

people in America and around the world to live better lives. We dare not walk away from that responsibility.

Another development that has been gratifying to me has been the emergency—allbeit somewhat unevenly—of a healthy and growing commercial space sector. Can anyone dispute the importance of commercial satellite communications to the world's economy, both directly and indirectly? I expect to see similar developments in commercial remote sensing, launch services, and in areas we do not even contemplate at present.

Yet, a world with a large, global commercial space sector offers challenges to policymakers. I would gently note that those who argue for unleashing the private sector to commercialize space on a global scale should not then attempt to demonize companies for pursuing their interests globally. Loose allegations of unpatriotic behavior against American companies are not helpful as we attempt to sort out the complex issues associated with commerce in a multipolar world.

Next, I must say that I consider one of NASA's finest achievements to have been its continued adherence to the principle that "activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind." NASA has made international cooperation an integral part of its mission, and I think it has paid dividends to our nation over the past four decades. As I testified to the House space subcommittee fifteen years ago on NASA's 25th anniversary:

"We have tended to cut back on these activities when budgets are tight, or when we get nervous about technology transfer to other nations. My view is that international cooperation serves many functions and is important to support; political, scientific, and economic benefits can be derived from international cooperation."

I continue to stand by those sentiments.

Before I close, I must confess that I have been disappointed by what we have not accomplished in our space program since its inception. Among my frustrations is our sorry record in the development of low-cost space transportation. For too long, we have seen advances in transportation come in fits and starts, instead of being an integral part of the space agency's R&D portfolio. That approach has seriously impeded the progress of our nation in space exploration and utilization. I believe that we are making some improvements in our approach to developing new transportation systems; however, we must not go overboard in the other direction and make our programs dependent on the delivery of revolutionary advances by a date certain. Innovation does not work that way—especially under constrained budgets.

Speaking of budgets, those who know me know that I long have been troubled by the nation's inconsistent support of our civil space program. Both Congress and the White House have at various times over the last forty years, wreaked havoc on NASA's ability to make and carry out long-range plans. While some have argued that there is no long-term vision or plan for NASA, I would submit that over the years there have been no lack of plans, studies, and recommendations both from the space agency and from distinguished panels of outside experts—my files are filled with them! Rather, the nation—and I most definitely include Congress in this criticism—has been

unable or unwilling to establish institutional mechanisms for providing a stable budgetary and programmatic framework in which long-term (i.e., over multiple Administrations and Congresses)—and possibly multinational—R&D initiatives can be carried out successfully. Until we address that situation, I am not optimistic that we will be able to achieve many of the ambitious goals that NASA is contemplating for the 21st century.

One of those goals, of course, is human exploration beyond low Earth orbit. I believe that this is one of the areas in which we have fallen most short, to my intense disappointment. I still consider it extremely short-sighted for the Nixon Administration to have canceled the nation's program of lunar exploration just as it was transitioning from an amazing technological and managerial achievement to a sustained program of scientific and human exploration.

Then, when President Reagan approved the development of a Space Station in 1984, I never would have believed that almost fifteen years later we still would not have launched even the first elements of the Station into orbit. Still, there are no easy villains in the Space Station saga—as much as some would like to find them. The simple truth is that NASA, successive Congresses, and successive Administrations all have had their fingerprints on this program, and any blame for the slow progress of this program needs to be shared. At the same time, all of us will have to now work together for this program to be completed successfully.

However, I would like to look forward to the future of human space exploration and not just dwell on past missteps. There are no lack of worthy goals for human exploration. Those goals need to be a fundamental part of our vision for NASA's future.

While there is more that I could say, I will conclude my statement on that note. I have offered these observations with the intention of stimulating some discussion on how best to proceed as our space program enters the 21st century. We must learn from our past if we are to avoid becoming captive to our past.

HONORING THE INTERNATIONAL  
ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL  
STAGE EMPLOYEES LOCAL  
UNION 51 OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 2, 1998*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees Local Union 51 as they celebrate their 100th Anniversary on February 23, 1999. Local 51, which is an integral part of Houston's highly successful arts community, will celebrate with a Gala Program in the Brown Theater of the Wortham Theater Center in Houston, Texas.

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Moving Pictures Technicians, Artists and Allied Crafts of the United States and Canada (I.A.), which began in 1893, represents people behind the scenes in the manifold media of show business and exhibitions. Today, there are over 800 local unions throughout the United States and Can-

ada. The local chapter of the Galveston-Houston Theatrical Stage Employees Protective Union was chartered on May 1, 1899. Houston's own Local 51 broke away from that larger group and is today the only stage crafts union in Harris County. In the early part of this century, members of Local 51 set up the traveling vaudeville shows and performances by touring companies that came to the Bayou City first by train, later by truck. Local 51 even supplied the personnel for the backstage work at the downtown movie houses. By the time Houston's major arts organizations presented their first performances, the Local was already in place to provide professional, behind-the-scenes service.

