

the years crack was introduced. In fact, violent crime went up 37 percent in 1990 and aggravated assaults increased 43 percent. Because of crack cocaine, more teens in this country now die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.

The Congress, in the 1980's, reacted properly to the crack epidemic gripping vulnerable inner-city communities. We saw the destruction wrought on entire communities by this cheap and highly addictive form of cocaine. This time President Clinton did the right thing and decided that crack offenses ought to be punished more severely than powder offenses because of the increased violence and crime associated with crack.

TRIBUTE TO SENECA COUNTY 4-H CAMP

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of volunteers who unselfishly contributed their talents to the Seneca County, Ohio 4-H Camp this past August.

The time and effort required to run a successful 4-H camp is immense. The staff and senior counselors worked long hours and made great sacrifices for the benefit of the community. In particular I would like to recognize senior counselors Joann Piper, Kim Reinhart, Holly Wright, Melissa Lambert, Mike Rainey, and Jeremy Harrison and staff members Ann Golden, Cathy Margraf, Brad Boes and Christa Gittinger. Together they created an exceptional educational opportunity for Seneca County.

I have often spoken to my colleagues here in the House of Representatives about the strength of character that can be found in the cities of northwest Ohio. A strong 4-H club is a source of deserved pride for those who participate and is an invaluable part of the community.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring these individuals for their efforts and commending them on the wonderful example they have set for others.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM GUARINELLO

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, tonight, Wednesday, November 1, 1995, a special event will take place in New York City. Mr. Guarinello, a Brooklyn resident, is celebrating his 25 years of service with HeartShare.

Mr. Guarinello is responsible for current HeartShare services and new program development. He works with city, State, and Federal officer, voluntary agencies, and community organizations in making services available and accessible to people in need of help. Under his leadership HeartShare has been accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Services for Families and Children, Inc. This highly respected rank is held by less than 10

agencies in New York City, and only about 650 organizations in the United States and Canada.

In addition to his executive role with HeartShare, Mr. Guarinello is chairman of Brooklyn's Community Board 11. He volunteers his leadership experience to many organizations, including the Interagency Council of Developmental Disabilities Agencies; Brooklyn Boro Wide Council; New York State Council of Voluntary Family and Child Care Agencies; National Conference of Catholic Charities; and National Council of Family Relations.

He is a frequent speaker on urban family issues before civic and business groups, and colleges and universities. He has often been interviewed by the media on children and family developments, including a feature by Crain's New York Business.

Mr. Guarinello is a graduate of The Institute for Not-for-Profit Management, Graduate School of Business at Columbia University, and was awarded a Certificate of Completion in Financial Management from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He received an A.A. in Psychology from St. Francis College, and an M.S. degree in Counseling Psychology from Southeastern University.

Mr. Guarinello has made great contributions to his community and our country. His civic-minded approach has added to a better quality of life in our neighborhoods. Together, with the Board of Directors, staff, clients, friends, and family, I congratulate Mr. Guarinello for his 25 years of service and dedication to the Brooklyn community.

TRIBUTE TO CARMEN A. PACHECO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce to my colleagues, Carmen A. Pacheco, a native of Brooklyn. She is the founding member of Pacheco & Lugo, Attorneys at Law, the first Hispanic women-owned law firm in New York.

Ms. Pacheco has an impressive academic portfolio. She received her law degree from St. John's University School of Law, and her bachelor's degree from City University of New York.

Her varied professional career includes work as an attorney on Wall Street. Ms. Pacheco has amassed considerable expertise by providing corporate services to multimillion and billion dollar companies such as Transamerica, and the United States Trust Company of New York to name a few. Carmen is a multitasking professional who takes immense pride in her work.

Ms. Pacheco has been lauded for her professional and community work. She is active in the New York State Bar Executive Committee Association on Federal and Commercial Litigation. She is also a member of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, and the Hispanic National Bar Association. It is my distinct honor to recognize Ms. Pacheco for her sterling contributions.

INCOME INEQUALITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 1, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INCOME INEQUALITY IN AMERICA

Over the past several years it has become clear that we have an economy in which income inequality has been worsening—the rich in America have been getting richer—the poor have been getting poorer. The figures are worrisome, but what is even more worrisome is that the current budget proposals moving through Congress would aggravate this trend.

GROWING INEQUALITY

Certainly there is nothing wrong with some people making more than others based upon different levels of work and skill. But in recent years the U.S. has become one of the most, if not the most, economically stratified of all the industrialized nations. The gap between the rich and the poor in the U.S. is well above that in Canada and Britain and twice as bad as in Germany.

