

And the more money a candidate has the more he can spend on television and thus increase his chances of winning. The temptation to play along with special interest groups is great, even though it will tend to increase national deficits.

The other huge obstacle to reducing federal deficits is the apparently high percentage of the public that is not well-informed about federal financial problems and/or are easily influenced by political propaganda. That includes people who pay little attention to what elected officials do from day to day until near election dates and then do their duty by listening to an occasional campaign speech and short (but expensive) political commercials.

They do not realize that the records of politicians are a far more reliable indication of what a politician will do in the future than are sounding promises. And people who fail to vote because "all politicians are dishonest" or "my vote won't make any difference" make it easier for the candidate with the most to spend to get elected.

Of course the special interest groups which spend large sums on campaign contributions (in effect a form of bribery) and seek costly special privileges from the government, are a very important cause of our inability to eliminate deficits. As long as they can prevent passage of comprehensive campaign finance reforms such as those narrowly defeated by the Republicans and some moderate Democrats a year or two ago, expect little change.

Other causes of budget deficits are the failure of our educational system and the mass media to educate the public better concerning basic political functioning.

Can politicians who get elected to high office really be blamed for our dangerously high and still growing national debt of nearly five trillion dollars? After all, every one of them was elected by more votes than those who were defeated.

My answer is yes. Either most or many of them at times put their personal interests, the interests of their party and/or the interests of their key supporters ahead of the long-run best interests of the United States.

Let me illustrate with the issue of the extremely narrow defeat of the proposed balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Leading Democrats charge that Congress can balance the budget any time there is the will to do it. They claim that whenever the Republicans present a concrete plan showing the cuts they propose to achieve a balanced budget, then the Democrats will negotiate with them to achieve a balanced budget.

The Democrats know that the Republicans will not, probably cannot, do this. The president is still smarting over the way Republicans and Mountain State Democrats defeated his proposal to charge reasonable prices for logging, mining and grazing rights on federal forest land.

Many liberal Democrats feared that if the amendment were adopted, Republicans might succeed in raiding Social Security funds so extensively that the system would be bankrupted when the baby boom generation retired. There are very good arguments against both of these extreme positions.

A reasonable compromise would be an excellent solution but was not seriously considered by either side. Apparently many Republicans and Democrats alike feared that the amendment could force them to make very difficult decisions which might jeopardize retaining their positions in Congress.

Right-wing Republicans favor policies which could easily result in a bigger gap between the rich and the poor and even larger deficits as happened between 1981 and 1994. Many liberal Democrats point out the seri-

ous potential risks of passage of the proposed amendment to balance federal budgets. But these are only potential.

Failure to balance federal budgets without such an amendment appear almost certain and dreadful consequences of failure to pay as we go are virtually certain. Few people seem to realize how many shattering consequences are almost inevitable.

Melvin Brooks is a retired Southern Illinois University at Carbondale professor.●

#### HONORING MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL COACH JUD HEATHCOTE ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a great man and a great head coach: Jud Heathcote of the Michigan State Spartans. After this season ends, players and fans of college basketball at Michigan State will have to learn to live without the institution that is Jud Heathcote. He will be sorely missed.

Jud Heathcote's 340 wins in 19 seasons at MSU make him State's all-time winningest coach. Jud passed the previous mark of 232 in February 1990. His teams hold the first through seventh-highest victory totals on MSU's all-time single-season list. To top it off, Coach Heathcote's Spartans won the NCAA championship in 1979 and won the Big Ten in 1978, 1979, and 1990.

As he retires, Jud, his wife Beverly, and their children Jerry, Carla, and Barbara can look back on a long-running, successful career. Jud capped off a very successful tenure as Head Coach at the University of Montana by serving as assistant coach of the U.S. Pan American team in 1975—a team which brought back the Gold Medal. Beginning at MSU in 1976, Coach Heathcote became Big Ten Coach of the Year by the 1977-78 season. He repeated this performance in 1985-85 and went on to become the National Association of Basketball Coaches [NABC] Coach of the Year in 1989-90 and College Sports Magazines's Coach of the Year in 1994-95.

Noted for his special expertise in coaching defense, Jud also produced at MSU a team that this year led the Big Ten in field goal percentage, and was ranked seventh nationally. His dedication to the game, his concern with the well-being of the players and the integrity of the MSU program and his personal warmth and decency all make him a coach for all seasons.

We will miss Coach Heathcote, but are grateful for his many contributions to basketball, MSU and Michigan, and wish him all the best in his retirement.●

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. MAURICE VANDERPOL

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, on April 22, 1995, many special guests from the Netherlands and this Nation will gather at the Wang Center in Boston to celebrate the permanent endowment of Young at Arts, the Wang Center's edu-

cational outreach program, with special recognition to Dr. Maurice Vanderpol for his enthusiasm and outstanding leadership in this effort.

In 1989 Dr. Vanderpol established the Walter Suskind Memorial Fund in memory of Water Suskind, whose courage saved the lives of hundreds of children from Nazi concentration camps during the Second World War. The fund was established as a permanent endowment for Young at Arts. This program teaches a curriculum in the arts to young children around Boston—possibly some of whom are the grandchildren of those Walter Suskind saved 60 years ago.

Due to Dr. Vanderpol's tireless effort over the past 6 years, the campaign to raise \$1 million for the endowment was successful. This success, along with Dr. Vanderpol's exemplary leadership and extraordinary support in keeping alive the memories and the dreams of a people brutalized by the horrors of war, is why I wish to recognize Dr. Maurice Vanderpol on this day.●

#### FAREWELL TO BISHOP LOUIS HENRY FORD

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, Bishop Louis Henry Ford died last Friday, after many years of service to his church, and to the people of Chicago.

Bishop Ford was the presiding International Bishop of the Church of God in Christ, and the spiritual leader to over eight million people, as well as the founder and pastor of the St. Paul Church of God in Christ in Chicago.

Louis Henry Ford arrived in Chicago in 1933, after graduating from Saints College in Mississippi, and was soon ordained an Elder in the Church of God in Christ. Three years later he founded St. Pauls and embarked on his long career of saving souls and strengthening the community around him through religion. It is through his efforts that the membership of Church of God in Christ has risen to 8.7 million parishioners in 52 different countries, and is now the largest Pentecostal Church in the United States.

Indeed, Bishop Ford's involvement in the community was much more than just religious. He served many years on the Cook County Board of Corrections and often was called upon to consult with the city government, especially on Chicago schools and race relations issues. He was respected as a leader in the civil rights movement, and he continued that tradition as he rose to leadership in the Church of God in Christ. Throughout the years Bishop Ford has been given numerous honors and awards, including the declaration of October 25th, 1990, as Louis Henry Ford Day in Chicago. Indeed, his work was recognized by President Clinton in 1993, when he addressed the 86th Annual Holy Convocation.

Bishop Louis Henry Ford was a well-loved and important member of our community. he spent his life helping