

quality coloring material is imported for sale in the United States by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation (Pigments Division), a company located in Newport, Delaware. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, this bill will reduce significantly the cost of a coloring material that is used in a wide variety of finished products.

Finally, I am pleased to introduce a bill to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of Triflusulfuron Methyl. By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, this bill will help DuPont, a company located in Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness in global markets. I had the pleasure of introducing a bill to suspend the duty on this same chemical on June 12, 1997 through 1999. Today I introduce a bill to extend the duty suspension through 2000.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 30, 1998*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, due to an event in my district, I unavoidably missed roll call votes #79 and #80 on the afternoon of March 27, 1998. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on Roll Call vote #79 and "No" on Roll Call vote #80.

#### THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF RABBI EDGAR GLUCK

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 30, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues the outstanding record of our good friend and religious leader, Rabbi Edgar Gluck.

Rabbi Edgar Gluck is a man of exceptional qualities. His hard work and dedication has helped to make his community, New York City and the State of New York a better place. Rabbi Gluck has worked for many years in the public sector. His innovative and intelligent solutions have helped to solve many of today's most pressing problems. Each of Rabbi Gluck's numerous accomplishments have been a reflection of his earnest and profound desire to help others. It is Rabbi Gluck's selfless dedication that makes him the remarkable man he is.

Rabbi Gluck's dedication and perseverance has brought a better life to hundreds of people. Early in his long career Rabbi Gluck fought to incorporate the Hasidic Village of New Square in Rockland County, N.Y. Rabbi Gluck was faced with many obstacles including antisemitism. He petitioned and worked along side government officials and bureaucrats in hopes of helping his community. Rabbi Gluck's diligence, understanding and intelligence made the incorporation of the Village of New Square possible.

Rabbi Gluck has used his insight and intellect to bring about many meaningful changes. Rabbi Gluck has been personally responsible

for our Nation's largest and fastest Volunteer Ambulance Corps. What is most remarkable about Rabbi Gluck's accomplishments is that each program, issue or organization he has worked with has involved bettering people's lives. His convictions and love for community is an example for all of us. For bringing about meaningful change.

Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues information about the Rabbi's exemplary life, I would like to submit into the RECORD an article entitled "Rabbi Edgar Gluck: Personifying the Ideal of Service" from the Jewish Press's March 20th, 1998 edition.

[From the Jewish Press, March 20, 1998]

RABBI EDGAR GLUCK: PERSONIFYING THE IDEAL OF SERVICE

(By Jason Maoz)

Rabbi Edgar Gluck first navigated the bureaucratic maze of government as a yeshiva bochur back in the days of the Eisenhower administration in the 1950's. Forty-plus years later, in the Clinton 90's, he's still at it full force, utilizing his savvy and his skill, his contacts and his connections, working incessantly on behalf of the community.

A full and detailed account of each of Rabbi Gluck's accomplishments through the years would easily fill half this newspaper; certainly there are too many to list in this space. But it is not very difficult to appreciate the scope of his success: Just think of him the next time you see an Hatzolah ambulance racing to the scene of an accident, or the next time you pass—or use—the designated safe-site for Mincha on the New York State Thruway.

Born in Hamburg, Germany in 1936, Rabbi Edgar Gluck came to the United States at the age of two. His family settled in the Bronx, where as a young boy he attended yeshiva Ahavas Torah. In later years he would learn at Beis Medrash Elyon, Chasam Sofer Rabbinical College and Mesifita Talmudical Seminary.

It was as a talmid at Beis Medrash Elyon that Rabbi Gluck became involved in the battle to incorporate the village of New Square—a particularly fierce battle, given the prevailing anti-Jewish attitudes in neighboring communities—and learned how to deal with all manner of government officials and bureaucrats.

"I was asked by the Rosh Yeshiva to work with some other people on this issue and see if we could make any headway," Rabbi Gluck recalls. "It was a real education, getting to know about all of the various state agencies and how each differs from the other in terms of specific responsibilities. I figured out my way around Albany and made my first trip to the Governor's office—Rockefeller was just starting his first term—and we made steady progress toward achieving our goal."

It took several years and a lot of behind-the-scenes maneuvering, but in 1961 the village of New Square was finally incorporated. Rabbi Gluck saw first-hand that while the wheels of government turn slowly, they do turn; the trick is knowing how to steer.

Rabbi Gluck developed a close relationship in the early 1960's with then-Congressman John Lindsay. After Lindsay became Mayor, Rabbi Gluck was appointed Supervisor and Coordinator of Area Services, charged with overseeing nine field offices of the Mayor's Urban Task Force, the Neighborhood Conservation Bureau, and Neighborhood City Halls in Williamsburg, Boro Park and Coney Island.

"There was so much going on in New York during that period of time, the late Sixties, early Seventies," he says. "I was fortunate to be right in the middle of things, on the

local neighborhood level, interacting with so many constituency groups. It helped me gain immeasurably in my knowledge of the communities that make up the city."