After years of little change, income inequality since the 1970s has gotten progressively worse. Those in the bottom fifth have seen no improvement at all; indeed their real family income is slightly lower than it was 25 years ago. A recent study found that a larger proportion of children in the U.S. are poor than in the other industrialized nations. Meanwhile, people at the top have done very well. More than three-quarters of the additional income generated during the 1980s went to the top 20% of families. The top fifth now receives half of total household income, a record high. Twenty years ago, for example, a corporate CEO's income was 35 times greater than his average worker's income; today it is 150 times greater.

Many factors may have been involved in this trend of growing income inequality—technology in the workplace, lagging productivity, changing labor markets, international trade, the 1980s tax cuts for well-to-do Americans, and the rise in the stock market—and we can debate which of these factors are the most important. But what is beyond debate is whether this basic shift has occurred.

GINGRICH BUDGET PROPOSALS

Yet against this backdrop the budget plan put forward by House Speaker Newt Gingrich would make this trend worse—giving more to the rich and taking away more from moderate-income Americans.

The majority of the Gingrich tax cuts would go to families making over \$100,000 a year. His tax plan, for example, makes deep cuts in capital gains taxes for the well-to-do. At the same time, 50% of his spending cuts for individuals would come from programs for the bottom fifth. Deep cuts are made in health and nursing home care for the elderly; student loans and veterans benefits are scaled back; and reductions in the Earned Income Tax Credit mean a tax increase that hurts low-income workers.

Particularly worrisome is that Speaker Gingrich wants to cut deeply not just health but also education and training programs—the very programs that mean greater opportunity and help those on the lower rungs of society get a leg up and improve their future job and income prospects. Most economists would agree that what we should be doing now is increasing programs for youth job

training, student loans, school-to-work transition, vocational and adult education, and the like—but these are targeted for deep cuts by Speaker Gingrich.

LOOKING AT OVERALL IMPACT

Certainly some aspects of the Speaker's budget package are reasonable. Reducing the deficit and bringing the budget into balance is clearly a good idea, and several of the specific items in his overall package make sense, such as selling off unneeded government assets and trimming congressional pensions.

I also don't want to suggest that we should be anti-rich or that we should protect every program for the poor. Various federal programs, no matter how well intentioned, have not worked, and we need to recognize that they need to be dropped or overhauled.

Taken one by one, some of the Gingrich proposals do make sense and can be supported. But we need to look at the overall impact of his budget and tax policies taken as an entirety. The clear impact is to give more to those who already have a lot and to take away from struggling Americans. That simply doesn't make sense. It calls into question the basic fairness of government policy and aggravates one of the most worrisome trends in recent decades—the growing income inequality between rich and poor.

CONCERNS ABOUT INCOME INEQUALITY

This trend of worsening income inequality is a concern for several reasons.

First, it is divisive. When the gap between rich and poor grows too wide and increasing numbers of people feel that America is no longer a land of opportunity for them, the social fabric of the country is at risk. Those at the bottom may begin to feel they have less of a stake in our society's continuance. Some have called the growing income inequality the greatest threat to America's well-being. Second, it hinders economic growth. As those less well-off get poorer and fall farther behind, that reduces their access to education and training and their opportunities for improvement. And that in the end means that the nation as a whole is worse off because growth of the U.S. economy is held back by a less qualified workforce. I frequently hear from Hoosier businesses that inadequately trained and educated workers are a major impediment to growth and increased profits. Third, abandoning those less well-off just isn't what America should be about. One of the things that impressed me most about the Pope's recent visit to the U.S. was his challenge to Americans to be more concerned about the poor. He wanted to know if America is becoming less sensitive and less caring toward the poor, the weak, and the needy—in short, less fair.

CONCLUSION

President Clinton has vowed to veto the Gingrich proposals in their current form, so there is some hope that they can be moderated and the burdens and benefits shared more fairly. Our government should help upper-income people do better but it should also help lower- and moderate-income people do better too. Our nation's strength does not lie just in the top 1% or 5% or 10% of Americans but in the top 100% of Americans. Every American should have an equal chance at the starting line. We need to ensure the traditional American promise that hard work will be rewarded, opportunity will be promoted for all, and mobility to move up the ladder will be sustained. That is what is right for America and its future.

THE UNITED NATIONS: 50 YEARS OF MISMANAGEMENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the United Nations has been spending money more carelessly than even the spend thrift Democratic Congresses of the past 40 years. The United Nation's own inspector general has found \$16 million in waste and fraud in this not-so-venerable organization.

