

My uncle, the Late Robert F. Kennedy extolled the importance of creativity in our children's lives. "Too often, the arts have been thought of as nice, but rather non-essential part of education. When we give our children the chance to explore and develop their own creativity, we encourage the sensitivity and ability for self-expression that is so crucial a part of the well-informed, well-educated person."

I commend the Council for Art Education for creating Youth Art Month and for its efforts to instill in America an appreciation for art and art education. I sincerely hope that our children and future generations will cherish and celebrate art and the enormous contribution its forms have made to this great Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DAN WHITTLE ON THE SUCCESS OF WHITTLEMANIA

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tremendous contribution Dan Whittle has made to the success of Habitat for Humanity in Rutherford County.

In 1993, Dan and the community joined together to host a bean dinner to raise money for cancer patient Ben Webber's family. Ben Webber left a wife and child when he succumbed to cancer. His lifelong dream of owning a house was realized for his family through the money Dan and Habitat raised. The Webber dinner was the forerunner of what has come to be known as "Whittlemania."

This year, the Second Annual Whittlemania for Habitat was a tremendous success. Demos' and Toot's restaurants served over 1,000 meals and owners Jim and Doris Demos donated the \$6 ticket price to Habitat. Whittlemania made more than \$7,000, quadrupling last year's results.

The community pulled together, and the following businesses and individuals made Whittlemania happen: Demos' and Toot's restaurants, the Daily News Journal, Whittlemania chairman Darwin Colston, Garden Plaza Hotel, the Printing Department, city employees of Smyrna and Murfreesboro, Tennessee General Services Commissioner Larry Haynes, Fant Smith and Outdoor Communication, and Dan's wife, Pat.

Dan is a reporter and columnist for the Daily News Journal, a Murfreesboro newspaper. In his February 8th column on Whittlemania, he says, "It is mind-boggling and heartwarming personally to have a community-wide, charitable, fund-raising event named for you and for that, I am thankful. I love this community that cares so much for people."

Well, Dan, Rutherford County is thankful to you. Its people know how much you care. You have shared your personal story of homelessness with us, but more than that, you have reached out, time and time again, to help friends and strangers. It has been said that the success of a man can be gauged by how many lives he's touched. Congratulations on your success and the success of Whittlemania.

BALANCE THE BUDGET

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has proven time and time again that he is big Government's little buddy. He is a tax and spend liberal though his rhetoric would have the American people believe otherwise.

My Republican colleagues and I have a proven track record when it comes to our commitment to downsize Government and the Federal deficit. To date, the Appropriations Committee has cut \$22 billion and terminated 175 wasteful programs and we continue to make real cuts that are necessary to put us on the glidepath to a balanced budget.

The President keeps telling the American people that he wants a balanced budget too. He says the era of big Government is over. Well, we have seen no evidence of it. In fact, he is now asking Congress for an additional \$8 billion in social spending without trying to find savings elsewhere to help offset their cost. Any family that has ever tried to balance their own budget knows it will not balance if you keep spending in every direction and not cutting somewhere.

Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity to make a down payment on a balanced budget and the future of our children. We have the opportunity to make Government smaller and more cost effective we will do what is right for America's hard-working taxpayers. The President must do the same.

THE CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, One of the legislative accomplishments of which I am most proud is my association with the passage of the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] in 1982. The CBI was truly bipartisan legislation, introduced by President Ronald Reagan and embraced by the Democratic Congressional leadership led by former Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The CBI has been truly a success story, a great example of what President Reagan called friends helping friends in the letter that he sent me after signing the legislation to provide our Caribbean neighbors with greater access to our market in the United States. I don't believe that we fully appreciated at that time how much mutual benefit there would be over the years in CBI. Now the Caribbean has become a significant purchaser of goods and services from the United States, helping to create jobs here at home.

The CBI has been responsible for a decade of unparalleled growth in trade between the United States and the Caribbean, acting as a catalyst for exports, investment and employment creation in the economies of the United States and the Caribbean. As the growth process in CBI economies has been strengthened by increased United States investment in increased purchases of United States goods

and services. Each dollar spent by the Caribbean generates 60 cents per dollar of United States exports. Jamaica, for example, purchases more than 65 percent of its imports from the United States. Trinidad and Tobago purchases more than half of its imports from the United States.

In 1991, the last year prior to the embargo, Haiti purchased 61 percent of its imports from the United States. Restoring the economy of the new Haiti, therefore, is not a matter of charity or foreign assistance, it is a policy that is rooted in the realization that there is mutual self-interest for Haiti and the United States in making the Haitian economy viable. The Caribbean is a significant market for United States exports and these exports produce jobs in the United States.