Rabbi Gluck continued working in city government under Mayors Beame and Koch, serving as Director of Neighborhood Conservation in the Office of Housing Preservation and Development and as city liaison to the Port Authority Police, the U.S. Departments of Customs and Immigration, and Orthodox communities around the city.

"The Rabbi played a key role in many high-level negotiations," says a former official who worked on some of the same sensitive issues. "Racial problems, crime, health services—these were the city's biggest headaches, and Rabbi Gluck always brought to the table a cool head and an amazing amount of relevant information. I remember that people who dealt with him invariably came away with a great amount of respect for the man."

In 1979, Governor Hugh Carey named Rabbi Gluck Special Assistant to the Director at the New York Division for Youth where, working in tandem with legislators and community leaders, he helped resolve a wide range of local problems. Since 1984 he's served as Special Assistant to the Superintendent of the State Police, acting as liaison between the office of the Superintendent and state and federal lawmakers, government agencies, and private-sector organizations.

The many achievements for which Rabbi Gluck can justly take credit include the Hatzolah Volunteer Ambulance Corp., which he co-founded decades ago and which, he points out with pride. Newsweek magazine has called it the largest such organization in the country, with the fastest response time; the Mincha site on the New York Thruway, which he fought for despite fierce opposition from a number of secular organizations; and the new stipulations—agreed to by Governor Pataki at Rabbi Gluck's behest and now officially written into state contracts—that all construction crews on the Thruway work only until 12 noon on Fridays, a measure that greatly facilitates the flow of traffic up to the Catskills.

Rabbi Gluck has been instrumental in the matter of Jewish cemeteries, working to incorporate the first new Chassidic cemetery in New York State when Grand Rabbi Twersky died and a new cemetery in Monroe when the Satmar Rebbe, Rabbi Joel Teitelbaum, was niftar. He also helped increase the size of the cemetery in Mount Kisco when the Pupa Rebbe, Rabbi Grunwald, passed away.

Dennis Rapps, the executive director and general counsel at COLPA, the National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs, has known Rabbi Gluck for more than 20 years. The two of them have worked closely together on a number of issues and have successfully influenced legislation, perhaps most notably the autopsy law of 1983. Mr. Rapps describes Rabbi Gluck as a "pioneer" on the matter of autopsies and how they affect the Jewish community.

"I personally know so many people," he says, "who have been helped by Rabbi Gluck on autopsies alone. This was the case before we got the law passed and it's the case even now, when there are still problems that can come up. Whether it's help to arrange for a special visa, or to get the medical examiner to release a body in time for a flight to Israel, or to make sure an autopsy is not performed on a loved one who unexpectedly dies while abroad, everyone knows Rabbi Gluck is the one to call—and they call him whenever they need him, many times in the middle of the night. He is truly a remarkable individual."

A particular source of personal satisfaction, says Rabbi Gluck, is his work with the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. Starting on his own in 1984, and continuing as a member of the Commission since 1987, he's traveled to Poland once a year for the purpose of assessing the condition of shuls and cemeteries in order to restore as many as possible.

Each stay in Poland runs about a week, and while he's there he lends a hand whichever way he can—as rabbi, chazzan, and all-around troubleshooter. He also makes trips on behalf of the Commission to cities as disparate as Moscow and Kiev, Hamburg and Prague, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Gluck has won numerous awards and citations over the years, including the U.S. Presidential Award for Community Service, presented to him by Ronald Reagan, and the Man of the Year Award of the Council of Neighborhood Organizations. Later this month, he will be the Guest of Honor and receive the Humanitarian Award at the annual Journal Dinner of the Yeshiva of Manhattan Beach.

Asked who has been the most help to him over the years, Rabbi Gluck names several elected officials, among them State Assembly Leader Sheldon Silver and U.S. Representative Benjamin Gilman (whom he describes as his closest political confidante).

But ultimately, he says, the lion's share of the credit must go to his wife, Fraidy: "She never complains about my crazy schedule, or about having to answer the phone at all hours of the night. My real help, my most invaluable advice and assistance, comes from her."

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE "FAMILY FRIENDLY TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1998"

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that there is no greater job than to raise a child, and I believe that's true. Children are our country's greatest resource. Their stability is America's stability, because they are our future. That's why it's so important that as we think and talk about children and families, balancing work and family time, and the decisions families face about how to best care for their children, we need to have all the facts. We need to know what will work for our family. Every family is different.

Parents today are facing very tough choices. It seems like there is never enough time to spend with their children, yet they are hard-pressed to work and earn the money they need to make ends meet. American families need more options, more choices and more opportunities as they decide how to balance their work and home responsibilities.

There are a lot of reasons for these increased pressures. The American family is under great stress today. Half of all marriages end in divorce. Domestic violence is on the rise. Drug use and suicide among teens is on the rise. And now, we're seeing one of the most heartbreaking tragedies of all—kids killing other kids at our nation's schools. These are tough times for the family.

