

been most open to the world economy have grown the most and have improved their environments the most.

In the short-term, however, there may be some truth to this criticism. Globalization often shifts dirty industries from wealthy nations to poorer ones. The maquiladora industries on the U.S.-Mexican border are an example of this, having attracted U.S. firms seeking weaker environmental standards.

Third, globalization exposes American workers to unfair competition from cheap wages overseas. Many people complain about competition from countries which have poor labor protections and low wages. However, most of the experts agree that roughly 80% of the difference in wages between U.S. and developing country workers can be attributed to differences in productivity. Thus, while Guatemalan workers may have wages that are one fifth what American workers earn, our well-trained workers are typically more than five times as productive, so there is less incentive to move production to Guatemala than initially appears.

CONCLUSION

The evidence on globalization is mixed, and it is difficult to sort it all out. Yet one thing is clear—there is no turning back on globalization. As President Clinton has said, "The technology revolution and globalization are not policy choices, they are facts." Communications satellites, cell phones, the internet, and global financial transactions are here to stay. Succeeding in the 21st Century will mean that Americans must learn to master the global economy. But we will need to make policy changes to cushion the disruptions of these new economic forces and find new ways to manage them.

Next week: Responding to Globalization.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN F. SEIBERLING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to advise my colleagues that yesterday marked the eightieth birthday of our former colleague, John F. Seiberling of Ohio, and to take note of his many accomplishments during his tenure in this body.

A native of Akron and grandson of the founder of the Goodyear Tire and Seiberling Rubber companies, John Seiberling decided in 1970, at age 52, after 3 years of distinguished World War II military service, 5 years of private law practice and 17 years at Goodyear, to run for the U.S. House of Representatives, primarily because of his deep concern over continuation of the U.S. involvement in the Viet Nam War. He quickly established himself as a leader in the ultimately successful effort to end the U.S. involvement, and was elected Chairman of Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, later known as the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus.

In 1973 he joined the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where I had the pleasure of serving with him for a number of years. As a member of that committee he played a leading role in the 6-year battle to enact federal legislation to restore damage caused by surface coal mining and prevent further environmental degradation, which culminated with enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. As Chairman of the

committee's Public Lands Subcommittee, he also became a leader on land conservation and historic preservation and managed legislation that doubled the size of the national park system and quadrupled the size of the wilderness system, including the addition of more than 100 million acres of Alaska's most spectacular land. He also spearheaded the enactment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area Act, creating Ohio's first and only national park.

In 1986, he decided not to seek re-election, but he had crowded a lifetime of accomplishments into his 16 years of service to this House, to his constituents and to the American Public.

After his retirement, he resumed the practice of law in Akron and also assumed an endowed chair at The University of Akron School of Law. But he has also found time to continue working on the causes he held dear as a member of this body through his service on the Board of Directors of the Environmental and Energy Study Institute, a non-profit organization he and other Members founded to provide timely and credible information to Congress on environmental, energy and natural resource issues.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in saluting John F. Seiberling, a Congressional giant, and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

"BILL OF NO RIGHTS"

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. Robert Koehl, brought to my attention the following article, "Bill of No Rights," by Jon Jenson.

This column expresses in a very plain, down-to-earth, articulate way the feelings of millions of American citizens.

I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

BILL OF NO RIGHTS

Note: Submitted by a reader, the following document deserves consideration in these victim-oriented times.

We the people of the United States, in an attempt to help everyone get along, restore justice, preserve domestic tranquility, promote positive behavior and secure the blessings of debt-free liberty to ourselves and our grandchildren, hereby try one more time to ordain and establish some common-sense guidelines for the terminally whiny, guilt-ridden, delusional, victim-wanna-bes and grievance gurus.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That a whole lot of people are dreadfully confused by the Bill of Rights, and could benefit from a "Bill of No Rights."

ARTICLE I: You do not have the right to a new car, big screen TV or any other form of wealth. More power to you if you can legally acquire them, but no one is guaranteeing anything.

ARTICLE II: You do not have the right to never be offended. This country is based on freedom for everyone—not just you! You may leave the room, turn the channel, express a different opinion, etc., but always remember the world is full of offensive idiots.

ARTICLE III: You do not have the right to be free from harm. If you stick a screwdriver

in your eye, learn to be more careful. Do not expect the tool manufacturer to make you and all your relatives independently wealthy.

ARTICLE IV: You do not have the right to free food and housing. Americans are the most charitable people to be found, and will gladly help those in need, but many are growing weary of subsidizing generation after generation of professional couch potatoes who achieve nothing more than the creation of another generation of professional couch potatoes.

