While in Chicago, Julie fell in love with a promising young man named Ben Rogers. The couple moved to Texas in 1936 to seek their own portion of the American Dream. Through hard work, the Rogers family prospered and Julie and Ben Rogers were able to share their love for each other with the entire community.

Julie was a talented violinist and her love of music motivated her to promote the fine arts. She helped organize the Beaumont Symphony and the Texas Arts Alliance As we laid Julie to rest, two internationally acclaimed artists, pianist Van Cliburn and opera singer Roberta Peters performed in her honor. The funeral was held in the Julie Rogers Theater for the Performing Arts.

While the lives of the people of Southeast Texas will be greatly enriched by the Rogers' promotion of the arts, their love and care for the people around them will be their legacy. Julie and Ben Rogers established philanthropic entities that helped the less fortunate get a college education, receive mammograms and receive needed treatment for mental illness.

Julie and Ben Rogers fought for social justice even when popular opinion was against them. They actively supported the Anti-Defamation League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The awards won by Julie Rogers are too numerous to list. She received the highest civilian honor from the Salvation Army in 1992, which is perhaps the most symbolic recognition of her giving and loving spirit.

Ben Rogers left us 4 years ago and now, as we say farewell to Julie, we can take comfort in the fact that the two of them will be reunited. Their legacy of love will live on in the lives of Southeast Texans for many generations to come. We are all richer for having known them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SHERMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LIVINGSTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BALANCED BUDGET SHOULD NOT INCREASE NATIONAL DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I suspect some of my colleagues might be disappointed in the message I am going to convey in the next 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the several books that the President sent over on the budget that we will start in 1999. The budget books, however, go for the next 5 years. There has been a lot of maybe bragging done that we have a balanced budget or we now may have a balanced budget by the end of this year, definitely by the end of next year. The President suggested in his budget that we have a balanced budget next year.

Well, I would like to suggest that it is not a balanced budget; that we are borrowing $100 billion every year, more than $100 billion from the Social Security Trust Fund. And like the saying goes, ''You can't fool Mother Nature,'' neither can you fool the economists and bookkeepers that decide what is happening to the national debt.

Now, it would seem reasonable to me, Mr. Speaker, that if we had a balanced budget, the national debt would not continue to go up every year for the next 5 years under the President's budget. And I suggest anybody that might want to look at the historical tables that the President sent over, on page 111, it shows actually what is happening to the national debt for the next 5 years.

In 1998, the national debt is $5.5 trillion. In 1999, it goes to $5.7 trillion. In the year 2000, it goes to $5.9 trillion. In the year 2001, it goes up to $6 trillion. In the year 2002, $6.6 trillion. In 2003, 6.33 trillion dollars. Every year the national debt increases between $122 billion and $176 billion every year for the next 5 years.

So what is wrong? How come we say it is a balanced budget? Well, that is because we creatively figure good ways to say things that maybe meets the end that we have accomplished more than we really have accomplished.

I would like to suggest the real test of a balanced budget is when the national debt stops going up. When I go back to my district, I hear some people ask what is the difference between a deficit and a debt? Well, the deficit is how much we overspend every year. The national debt is if we add up all of those years' borrowings, that is the national debt.

Right now the national debt is $5.5 trillion. It takes 15 percent of our total Federal budget to pay off the interest on that national debt. That is why I think it is very important to be very clear and very honest with all of the American people that we need to do a little better job than we have done.

As good as the job has been for the last 3 years in cutting down spending, in trying to get rid of some of the waste in government, we have still got a distance to go if we are going to have a true Federal balanced budget that does not borrow from the trust funds.

Look, borrowing from the Social Security Trust Fund is one of the most dangerous things we can do. We heard the President say Social Security should be first. A lot of my colleagues are now suggesting Social Security should be first. I suggest that if we are serious about starting to help solve the problem of Social Security, we are going to take some of that surplus money and give the option to a group of working Americans to say, look, we are going to invest part of that money in our own personal retirement savings account that becomes our property. If we die before retirement age, it goes into our estate. Unlike Social Security and those benefits today, if we die early, we do not get anything.

I think it is important that we look at the long-range solutions for Social Security and simply that we be honest with the American people when we really have achieved a balanced budget.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY CARAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago this country lost one of its most colorful personalities. And so I rise today to pay tribute to an individual who has been characterized as Mr. Baseball: the legendary Harry Caray.

Harry left this life Wednesday, February 18, at the age of 78 and he leaves behind a lifetime of memories and great service to mankind. His legacy of changing the seventh inning of baseball with ''Take me out to the ball game'' will be remembered forever by millions of people.

Harry was a man who loved life and enjoyed every minute of what he did. He was certainly one of the top broadcasters in the business. His famed phrase, ''holy cow'' can be heard throughout the United States. He made baseball's most exciting moments even more fun.

Harry was not just a broadcaster from the booth. He would often mix in with the fans and go out in the bleachers and broadcast with the fans in Wrigley Field and Comiskey Park and other places throughout the country.

His 53-year remarkable career as a play-by-play man comes to an end just as his grandson, Chip, embarks upon his career as an announcer for the Chicago Cubs. Harry made baseball a better game because of his way of presenting it to the public.