Every stage craft is practiced by these dedicated men and women, making each a valuable link in the production of any show. From the moment a production or meeting is conceived until the last truck pulls away, I.A. technicians are on the job. Today, Local 51 boasts a work roster of over 400 technicians and can fill a producer's or promoter's crew needs with only one telephone call. The local provides a network of qualified technicians for projects of any magnitude.

The members of Local 51 are known and respected worldwide for the quality of the work they provide. They have traveled from China to Singapore to Cairo and throughout the United States with the road tours of hits such as "Phantom of the Opera", "Jesus Christ Superstar", "State Fair", "Carousel", and with David Copperfield. The talents of Local 51 are not limited to the stage. The local has provided convention and exhibit support for several local audio visual companies and in every major hotel and meeting facility in Houston.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Local Union 51 as they celebrate this special time in their history, and extend to all members my personal appreciation for their contributions to the arts in Houston.

## ASSESSING TAX CUTS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 2, 1998*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Friday, October 2, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## ASSESSING TAX CUTS

With the new congressional session approaching and a projected \$1.6 trillion surplus in the U.S. Treasury over the next ten years, it is not surprising to see Washington politicians crafting and talking about tax cuts which will appeal to constituents. People will naturally be eyeing the several proposals to determine how they affect their own pocketbook. That is an entirely appropriate perspective, but people ought also to be looking at another question: What impact will the tax proposals have on the distribution of income and wealth in the country?

Broad income trends: Tax proposals need to be assessed in light of two broad trends in our country—the widening income gap between the haves and the have nots, and the difficulty middle-class families have had in improving their status despite the current economic boom.

There is not much doubt but that the gap between the nation's poorest and richest workers has widened. Adjusted for inflation,

the incomes of the poorest fifth of working families dropped by 21% between 1979 and 1995, while the incomes of the richest fifth jumped by 30% during the same time period. So during both good times and bad the gap has grown. Most economists think that a principal reason for the widening gap is technology. Other factors are the erosion over several years of the minimum wage, international trade, the decline of unionization, and immigration. So while the new technologies are creating growth in the economy and new opportunities, they are also increasing economic inequalities and sharpening social divisions.

In the last few years, lower-income workers have gotten some help from the strong economy and from the 90 cent an hour increase in the minimum wage in 1996. Yet middle-class members overall have not done as well in the race to improve their incomes. At the top and the bottom of the economic ladder, wages have risen briskly but in the middle they have risen more slowly. Computers, technology, and imports have diluted the demand for medium-skilled workers, and corporate downsizing has made middle-income people feel less secure in their jobs and more reluctant to push for wage increases.

The middle class today is not complaining too visibly because their pay has gone up faster than the inflation rate over the last two years, even if the increase is not as great as the one by lower- and upper-income workers. But the longer the expansion of the economy lasts, the more people will begin to understand their position in the total economy and the less happy they will be. If a recession occurs and the trends continue they will become quite angry.

Policy choices: There is no shortage of answers to this widening income gap. The best medicine may be steady economic growth and the extraordinarily low unemployment rates we have today that can help push workers' hourly wages up. But several other steps have been proposed. Some people want to remove regulatory barriers, improve school systems, and expand programs to improve workers' skills. Others want to concentrate on tougher trade rules, better anti-poverty programs, and strong labor protections. We need to create and keep good high-wage jobs.

But it seems to me that we also need to consider carefully the impact of any proposed federal tax cuts. Tax policy should recognize the need to improve the lot of moderate-income working Americans. At a minimum it shouldn't worsen the income gap by giving the most benefits to those already very well off.

The income trends in the American economy are disquieting. The scale of the problem and the dearth of solutions add up to difficult political challenges ahead in the not too distant future. Historically tax policy has helped keep inequality from going too far. Too much inequality almost certainly leads to making societies unstable. There may be little risk of instability at this point, but nonetheless the broader question of the impact of tax cut proposals on the distribution of income and the wealth in society should not be ignored.

House proposal: The main tax cut currently being considered in Congress is a House proposal to cut \$80 billion over the next five years. The biggest tax cuts in the package—accounting for three-fourths of its total cost—would provide "marriage penalty" tax relief to two-income married couples whose tax liability is higher than if they were single; expand the amount of interest and dividends excluded from income taxes; and move up the date for exempting from taxation estates worth up to \$1 million.

