

SALUTE TO COLONEL PETER A.
HADLEY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Colonel Peter Hadley for many years of outstanding service to his country and community on the occasion of his retirement.

I have known Peter Hadley for over forty years and I can attest to his devotion to the United States and his home State of California. Following graduation in 1964 from the California Military Academy, Colonel Hadley was commissioned a second lieutenant in the California National Guard and the United States Army. He soon distinguished himself in a variety of important command and staff positions culminating in his assignment as the Director for Reserve Affairs in the Pentagon's Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition.

During his outstanding career, Colonel Hadley received numerous decorations and awards including the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (with five Oak Leaf Clusters), the National Defense Service Medal, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal (with two Hourglass Devices), and the California Commendation Medal with Pendant (with three Oak Leaf Clusters). He retired on January thirtieth, 1998 after thirty-four years of service to the California National Guard and the United States Army.

In addition, Colonel Hadley had a distinguished career with the California Department of Transportation from 1960 to 1985. He was an associate transportation engineer and a registered professional engineer in the State of California. In this capacity, he received an award for the design, development and fielding of equipment to monitor air pollution in Los Angeles, California.

I have had the great pleasure of not only knowing Colonel Hadley but also knowing his father and mother, Al and Cecelia Hadley, since I was a boy growing up in Huntington Park. Al Hadley was my Scout Leader and he had a tremendously positive influence on my life as he did on the lives of his two children, Peter and David. Both Al and Cecelia Hadley can be proud for having raised such a wonderful family.

It has been an honor to have known Colonel Hadley for these many years. During that time he has been responsible for numerous accomplishments and outstanding contributions to our Nation's defense. He will be missed greatly in both the United States Army and by all those who worked with him throughout his military career.

His innumerable contributions will serve as a legacy to his years of dedication. I want to congratulate him and wish him the very best in his retirement.

STATE OF THE UNION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 4, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Washington took a time out from all of the scandal talk to listen to the President's State of the Union address. This was hardly a normal State of the Union address. I've never seen the House gallery so packed with media. But everyone was on their best behavior for his annual ritual of American democracy.

The President's speech was long, about 72 minutes, interrupted by applause a hundred times. Hoosiers can take some pride that one of the special guests was a mother of four from Indianapolis who served as an example of successful welfare-to-work efforts. As expected, the President said the State of the Union is strong. He struck several themes that have now become the hallmark of his presidency: a smaller but more progressive government; an economy that offers opportunity; a society rooted in responsibility; and a nation that lives as a community. All of the 35 proposals in the State of the Union address had been skillfully crafted over the last few months while the president controlled the political environment with Congress out of Washington.

The most dramatic moment in the address was the President's stern and direct warning to Saddam Hussein: "You cannot defy the will of the world." With the increasing feeling that the diplomatic options have been exhausted in preventing Iraq from producing weapons of mass destruction, the President's words were taken very seriously by everybody in the chamber if not in the world. The President also emphasized several other international initiatives that face very tough fights in Congress. He urged us to make good on our debt to the United Nations. He urged an expanded commitment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with the Asian crisis, arguing that this was the right thing to do for a safer world. He renewed his plea for fast track authority to negotiate trade pacts, and urged the Senate to ratify the treaty expanding NATO.

In domestic policy, education occupied a principal place in the President's address. He wants to reduce class size in grades one through three by spending over \$12 billion over seven years to hire 100,000 new teachers, and proposed programs to help modernize or build some new schools. The President also proposed a \$22 billion 5-year initiative to make child care more available and affordable. He wants to use the money from the proposed tobacco settlement to finance some of these initiatives, going outside the normal appropriations process.

President Clinton said he would submit a balanced budget for 1999, three years earlier than required under the budget agreement struck last year. He proposed raising the minimum wage and asked Congress to give him a bipartisan campaign finance reform bill. And he advocated reform of the IRS, with new citizen advocacy panels, a stronger taxpayer advocate, and phone lines open 24 hours a day.

Probably the President's most important initiative is to set aside the expected budget surplus as a reserve for the long-term deficit in the Social Security system. The President

did not present a detailed plan to preserve Social Security, but called for conferences around the nation to discuss the issue. He also launched a new clean water initiative and pleaded for action to deal with the crisis of global warming. He was adamant that it is possible to grow the economy and clean the environment at the same time as we have often done in the past. He said, "Discrimination against any American is un-American," and urged everyone to "Work together, learn together, live together, and serve together."

The President gave us some tantalizing glimpses of the 21st Century. The entire store of human knowledge doubles every five years. All the phone calls on Mother's Day can be carried on a single strand of fiber the width of a human hair. A child born this year may well live to see the 22nd Century. So he proposed a 21st Century research fund for groundbreaking scientific inquiry and the largest funding increase in history for the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. He urged a ban on the cloning of human beings.

At the end of the speech there was a touching moment when the President wished John Glenn Godspeed on his upcoming space trip.

There was not much doubt that President Clinton achieved one of his principal purposes, which was to come across as presidential, an engaged Chief Executive eager to move on with the national agenda. The President was disciplined, dignified, and presented a constructive agenda for the American people to consider. I left the Capitol impressed that there is too much work to do to waste a lot of time speculating about the scandals. We will simply have to let the facts unfold.

Of course, the test lies ahead, and it will take unusually skillful presidential leadership to enact even a small part of the President's proposals. It is, for example, by no means clear that he can emerge with the government's fiscal integrity intact with all of the pressures for additional tax cuts and spending increases. Using the projected budget surpluses to shore up Social Security could slow the push for tax cuts. Whatever the merits of the President's Social Security proposal, it's good to get a dialogue going on a very important problem.

The education and child care proposals are worthy, but how the President would fund them demands more examination. I am troubled by his linking domestic spending proposals to a tobacco settlement and a large increase in the federal cigarette tax. I look upon the tobacco settlement as essentially a one-shot revenue increase but not a sustained way to finance programs. Moreover, the settlement's prospects for congressional approval are very uncertain. The President's plan to extend Medicare to retirees aged 62 to 64 needs to be examined very carefully for its affordability and for the precedent it might set for a costly expansion of the program in coming years. Extraordinary presidential leadership will be needed to get the increase in the U.S. contribution to the IMF or to get the approval of Congress for fast track authority. All in all a real test of leadership lies ahead for the President.

Like most State of the Union speeches this was a wish list, but the President understands as well as anybody that he proposes and Congress disposes. Both Houses in Congress are controlled by the opposition party and the President's influence with members of his own party is limited. Congress and the President must concentrate on moving forward with the important work of the nation.