

about higher taxes and noncompetitive tax policy.

Republicans are doing their share of business-bashing, too. Mr. Grassley claims that corporate expatriations are “immoral,” as if companies would be moral if they instead kept their U.S. charters and fired some of their workers.

If politicians are upset that some companies want to recharter, they should blame themselves for trying to tax “worldwide” income. An American firm competing against a Dutch firm for a contract in Ireland, for instance, must pay a 35 percent tax on its income—and the lion’s share goes to the IRS.

The Dutch firm, by contrast, pays only the 10 percent Irish tax on its Irish-source income because the Netherlands doesn’t tax income earned outside its borders.

Before giving the IRS more power, politicians should consider the following:

Expatriation helps control government waste. High-tax California can’t stop companies from moving to low-tax Nevada. Knowing this helps deter the big-spenders in the state capitol from wasting even more money. The politicians in Massachusetts must exercise some restraint because they know local businesses can flee to low-tax New Hampshire. Nations also should be subject to market discipline. This is why Washington politicians shouldn’t stop companies from escaping bad U.S. tax law.

Expatriation protects American jobs. Rechartering in another jurisdiction doesn’t mean factories will go overseas. Nor does it require a company to move its headquarters. It simply means a company is chartered under the laws of a different jurisdiction, much as many American companies are chartered in Delaware, but operate factories and have their home offices in other states. In the case of expatriations, the newly formed foreign company still maintains its U.S. operations, but now won’t have to fire workers since it can compete more effectively with overseas businesses.

Expatriation is not tax evasion. All corporations, regardless of where they’re based, pay tax to the IRS on all profits they earn in the United States. This is true of U.S.-based companies, and it’s true of all foreign-based companies—including those that expatriate. All that changes is that expatriating companies no longer have to pay taxes on income earned outside America’s borders. Since worldwide taxation is misguided tax policy, this is a positive result. Indeed, every tax reform plan, including the flat tax, is based on this common-sense principle of “territorial” taxation.

Now is hardly the time, with the economy in the midst of recovery, for Washington politicians to make U.S. companies less competitive. Nor is it the time to give the IRS the power to prohibit businesses from rechartering in jurisdictions with more sensible tax laws. Instead of treating companies as if they’re federal property, Sens. Grassley and Baucus should be fixing the problems in the tax code.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARTIN
HERSHEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Martin Hershey, who honorably devoted his life to serving this great nation. Martin, as he was commonly referred to,

upheld America’s liberty and regrettably passed away in April of this year. Today we mourn the loss of a great citizen, and a courageous leader who proudly served his family and community.

Martin moved with his family to Colorado in 1974, and accepted the position as the Assistant District Attorney in Colorado Springs. Nine months later, Martin moved to Aspen as the Police Chief, bringing with him experience and ideas that would change and mold new standards for the Aspen Law Enforcement Division. From day one, Martin vowed to make Aspen Law Enforcement different in its principles, but strong in its quest to achieve excellence.

The intelligence and ingenious demeanor Martin carried inspired his colleagues to perform to their fullest potential. Martin was a strong leader and an exceptional role model, so it not surprising he was elected to the Aspen City Council. His deeply rooted devotion to the town of Aspen made him an outstanding, respected city council member. He left Aspen in the late 1980’s, and went to New York but continued to be involved in law enforcement returning to teach skiing after retiring as a New York Judge. His achievements continued in 1991 when he was appointed to the New York Criminal Court bench.

Martin’s calm, outgoing personality highlighted his tremendous achievements. His strength and wisdom extended to all whom he encountered, and today we remember this man for all the joy and smiles he provided.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor I stand here and praise the achievements of Martin before this body of Congress and this nation. Martin Hershey will be missed tremendously, and although we will grieve the loss of this incredible individual, we will rejoice over this man of great character and conduct. I express my sincerest condolences to his family and friends, and I salute Martin, a person who selflessly contributed to our society.

HONORING BUCK KNIVES 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend a business, located in my district, for producing quality products for 100 years. Buck Knives of El Cajon, California, is a fourth generation family-owned and operated business. From making their first knives using worn-out file blades, Buck Knives has become arguably the most well-known, respected, and famous American-made knives in the world.

In 1902, the first Buck knife was made by a young apprentice blacksmith from Kansas, Hoyt Buck. Making each knife by hand, Hoyt combined innovation with experience to produce a better tempered steel so it would hold a sharper edge longer.

During World War II, Hoyt contributed to America’s war effort by substantially increasing his output to ensure that our troops were adequately supplied. Following the war, Hoyt moved to San Diego where he, and his oldest son Al, formed H. H. Buck and Son in 1947. Hoyt passed away in 1949 and Al took over the company. H. H. Buck and Son had only been in business for two years when Al took

the helm and led it through the next critical twelve years, eventually incorporating the business in 1961.

Innovators since the beginning, Buck Knives has continued to develop trendsetting knives and processes. Beginning with a revolutionary new blade and continuing through today with new designs, this company has continued to set the standard in the knife industry.

The family tradition continues today. Chuck Buck followed his father Al as president, serving until 1999 when he handed the reigns over to his son C.J., who is the current president and CEO. While Chuck stepped down as president, he still serves as an integral part of the family business as chairman of the board.

With more and more companies choosing to relocate overseas for low-wage workers and tax breaks, Buck Knives remains in the United States and is an active partner and friend of the entire San Diego community. Buck Knives employs individuals with disabilities from the local Home of the Guiding Hands to work in their factory. They allow groups within the community, such as the Boy and Girl Scouts and local churches, to utilize their facility for meetings and activities. Additionally, Buck Knives donates products for nationwide fundraising events to police and firefighters, as well as the National Turkey Foundation, just to name a few. In their quest to make our community a better place, Buck Knives has been a perpetual advocate and friend.

Given their longevity in the business and their trend setting designs, it is easy to understand why when you think of a knife, you think of a Buck knife. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Buck Knives in its centennial celebration.

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES
ACT

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Americans with Disabilities Act will celebrate its 12th anniversary on July 26, 2002. The importance and significance of this Act, and its impact on the lives of individuals with disabilities, is certainly remarkable and noteworthy.

Prior to the passage of the Act, it was common place to dismiss qualified job applicants on the grounds of their disability, or for disabled individuals to be effectively excluded from the mainstream of American life. With the passage of the Americans with Disability Act 12 years ago, however, we now have the most comprehensive Federal civil-rights statute protecting the rights of people with disabilities.

This Act ended the discrimination faced daily by the disabled by requiring employers to make reasonable accommodations for affected workers and assisted the disabled to become an active member of society by requiring public services, such as mass transportation, to be just as accessible to people with disabilities as they are to able-bodied people.

Since its inception, the Act has withstood various attacks based on myth and half-truth, the very basis of which affirms the need for