ARTICLE V: You do not have the right to free health care. That would be nice, but from the looks of public housing, health care is not a high priority.

ARTICLE VI: You do not have the right to physically harm other people. If you kidnap, rape, intentionally maim or kill someone, don't be surprised if others want to see you fry in the electric chair.

ARTICLE VII: You do not have the right to the possessions of others. If you rob, cheat or coerce away the goods or services of your neighbors, don't be surprised if others get together and lock you away.

ARTICLE VIII: You don't have the right to demand that our children risk their lives in foreign wars to soothe your aching conscience. We hate oppressive governments. However, Americans do not enjoy parenting the entire world and do not want to spend so much of their time and resources squabbling with each and every little tyrant with a military uniform and a funny hat.

ARTICLE IX: You don't have the right to a job. Everyone wants you to have one, and will gladly help you along in hard times, but we expect you to take advantage of the opportunities of education and vocational training available to you, and to make yourself useful and productive.

ARTICLE X: You do not have the right to happiness. Being an American means that you have the right to pursue happiness, which—by the way—is a lot easier if you are not encumbered by an overabundance of idiotic laws created by those who are confused by the original Bill of Rights.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LEE LOCHMANN

HON. ROBERT SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Leroy Lochmann, President and CEO of ConAgra's Refrigerated Foods Companies, on the occasion of his retirement. Lee's life story is a Horatio Alger story: Lee is a self-made man from humble origins, whose hard work, perseverance and integrity enabled him to climb to the heights of the corporate ladder in our nation's food industry.

Lee entered the food business at the age of 18, beginning on the first rung of the ladder—the slaughtering floor of a Swift and Company meat packing plant. Lee rose from the assembly line to numerous management positions, ultimately becoming President of Swift and Company.

Throughout the remainder of his forty-five year career, Lee would become president of many other leading food companies, including Beatrice Meats; Armour Swift-Eckrich; and ConAgra Refrigerated Foods Companies.

While pursuing a very successful business career, Lee acquired academic degrees from

Southern Illinois University and from the University of Virginia. He also served his country in the U.S. Army, having been stationed in Germany for three years.

His ability to develop strategic visions for the many companies he ran, also benefited the meat and poultry industry as a whole, during Lee's five-year term as an officer of the American Meat Institute. A long-time AMI director, Lee was selected by his industry colleagues and competitors to help lead the industry's national trade association and was elected AMI's Chairman of the Board in 1992.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Lee Lochmann. His leadership has undergirded his successful career and made him a widely respected and admired leader in the food industry. I only hope that Lee and his family derive as much satisfaction from his retirement years, as he has given to the food industry during his forty-five year career.

STATEMENT ON H.R. 4090—PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER MEDAL OF VALOR

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in October of 1996, Captain Brian Alkire of the Sheffield Township, Indiana Fire Department ran into a raging structure fire to warn seven other firefighters of a fire burning in the attic above them. Before he was able to escape with the last firefighter, the roof collapsed, trapping him and Firefighter Louis Lawson in the burning building. Even though he lost his protective headgear in the collapse, Captain Alkire continued to search the toxic, superheated, and smokey room for his colleague before emerging from the structure completely on fire. He saved the lives of those seven firefighters, but as a result of his efforts he received several weeks in the Wishard Burn Unit, numerous skin-grafting surgeries, and months of occupational therapy.

In May of 1998, Baltimore Police Officer Marc Camarote rushed into a working structure fire protected only by his service uniform to rescue two people from a blaze that demolished the entire house. February 1, 1997 found Firefighter Martin Gotte in a burning building across the street from his firehouse, his arms around a little girl whom he rushed from certain death to the skilled hands of first responders who resuscitated her back to life. Lieutenant Walter E. Webb from Washington, D.C.; Lieutenant Earnest B. Copeland from Dallas, Texas; Firefighter Anthony Glover, Nashville, Tennessee; the list goes on and on.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I could fill the RECORD today with names and stories about first responders who have showed such great valor that it might rival the volume of the federal tax code. Every day across America the story is the same, public safety officers, be they firefighters, emergency services personnel, or law enforcement officials, leave their families to join the thin red and blue line that protects us from harm. They put their lives on the line as a shield between death and the precious gift of life.

It is proper then, if not perhaps a bit late, that we should commemorate their dedication

and sacrifice with a Medal of Valor that carries the full weight of the Congress and the President of the United States. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support our military and our dedicated soldiers, sailors, and marines, but I think we must constantly be reminded that we have a corps of domestic defenders who are deserving of the same level of support and attention. As our military defenders are honored for gallantry above and beyond the call of duty, so too should we honor our corps of domestic defenders.