Ambassador Bernal, in his editorial, addresses this reality and challenges us to keep the United States-Caribbean trade relationship vital by providing parity to access to the United States markets to that provided by our trading partners in NAFTA. As one of the original cosponsors of the Caribbean parity legislation which was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee Subcommittee on Trade last year, I am looking forward to working with Chairman CRANE and the administration to achieve its passage in the present Congress. [From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 22, 1996]

A JAMAICAN'S CASE FOR TRADE PARITY WITH NAFTA

(By Richard L. Bernal)

U.S.-Caribbean commercial links have generated American jobs at a rate of nearly 17,000 a year since the mid-1980s. U.S. overall exports to the Caribbean have expanded by more than 100%, and Caribbean exports to the U.S. have climbed by roughly 50%. By the end of 1994, combined U.S.-Caribbean trade stood at \$24 billion.

The 24 nations of the Caribbean Basin—among them Jamaica, Trinidad, the Dominican Republic and all Central American countries—have enjoyed these strong economic and trade relations during the past dozen years largely through the mechanism of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). But recent changes in U.S. trade law have put the long-term viability of this relationship in jeopardy. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement, for example, Mexican exports now enjoy access to the U.S. market exceeding that accorded to Caribbean exports. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade implementing act has exacerbated these effects by phasing out a program that regulated the importation of textile and apparel products from all countries.

As a result, Caribbean countries are now forced to compete in their largest market at a substantial competitive disadvantage. In the two years that Nafta has been in effect, there has been a steady diversion of trade and investment away from the Caribbean Basin nations. In the textile and apparel sector alone, Mexico has displaced other Caribbean countries. It is now the single largest source of U.S. garment imports from this hemisphere. Such diversion has begun to erode U.S.-Caribbean trade relations, weakening the employment base of hundreds of thousands of Americans who depend upon strong U.S.-Caribbean trade links.

During a visit with Central American leaders last month, Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced that President Clinton will include in his fiscal year 1997 budget request a key proposal to strengthen U.S.-Caribbean Basin economic relations. Coming on the heels of Cuba shooting down two unarmed civilian planes. Mr. Christopher's announcement underscores the compelling U.S.

national and security interests in maintaining strong economic links with the Caribbean region.

Secretary Christopher's announcement advances a bipartisan proposal currently before the Congress that will correct the unintended adverse effects of Nafta on the Caribbean Basin. The prospect of enhanced U.S.-Caribbean trade links enjoys wide-spread support, and has been endorsed by many Caribbean heads of government and countless business and community leaders, both in the U.S. and in the Caribbean.

As currently envisioned, the proposal will insure that Caribbean and Mexican exports enjoy equal access to the U.S. market during the next 10 years. During this transitional period of "Nafta parity," Caribbean countries will be required to take reciprocal steps to expand market access for U.S. products, strengthen investment guarantees, expand worker's rights, and improve intellectual property protection. By the end of the 10-year period, the U.S. will have strengthened its commercial relationship with the Caribbean region while the CBI countries will be in a better position to join a hemispheric-wide free Trade Area of the Americas.

The benefits of Nafta parity would be felt strongly over the next few years in both the Caribbean and in the U.S. Presently, the U.S.-Caribbean commercial relationship supports more than 260,000 jobs in the U.S. and countless more throughout the Caribbean. The Caribbean Basin is now the 10th-largest export market for the U.S. and one of the few regions in the world where U.S. exporters maintain trade surpluses. Nafta parity will build on this framework as elevated trade levels generate thousands of new jobs each year in the U.S. and the Caribbean.

The benefits to U.S. industry for this program are clear as well. Nafta parity will enhance international competitiveness of the U.S. textile and apparel industry by building on the productive relationship already enjoyed by U.S. and Caribbean firms. Since Caribbean garment exports rely upon U.S. components and labor for as much as 70% of their value-added, and expansion of the Caribbean garment industry directly benefits U.S. firms and workers. Many Caribbean governments already operate programs that successfully fight illegal textile transshipment from East and South Asian countries, so Nafta parity will strengthen a framework that protects the domestic industry from quota violations. Finally, as Caribbean governments take steps to strengthen intellectual property and investment protections—as Jamaica has already done—many other U.S. industries will gain.

This trading relationship means that overall economic growth and development in the Caribbean Basin can directly translate into expanded export opportunities for the U.S. Roughly 60 cents of each dollar the region earns from exports to the U.S. market is spent in the U.S. buying American-made consumer goods, food products, raw materials and capital equipment.