This proposal faces problems in the Senate and a likely Presidential veto because it

spends money that we don't have. 98% of the projected overall budget surplus is due to the temporary surplus being built up in Social Security in order to help cushion the blow when the baby boomers retire. For now and the next several years the budget is in deficit, other than Social Security. If it were not for Social Security, the federal budget would have an estimated deficit of \$137 billion over the next five years.

Looking at the tax cut bill's impact on the income gap, it has some reasonable provisions, and it is certainly tilted far less toward the wealthy than other recent House-passed tax bills. But it is still not what we would propose if one of our primary concerns was looking out for moderate-income people. For example, it does nothing to address Social Security payroll taxes, even though most lower and middle-income workers pay more in Social Security taxes than they pay in federal income taxes. And several of its provisions—such as its tax relief for million-dollar estates—benefit primarily upper-income Americans. Overall, the changes in this tax bill would make the tax system less progressive.

Conclusion: It is inevitable that we will be hearing more proposals to cut income taxes in the days and months ahead. There are many ways to assess proposed tax cuts. But the increasing income gap in America suggests to me that it may be time for us to ask what they mean for the country, not just for each of us as individuals. That's not an easy question to answer, but in light of recent economic trends it appears to me to be an important factor in making a judgment on tax cuts.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH M. MCDADE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 1, 1998*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to JOSEPH MCDADE—a distinguished member of this body who will retire at the end of the session.

The House of Representatives will lose a great Member of Congress when Representative MCDADE retires. Mr. MCDADE has represented both his constituents and the United States well and faithfully since he was first elected 36 years ago.

Mr. MCDADE began his career in politics as the Solicitor of the City of Scranton. This experience, along with his degree in law from the University of Scranton, provided him with an excellent foundation for becoming a Member of Congress.

JOSEPH MCDADE was first elected to the House in 1962. Since then, he has worked hard to protect the environment, keep military bases open in his district, and help Americans buy homes. Today, he has served longer in Congress than any other Republican and longer than all but two Democrats.

Mr. MCDADE has served for many years as Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development. He is also Vice Chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security (formerly Defense) and is a member on the Subcommittee on the Interior. He also served on the Appropriations Subcommittee for Housing and Urban Development,

and he was the most-senior Republican on the Small Business Committee, of which he was a member from 1978 to 1991.

Representative MCDADE has been the ranking Republican on the Defense Subcommittee since 1985. On this subcommittee, he helped to craft much of the annual defense and national security legislation during the final years of the Cold War. His emphasis throughout his tenure on the Defense Subcommittee has been on military programs that stress a high-quality force that is trained and ready for combat. He also was instrumental in keeping the region's largest employer, the Tobyhanna Army Depot, open during the periods of base closures in 1991, 1993, and 1995.

Mr. MCDADE, through his seat on the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, has led the charge in addressing nation's energy problems and has fought to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. He was invaluable in establishing the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, the Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton, and the Fishery Laboratory in Wellsboro. From this position, he has also helped to enact major clean air and water legislation. Representative MCDADE was honored for these and other efforts by the National Parks and Recreation Association.

Over the years, Mr. MCDADE has also pushed for community rehabilitation and development, promoted housing for the elderly, handicapped and low-income families, and in 1990, led the effort to enact the Housing Guaranteed Loan program enacted into law. This program will help more than 50,000 low- and moderate-income Americans buy homes this year. Congressman MCDADE also drafted measures to help stimulate and protect small companies in his time on the Small Business Committee.

His work with many philanthropic organizations, including the Kennedy Center and the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., are evidence of his strong commitment to the arts. He is also committed to education, as his trusteeships at both the University of Scranton and Keystone College both indicate.

Congressman MCDADE has had an active career in the United States House of Representatives. He has helped to pass many significant pieces of legislation and will not soon be forgotten by friends and colleagues on either side of the aisle.

JOE, you will be sorely missed in the House. We are going to miss your dedication, your intelligence, and your experience. I wish you the best of luck in your future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM HAWKINS

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 2, 1998*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. William Hawkins. On October 20, 1998 in St. Louis, Missouri, National Industries for the Blind will honor Mr. Hawkins with the first annual Milton J. Samuelson Career Achievement Award, named for the late Milton J. Samuelson in recognition of his leadership for upward mobility and placement programs for people who are blind.

Mr. Hawkins was diagnosed with progressive glaucoma and cataracts soon after birth.