Of course, any of you who are familiar with the first responder community will remark that they are probably the last group of people to stand on formality and decoration. Most of them would, on their day off, put their lives at risk to save even a cat in a tree, and they would do so without hesitation. Earlier this year, Mr. Speaker, our District of Columbia Fire Department lost a firefighter, Sergeant John Carter. It is both tragic and typical of the first responder community that Sergeant Carter came in to work before his shift started to respond to that fire. Mr. Speaker, this kind of dedication is beyond our power to adequately commemorate even on the House Floor.

In my own Congressional District in October, Mr. Speaker, the Malvern Fire Company will dedicate a monument to their fallen first responders. Across the country, communities will recognize the 94 fire and emergency services personnel who have lost their lives in connection with their duties as a public safety officers this year. This number I'm sure, is supplemented half-again by fallen law enforcement officers. I am pleased then, Mr. Speaker, to give my full support to H.R. 4090, the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor. While we cannot, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, with our poor power add or detract from the gallantry of their work with our actions, we can honor first responders with a Medal that will identify them as heroes to all Americans.

While it would be impossible to name every first responder deserving of this award let me, Mr. Speaker, conclude my remarks by offering the names of fourteen first-responders, in addition to those already mentioned, who would be a good place for the newly formed committee to start: Louis Giancursio—Rochester, NY; Mark E. Gardner—Baltimore, MD; Anthony W. Rivera—San Francisco, CA; Robert Crabtree—Carboro, NC; Jeffery A. Barkley—Phoenix, NY; John Barrett—Bronx, NY; William Benevelli—Boston, MA; Eric Britton—James Island, SC; Myles Burke—Philadelphia, PA; William Callahan—Bronx, NY; Robert Foster—Fort Worth, TX; Landon West—Fort Worth, TX; Mike Lachman—Fort Worth, TX; and Cody Stilwell—Fort Worth, TX.

TRIBUTE TO THE LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONS, THE TOMS RIVER EAST LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Little League World Series Champions, Toms River East Little League team.

The 11 and 12 year olds from Toms River, New Jersey sailed through the Little League

tournament at Williamsport, Pennsylvania undefeated and won its first Little League World Series championship. Additionally, Toms River East became the first New Jersey team to win the championship since 1975 and the first U.S. team to win since 1993.

Toms River East secured the championship from the team from Japan by a score of 12–9. Chris Cardone, who was 1 for 10 coming into the final game, slugged home runs in consecutive at bats to propel Toms River East to the title.

Also starring in the game was Todd Frazier who had four hits in four at bats including a home run and earned a save in the championship game.

This past weekend, 40,000 fans, friends and family members gathered to welcome the champions home at a parade in their honor. After the speeches were concluded, a question was posed to team manager Mike Gaynor on his feelings about the magical run to the championship. Coach Gaynor summed up the experience "as the time of his life."

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Toms River East Little League team in winning the Little League World Series and to all Little Leaguers around the world who participated and upholding the Little League Pledge of "win or lose, I will always do my best."

THE MEDICARE REHABILITATION BENEFIT EQUITY ACT OF 1998

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Medicare Rehabilitation Benefit Equity Act of 1998. This bill will ameliorate the impacts on seniors needing outpatient rehabilitation services of coverage limits on those services imposed by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA). Dollar limitations on services will be replaced by a patient classification system effective July 1, 2000.

Between 1990 and 1996 Medicare expenditures for outpatient rehabilitation therapy rose 18 percent annually, totaling \$962 million in 1996. During that time, outpatient rehabilitation spending shifted substantially away from hospitals and toward rehabilitation agencies and comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facilities (CORFs). Payments to agencies and CORFs rose at an average annual rate of 23 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

The BBA enacted substantial changes in Medicare's payment policies for outpatient rehabilitation services. Two limits are imposed on outpatient rehabilitation services—coverage for physical and speech therapy is capped at \$1,500 per beneficiary per year; coverage for occupational therapy is subject to a separate cap of \$1,500. The limits will become effective for services rendered after January 1, 1999. Rehabilitation services furnished in hospital outpatient departments are excluded from the caps.

Unfortunately, these dollar limits do not take into account patient characteristics such as diagnosis or prior use of inpatient and outpatient services. Implementation of the limits will have a disproportionate effect on the most vulnerable Medicare beneficiaries and may place a financial burden on some beneficiaries.