In this context, Nafta parity has emerged as a cost-effective economic and foreign policy instrument to promote regional development. Increased trade activity will provide many additional commercial opportunities, which are so crucial for healthy economic growth in cities and rural areas throughout the U.S. Stronger trade links will inevitably lead to better cooperation in other areas, such as narcotics interdiction, anticorruption activities, and efforts to fight terrorism and international crime. Moreover, as Caribbean economies prosper, they will become less dependent on U.S. foreign aid at a time when foreign assistance is getting close scrutiny. In many ways, therefore, Nafta parity represents a tangible "trade,

not aid" approach, which has taken on new importance in light of the U.S. budget debate.

Numerous studies have shown that strong regional economic links are crucial not only in creating economic opportunities throughout the U.S. and the Caribbean Basin but also in supporting stable and mutually beneficial security relationships. Congress should advance U.S. national security interests in the region by moving quickly to enact Nafta parity.

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SALUTE TO J. DOUGLAS BALCOMB  
AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO RE-  
NEWABLE ENERGY

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 29, 1996*

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, this morning the Department of Energy awarded the John Ericsson Award in Renewable Energy to Dr. J. Douglas Balcomb of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, CO.

A pioneer in the field of solar energy research for 17 years, Dr. Balcomb received his Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1961. One of his earliest notable offerings was the solar load ratio technique for qualifying the energy performance of passive and active components and mixed systems. This accomplishment gave the solar energy design community a direct, verifiable method of evaluating solar features—a method that is now used worldwide and has led to the development of many passive-design tools. The American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineer's design manual, *Passive Solar Heating Analysis*, is an outgrowth of the method.

Dr. Balcomb's involvement in design has led to a collaboration with the Passive Solar Industries Council and the National Association of Home Builders. The collaboration has produced *Builderguide*, a user-friendly computer-based spreadsheet that calculates locale-specific energy performance and comfort. Dr. Balcomb is now adjusting his basic methodology for residential design to small commercial buildings, thus making the technology widely available in the private sector.

Dr. Balcomb has published over 100 technical papers and lectured in 26 countries on effective passive design and is a past chairman of the American Solar Energy Society.

I congratulate Dr. J. Douglas Balcomb as he receives the prestigious John Ericsson Award in Renewable Energy today for his important work in helping to secure our country's energy future.

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IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL  
INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 22, 1996*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2202) to amend

the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this pro-family, pro-immigration amendment.

The issues of legal and illegal immigration are not, and should not, be linked to one another. It is unfortunate that the anger, frustration, and misinformation over illegal immigration has been used to target hard-working, law-abiding, legal immigrants. Focusing our efforts on reducing illegal immigration is a responsible and proper undertaking. Slashing legal immigration, however, as H.R. 2202 does, is like fighting crime by imprisoning the innocent. While the Chrysler-Berman-Brownback amendment does not eliminate all the evils contained in this bill, it does strike some of the most blatantly xenophobic and anti-family provisions of the legislation.

The legislation, as you know, would reduce legal immigration by 40 percent over 5 years. Whole categories of legal immigration would be eliminated and excessive restrictions would be placed on the sponsors of legal immigrants. Under the bill, parents of U.S. citizens would no longer be able to migrate to the United States unless they are covered by health insurance and long-term health care policies, a requirement that is clearly beyond the means of many Americans. It is unconscionable that only the wealthy will be able to bring their parents into this country.

In addition, the bill guarantees that families of legal immigrants will forever remain divided. The unmarried adult sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents are all but prohibited from joining their parents. Should brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens be able to migrate to the United States and live with one another? Not according to the sponsors of the legislation; under H.R. 2202, this category of immigration is completely eliminated. I ask the supporters of these provisions: Is America not big enough for the parents, children, and siblings of its citizens?

Mr. Chairman, though it has been said several times before, it must be said again. We are a Nation of immigrants. Ours is a proud, though not unblemished, history of providing hope and opportunity to people from all nations who are willing to work hard and abide by our laws. This bill turns that history on its head and does so by striking at one of our most cherished institutions—the nuclear family.

Legal immigrants have provided the United States with a rich return on its investment. Legal immigrants and foreign-born citizens work hard and contribute to the economy well beyond the cost of services that they consume. It is estimated that 77 percent of the foreign-born population is gainfully employed, compared to 74 percent of native-born Americans. In addition, immigrants generate \$285 billion in income and pay more than \$70 billion in taxes annually—\$25 billion more than they receive in benefits. Legal immigrants and naturalized citizens also contribute immeasurably