I guess he has left behind a legacy that others will try to imitate and emulate, but there will never be another Harry Caray. To his wife, Dutchie, and the rest of the Caray family, we simply say, ''Holy cow.'' Harry

Caray has been a part of a great tradition, a great legacy, and to all of those people who might be in Harry Caray's, back in the Seventh District in Illinois at this moment, reminiscing, having a sandwich, remembering the life and the legacy, we say all of us are going to miss Harry Caray. But all of us will always know that he has been here and was a part of the great American tradition. And so we say ''Holy cow,'' another great broadcaster gone.

IN TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. HOGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to a sturdy Irishman, a fine farmer, a distinguished lawyer, a committed naval officer, a devoted family man, a solid churchman who has served the farmers and ranchers of America, the United States House of Representatives, and indeed all of his countrymen for better than a quarter of a century. I am, of course, speaking of the recently retired Chief Counsel of the House Committee on Agriculture and, Janesville, Minnesota's favorite son, John E. Hogan.

It is tough for any of us to measure the loss to this body that will result from John's departure. This is not because we cannot quantify his many contributions to the United States House, not the least among them are five farm bills. Rather, we cannot predict the loss this body will sustain because few Members of this Congress can imagine a day without John Hogan. To be exact, only seven Members of this body, seven Members were around when John committed himself to public service back in 1969.

John Hogan grew up in rural Waseca County on the family farmstead. He and his sister, Agnes, still own that farm today. Those years growing up on a farm in southern Minnesota left an indelible impression on John and he never, ever, in style or substance, lost his roots.

Even today far from home, John Hogan farms in southern Maryland and drives an old Dodge truck when negotiating the streets of this capital. It was not at all unusual to see John wearing work boots at the office when Congress was not in session. And occasionally you could even find denim overalls folded behind John's desk.

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But this is not mere window dressing. Passion for agriculture and those who provide Americans with the most abundant, affordable and safest food supply in the world courses through John Hogan's veins. For nearly 29 years John Hogan gladly and dutifully put in a farmer's workday on behalf of America's farmers and ranchers.

Mr. Speaker, John Hogan is living proof that you can take the boy out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the boy. Having lost his father at a very early age, the young and determined John Hogan pulled himself up by his own bootstraps.

Equipped with little besides his intellect, work ethic and the strong values instilled in him by his devoted Irish Catholic mother, John headed off to the University of Minnesota, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. John Hogan became first in his family to graduate from college.

Upon his graduation, John was commissioned as an officer in the United States Navy and served aboard the USS *Hood*. During his active military duty, the Navy ultimately transferred John to the Nation's capital, whereupon the young and industrious naval officer took advantage of any spare time and the GI bill to enroll at George Washington University School of Law.

In 1957, John Hogan left the U.S. Navy to practice law and further pursue higher learning. In that tradition, in the tradition of an Irishman, John Hogan did so with a happy vengeance. Between 1967 and 1969, John Hogan would work as a legal assistant for the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, as a law clerk for a Federal judge, as an assistant U.S. Attorney, as senior trial attorney for the Small Business Administration, and as a director of the Commission of the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia.

Meanwhile, John would earn his Master's in Law at Georgetown School of Law, a Master's in Business at American University and would do graduate work in government and politics at the University of Maryland.

Through all of this, John somehow managed to find time to search for a bride. He courted and caught Edith Howard. Together for 36 years, they would raise two children, Christi and Terry, and nurture along three grandchildren, Cassie, T.J., and Abigale.

John Hogan made his way to Capitol Hill in 1969, where he began his 29 year career for the House of Representatives. In that year, John took a position with Minnesota Congressman Anchor Nelson, the ranking member on the House Committee on the District of Columbia. But it was not until 1975 when John Hogan finally arrived at the place where he has since become an institution in his own right, the House Committee on Agriculture.

In that year, Congressman Bill Wampler, the ranking Republican, added John Hogan to his committee staff as associate counsel and 4 years later promoted him to minority chief counsel. John Hogan remained minority counsel until January, 1995, when the GOP took control of the House; and to the incoming chairman of the committee, PAT ROBERTS, it was a foregone conclusion that John Hogan would be elevated to committee chief counsel.

John Hogan has served in 15 consecutive Congresses, outlasted all but seven Members of this House, outran four Committee on Agriculture chairmen and six ranking members and worked on five farm bills, effectively shepherding U.S. agriculture law for the past 23 years. He did it all with a keen wit and sense of humor, which is characteristic of the Irish but perfected by John.

In short, in two lifetimes' worth of achievement, John Hogan never compromised principle, never forsook his family and never shrunk from his duty to God and country. We can all be thankful that John served us.

To John Hogan I wish to say good luck and may God bless you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WICKER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. LEWIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

ATTACKS ON THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL AND EFFORTS TO AVOID ACCOUNTABILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 10 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make some observations about the White House efforts to avoid accountability to the American people. It is very apparent that there has been a concerted White House attack on independent counsel Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel who has been investigating a number of serious allegations against the Clinton administration.

First, regarding all these attacks on Ken Starr: Attorney General Janet Reno approved the expansion of Starr's investigation into the Lewinsky-related matters as well as the Travelgate and Filegate matters of 1996.

Three Federal judges approved expansions of Mr. Starr's jurisdiction each time serious allegations arose. There was overwhelming approval of these actions from the Justice Department, according to reports.

In the past, the President said he was in the cooperation business with investigators. That simply has not been the experience of anyone investigating anything to do with this administration. What we have here is an orchestrated attack on Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, in order to change the subject and avoid answering the real questions.

The Clinton White House has a history of engaging in smear campaigns