022 does not contain provisions to offset the bill's potential costs. Therefore, it will result in increasing the deficit or cutting desperately needed funds for education and other social programs.

Mr. Chairman, it seems that lawyers are the only ones who benefit from H.R. 1022. The bill opens up numerous new pathways for litigation, and it gives lawyers interested in holding up valuable environmental regulations a powerful new tool to prolong agency actions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose the Republican leadership's efforts to hamper the government's ability to protect the environment. Vote no on H.R. 1022. Thank you.

ED ROBERTS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to sadly note the passing of one of the great people of our time, Ed Roberts, the former secretary of rehabilitation of the State of California, the cofounder of the Center for Independent Living, and the founder of the World Disability Institute.

I knew, admired, and worked closely with Ed Roberts throughout my entire adult life, in Sacramento, and as a Member of the House of Representatives. Ed was as dedicated, insightful, determined, and skilled as any person I have ever met in public life, and his singular contributions to the disabled community throughout America is, simply stated, unparalleled.

Ed deeply understood the need for the law, and for government, to defend the rights of those who had neither power nor influence. And he forced dramatic changes that broke