There is an added pressure, and that is that it's so expensive to raise a family these days. The latest issue of U.S. News and World Re-

port's cover story, "The Real Cost of Raising Kids," says that one government report showed that the cost of raising a child to age 18 has risen by 20 percent since 1960. The magazine conducted its own study to see how much it costs a typical, middle-income family today to raise a child from birth to college graduation. The answer: \$1.45 million per child.

But this figure did not take into account another reason why many families are so hard-pressed for time and money: They are weighed down with an incredible tax burden. The average American family of four used to pay about 5 percent of its income in federal taxes. According to a recent Wall Street Journal editorial, federal taxes have gone up faster than wages every year for the last five years, leaving the tax burden on families higher now than at any time since the end of World War II. While families used to pay 5 percent of the family budget in federal taxes, now that figure has ballooned to 23 percent. That doesn't even count state, local and indirect taxes. If you added those on, the tax burden on today's family would be 37 percent.

We in Congress need to help moms and dads who are struggling to make ends meet. To do nothing to help lift this incredible tax burden from off of their backs is neither fair nor right. But neither is it fair nor right to merely direct new spending to day care centers or to just expand federal programs. Let's give back to families their own hard-earned. Let them decide how to use it to meet their family's needs.

Over the past few months, I've been working with various child and family experts, child psychologists, researchers and groups and have listened to what they had to say. In February, Senator DAN COATS held a congressional symposium on child care and parenting. Other Members of Congress and I heard from 17 different experts, most of whom said the same thing: What parents want and need most is time with their kids, and what kids need and want most is time with their parents. What can we do to help parents and kids receive what they really want and need?

Today I am introducing the "Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1998." The \$500-per-child tax credit for families with children under the age of 17 enacted last year was a great first-step in helping our nation's families. My bill does not take anything away from these families. But what it does do is to recognize the special economic needs of families with preschool children—children ages 0 to 4—by giving these families an additional \$500 per child to help them in their care options.

If you pay income taxes, you have a child under the age of 5, and you are not currently receiving the Dependent Care Tax Credit, you would be eligible to receive this tax credit. You could receive one or the other—either the DCTC, or my tax credit—but not both. People who do not pay taxes would not be eligible to receive this tax credit because they are already receiving the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Last year's child tax credit had a technical problem regarding the Alternative Minimum Tax. There are a lot of people who are not able to receive last year's \$500-per-child tax credit, because the Alternative Minimum Tax took precedence. This is a technicality which will grow more and more pronounced over the next few years as more and more people will have to file taxes under the AMT—not just

wealthy people looking for tax shelters, but more and more middle-income people who qualify for tax credits. This was a glitch that needed adjusting. My bill will correct this problem so that more families with children will be able to receive a tax credit.

Back in January, President Clinton announced his child care proposal, much of which merely expands current government programs. It is my understanding that his proposal would cost the American taxpayer \$21 billion over five years. The cost of my legislation would be roughly the same, with one important difference—my bill gives families choices.

Now I think we need to do everything we can to help our country's moms and dads who are struggling to raise their families. But I think we could help them more if we would give them back their own money, and let them decide how to best use it to meet their family needs. My proposal will help everyone—parents who work outside the home, parents who work inside the home, parents who use commercial day care, parents who take care of their kids themselves or have relatives or friends care for their children—everyone.

I don't believe in a Washington-mandated, "one-size-fits-all" solution when it comes to child care. Let's do what is right and fair and equitable for all. Let parents decide how to best care for their children, not Washington. We shouldn't tell parents what to do. Parents want control over their own lives and their own families so they can make their own decisions and choices to be able to spend more time with their children. Let's give parents freedom and flexibility.

The Family Friendly Tax Relief Act of 1998 will allow moms and dads who are both working outside the home to take this money and use it to help pay for day care, if they use paid day care. Or, for other families who either have one parent staying home to care for their kids or have relatives, friends or neighbors helping them with child care, they could use this tax credit to help with other family budget needs. But it would be fair, giving back parents' hard-earned money, whether they worked outside or inside the home. I think it's important that whatever we do to help families, it should be fair and equitable for all. Everyone should be treated the same.

Parents know that when their kids are small, before they start going to school, they have special needs. They are the most vulnerable during the ages of 0 to 4. Parents know that these are the formative years. As child psychologist Stanley Greenspan and other researchers have observed, intimate, ongoing interactions between children and their parents are essential for the healthy growth and development of the brain and mind, particularly during this critical period of life. This kind of time and care is needed if our children are going to grow up to be reflective citizens and, ultimately, if we are going to have a cohesive, functioning society. Dr. Greenspan and other researchers have found that it is also the crucial period when a child: develops a sense of empathy, compassion, trust and relating, develops the capacity to learn, develops the ability to form language and logical communication, creativity, early types of thinking and social skills, and develops awareness, attention, self-control, and a sense of self.

It is because of the incredible importance of these early, preschool years that I am introducing this legislation. Our nation's preschool-