

helping to improve the manner in which the Congress operates, GILLIS enhanced our ability to serve the people of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I send my heartfelt condolences on the passing of my good friend and colleague GILLIS LONG to his family, to the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana and the members of the Louisiana congressional delegation. Again, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] for reserving this time to remember a very special man—GILLIS LONG.●

TRIBUTE TO GILLIS LONG

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 30, 1985

● Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the passing of GILLIS LONG should make each of us stop to think what it is to be a Member of the House of Representatives.

For GILLIS LONG was truly a man of the House. He embodied the best qualities of a public figure, including dedication to principles, respect for colleagues, and a faith in the democratic process. His belief in standing for what was right caused him political misfortune at times in his career, but that steadfastness contributed to the good fortune of the country.

Those of us who are Members of this House would do well to reflect on what GILLIS LONG taught us. We can stick to our principles while treating our colleagues with respect, making the democratic process work as it is designed to work. In so doing, we can offer no higher tribute to the memory of GILLIS LONG.●

THE REAGAN INAUGURAL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 31, 1985

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 30, 1985, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE REAGAN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President Reagan delivered his second Inaugural Address in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol before a restricted group of 1,000 people. Members of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet, and close friends of the President were in attendance. For the first time in history, outdoor events were cancelled because of record low temperatures and brisk winds. The indoor setting gave the ceremony an unusual air of intimacy.

Mr. Reagan's style was low key and undramatic. Several Members of Congress observed that the President seemed subdued. The speech lacked rhetorical flair, and it was delivered in conversational tones. It was no call to arms. Mr. Reagan, said one ob-

server, did not exactly come "roaring out of the gate."

The President made it clear from the outset of his speech that he did not intend to redirect his energies or revise his programs at the beginning of his second term. "I don't believe you re-elected us in 1984 to reverse course," he said. He was characteristically optimistic, seeing America "poised for greatness," on the verge of "a new emancipation," still "mighty in its youth and powerful in its purpose." The speech was suffused with hope and patriotism; the future that Mr. Reagan described was rich with possibilities. Some of the speech was eloquent, as when the President talked of the American sound, "hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic—daring, decent, fair. That's our heritage, that's our song. We sing it still."

In his address, Mr. Reagan returned to the themes of his political past. Indeed, the largely inspirational speech was vintage Reagan. Part of it was a vindication of his first term, and he spoke with genuine conservative conviction as he sketched the agenda for 1985. For him, progress will come with a smaller role for government and a wider role for free enterprise, an "economy finally freed from government's grip." He placed great faith in a healthy, vigorous, growing economy as the surest cure for inequality in the land. He promised "an opportunity society" that will free the economically disadvantaged from dependency on a bloated bureaucracy. He claimed that "there are no limits to growth and human progress, when men and women are free to follow their dreams." He stressed his favorite issues: limits on domestic spending, continuation of the military buildup, shifting federal programs to the States, radical tax reform, and a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget.

The President hit big government hard in his speech, but in his first term he did little to cut it back. Rather, he has switched its direction, spending less on domestic programs and more on defense. Mr. Reagan correctly stated that "we have begun to reduce the increase in the cost and size of government." It is important to note, however, that he is not claiming government has gotten smaller. The federal share of the gross national product claimed from 22.8 percent in 1981 to 23.5 percent in 1984. The real difference between the President and his critics is not that the former resists the exercise of government power while the latter supports it, but rather that each considers the exercise of that power to be appropriate in different circumstances.

Mr. Reagan also attacked the federal budget deficits that rose sharply in his first term. Indeed, the average annual deficit of the Reagan Administration (\$134.8 billion) was three times greater than the average annual deficit of the Carter Administration (\$45.3 billion). In addition, the national debt doubled, and the government's ability to control the budget weakened dramatically. The President warned that "a time of reckoning" has arrived, but the critics point out that he should be presenting a balanced budget, not a balanced budget amendment which would not take effect for years. He has announced a program "aimed at freeing government program spending for the next year." That carefully phrased statement leaves room, for example, for much higher interest payments on the national debt. We will know more about the program in a few days, but there is nothing to suggest in early reports that it will be significant.

With respect to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan was unrelenting, though careful, in his rhetoric. He pointedly said that "one nation, the Soviet Union, has conducted the

greatest military buildup in the history of man." Nonetheless, he pledged to press ahead with nuclear arms control. In that vein, he spoke of his desire "to rid the world of the threat of nuclear destruction" and made extravagant claims about his "Star Wars" plan to destroy nuclear missiles before they reached their target: the plan "wouldn't kill people; it would destroy weapons and would render nuclear weapons obsolete." In a strange aside, the President discredited mutual assured destruction as an ineffective and immoral strategic doctrine, even though it is the only deterrent to nuclear war known to be effective.

I did not hear much new in Mr. Reagan's address. Thus, I think that he will pursue the agenda of the past four years, with the possible addition of arms control and tax reform. The doubt in my mind is whether the President will be able to translate his goals into reality. Presidents have not always had an easy time doing that, though Mr. Reagan does have a lot going for him. He enjoys high personal popularity. He appears buoyant and vigorous. He articulates the clear public mood to limit the role of government and strengthen national security. I was not surprised that the tone of the speech was somewhat conciliatory. It is obvious that the President wants to get things done. He made several bipartisan gestures, but there was no suggestion at all that he will moderate his stance on today's most divisive issues.

Mr. Reagan's program, as set forth in his inaugural speech, will be spelled out in more detail in the State of the Union address and the budget message. Then the action will move to Congress.●

GILLIS LONG

SPEECH OF

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 30, 1985

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of the Honorable GILLIS LONG. We have all lost an able colleague and a good friend. We share this loss with the rest of the country. GILLIS LONG displayed the same type of leadership in the Democratic Party as he provided the people of Louisiana throughout his brilliant career of public service. He was the driving force behind the revitalization of the party caucus, but his loss crosses partisan lines.

The loss of GILLIS LONG will be felt by the whole Nation, by all who live in freedom. GILLIS LONG always stood by his beliefs even at great personal and political risk. He would not back away from his convictions due to popular opinion. He kept his integrity and he kept his dignity. This Congress and this country will miss GILLIS LONG. On behalf of the people of southern West Virginia, I offer my condolences to his family. The thoughts and prayers of all of us are with you.●