In addition to the waste and fraud, the United Nations heaps lavish salaries and perks on its employees. The average computer analyst at the United Nations, for example, makes \$111,500 per year, has 30 days paid vacation, receives a generous housing subsidy, and an education grant of \$12,765 per child tax-free. In addition they receive the most unbelievable pension I have ever heard of: Employees contribute 7.9 percent of their salary, while the United Nations kicks in another 15.8 percent. The pension plan can give entry-level staffers who work for 30 years nearly \$2 million.

For some perspective, Mr. Speaker, the average computer analyst in the New York area makes a whopping \$54,664 less than his U.N. counterpart, with 12 days less vacation, and of course, no housing subsidy nor education grant. And to be candid, Mr. Speaker, the non-U.N. computer analyst probably works a lot harder. Why? Because the analyst in the private sector is determined to make a profit.

The United Nations will have a much easier time obtaining payments from hard-working American taxpayers once their salaries are made comparable to those in the real world. I would like to insert into the RECORD a recent article in Money magazine that discusses the cushy life of U.N. staffers.

IT'S THE U.N.'S 50TH BIRTHDAY, BUT ITS EMPLOYEES GET THE GIFTS

For months, the United Nations has been celebrating its 50th anniversary—the actual date is Oct. 24—even as many Americans are blasting the organization for being a colossal waste of money. Critics might be even more disgusted if they knew just how much the U.N. spends to pamper its 14,380 employees, roughly one-third of whom work in New York City. In addition to their pay, which is free of all taxes, and lavish perks (see the table at right), U.N. workers have a generous pension plan: All staffers contribute 7.9% of their salary, while the U.N. kicks in another 15.8%. That means many entry-level U.N. staffers whose pay rises only as fast as inflation can retire in 30 years with \$1.8 million, assuming that the pension fund earns around 8% annually, according to Michael Chasoff, a Cincinnati financial planner. At a 4% inflation rate, that's \$558,533 in today's dollars. (Employees may take a lump sum or annuitize.)

Here's the icing on the birthday cake: Shielded by diplomatic immunity from niggling local laws, high-ranking U.N. officials enjoy what many New Yorkers consider the best perk of all: free parking.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE CUSHY LIFE OF U.N. STAFFERS

[The table below compares the annual salary and benefits of a New York City-based U.N. employee with kids to those of his non-U.N. counterpart.]

Job	Salary	Vacation	Housing subsidy	Education grant
U.N. mid-level accountant.	\$84,500	30 days	80% of rent payments exceeding 26% of salary.	\$12,675 per child tax-free
Average mid-level accountant.	41,964	16 days	None	None
U.N. computer analyst.	111,500	30 days	80% of rent payments exceeding 26% of salary.	12,675 per child tax-free
Average computer analyst.	56,836	18 days	None	None
U.N. Assistant Secretary-General.	190,250	30 days	80% of rent payments exceeding 26% of salary.	12,675 per child tax-free
New York City mayor.	130,000	Not specified	Housing provided by New York City.	None
U.N. Secretary-General.	344,200	Not specified	Housing provided by U.N.	12,675 per child tax-free
U.S. President.	200,000	Not specified	Housing provided by the federal government.	None

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF DAVID GANGWER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding law enforcement officer and citizen of Ohio. On November 15, 1995, Sandusky County Sheriff David G. Gangwer will be sworn in as president of the Buckeye State Sheriff's Association. This selection is a tribute to all the talent, intellect, and hard work that have made Sheriff Gangwer an outstanding police officer and a tremendous example to others.

In a time when Americans are deeply concerned about the effects of crime on our society, we owe a special debt of gratitude to people like David Gangwer who have bravely served on the front line in the fight against crime. Sheriff Gangwer has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to performing his duties and obligations with the utmost efficiency and competence. As sheriff, he has placed the wellbeing and safety of the community above all else.

Time and time again, Sheriff Gangwer has been willing to take on the tough problems. His fight against drug abuse has won accolades from all quarters. He has received commendations from Ohio's Lieutenant Governor, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the U.S. Department of Justice for his outstanding contributions to law enforcement and his pioneering efforts in educating children to the perils of drug abuse.

I can think of no better message to send than drug abuse prevention. I have often said that the best way to stop alcohol and drug abuse is through education. When all of our children get the message about the evil of drugs, America's future will be safer.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Sheriff Gangwer's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him well in his position of president of the Buckeye State Sheriff's Association.