

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MAJ. GEN. RANDOLPH W. HOUSE,  
WENTWORTH COMMISSIONING  
SPEECH

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, 1996, Maj. Gen. Randolph W. House gave the commissioning ceremony speech at Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, MO. His impressive address should be preserved, and I include herewith a condensed version.

Major General House was the brigade commander of the Blackhawk brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, which received the Valorous Unit Award in the Persian Gulf conflict as a result of the deception attack into Iraq on February 20, 1991.

MAJ. GEN. RANDOLPH W. HOUSE, WENTWORTH  
MILITARY ACADEMY COMMISSIONING CEREMONY

I'd like to begin my remarks by emphasizing that it is indeed an honor and privilege to address you here today as you embark on the next phase of your military career.

What a sharp looking group of new lieutenants and cadets you are. I'll try to keep that keen, sharp look in your eyes by keeping these remarks brief and to the point.

It is great to be here in historic Lexington, Missouri, the scene of the famous "Battle of the Hemp Bales" in 1861. It is a humbling experience to walk the ground where brave soldiers struggled and were willing to die for what they believed in.

President Harry Truman said time and again that a nation that forgot its own history was in trouble, and he added, "The only thing new under the sun is the history you haven't learned yet."

I appreciate the opportunity to come to a school where our nation's great military heritage walks hand-in-hand with the present and future.

And today history is being made as Wentworth commissions its first four female cadets as second lieutenants. That's historic. That's outstanding. Congratulations to each of you.

Soon you will be platoon leaders in charge of America's soldiers. General Reimer, the Chief of Staff of our Army, tells an account of a group of captured German soldiers during WWII asking their American captors for their credentials before they would surrender. The American officer, pointing to the American soldiers present, said: "These are our credentials." Today this still holds true. Soldiers are our credentials. I charge you today to go forth and lead them every day with this in mind.

Now, you don't have to believe everything I say here today but, you better believe that I believe it. I'm going to give you my best shot from my foxhole.

Each of you stands on the threshold of a great adventure. Your career in the Army is not a destination but rather a terrific journey.

As you will soon find out, military service is much more than just a job. It is a calling, a way of life. General Douglas MacArthur once said, it is a calling that can be summed

up in three words, "Duty, honor and country."

There can be no doubt that it takes a special breed of men and women to lead today's soldiers.

It is vitally important that these leaders remain focused on the reason our army exists . . . to fight and win our nation's wars. If we can do that, everything else we are asked to do such as fighting forest fires, peacekeeping, humanitarian relief missions and drug suppression missions, is easy.

I believe the ability to fight and win our nation's wars, rests on three pillars: discipline, competence and leadership.

At Fort Riley I have four expectations of leaders: First: Accomplish all missions to best of abilities and to agreed upon standards.

Second: Genuine compassion for soldiers.

Third: Develop next generation's leaders.

Fourth: Where ever you are assigned leave that place better than you found it.

As I said a few moments ago, each of you stand on the edge of a truly great adventure and I envy you for that. Soon you will be entrusted with the greatest treasure our nation has to offer, her sons and daughters. Do not take that charge lightly.

Always remain focused on the real reason we are here serving as the sword and shield of our great republic—to defend our nation—to fight and win our nation's wars.

When you focus on that one goal, and let yourself be guided by discipline, competence and leadership, it will get you where you want to go.

It will help you march a little farther, carry a little heavier load, and be willing to step into the unknown with the confidence that you can accomplish the mission.

Good luck, God speed, thank you for letting me speak to you on this important day, and I'll meet you on the high ground.

## BLOCKING CABLE PORN IS EVERYONE'S FIGHT

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, last year in a Maryland suburb of Washington as the House and Senate were conferencing on the telecommunications bill, a 10-year-old boy was arrested for raping a 5-year-old girl. The incident shocked and deeply disturbed the people of the D.C. area. How, everyone wanted to know, could this possibly have happened? What on earth could have motivated it?

As it turns out, the boy said he got the idea by watching a pornographic cable channel on the television set in his own home, a channel that was supposed to be scrambled. However, the boy discovered that if watched long enough, it would unscramble and he could see and hear adults having sex.

As many of my constituents know only too well, cable subscribers in parts of the 10th District also receive the audio and video portion of pornographic channels in a manner that is intermittently clear. As a result, impression-

able children can be exposed to the most graphic pornography and obscene programming and advertising.

At the time this story was breaking, I had been appointed a conferee on the telecommunications bill, and was in the midst of convincing my fellow conferees to make sure there was a provision that would require cable operators to completely block from non-subscribers both the audio and video portion of all channels showing sexually explicit programming. In the end, this provision—requiring the total elimination of all sight and sound—was agreed to and the bill became law. It was a great victory for families across America.

Predictably, before the president's signature was even dry on the new law, a pornographic cable channel, Playboy Enterprises, was in court challenging it, claiming that it unfairly discriminates against their right to broadcast pornographic programming to people who aren't even subscribers. However the real reason the pornography channels are fighting this provision is that they use partial scrambling as a marketing tool—to lure channel surfers into subscribing to their channels. The price we pay as a community is the pollution of our culture and trashing of Judeo-Christian values, as well as the exposure of innocents of the tenderest and most impressionable years to explicit sexual material.

The case will probably take several months to decide. In the meantime, there are steps that parents can take to protect their children.

If my fellow Americans agree that this new law makes sense and that cable companies should honor it irrespective of what the courts say, I urge them to contact their cable company, as I have, and tell them that you know about the new law—section 641 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996—and would like to know what steps they are taking to comply. If enough customers write in, the cable companies will have to respond.

## TRIBUTE TO LEON GOLDSTEIN ON HIS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join all New Yorkers in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Mr. Leon Goldstein's presidency of Kingsborough Community College. I believe Brooklyn has become a center for educational advancement and career training as a result of Mr. Goldstein's vision and leadership. His campus has become a haven of academic excellence for students throughout New York. I am particularly proud of Leon for helping students, professors, and other faculty members develop a caring and creative atmosphere that has earned Kingsborough its excellent reputation.

For 25 years, Leon has worked tirelessly to provide a solid education for students attending Kingsborough, enabling them to become

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

successful and productive members of their community. Through his profound commitment and boundless energy, thousands of young people each year acquire solid academic skills that help them launch successful careers. I have met countless graduates that attribute much of their success to Leon's keen understanding of their individual learning needs. The curriculum at Kingsborough is vast and diverse enough so that people of all income levels, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, ages, and training have the opportunity to earn their degree. Leon has been a true inspiration to the people of New York and the residents of Brooklyn.

Among the successful educational programs Leon has developed include the My Turn program for senior citizens, the New Start program to help increase interaction with CUNY, bilingual studies, and the Institute for Public Service. Under Leon's leadership, Kingsborough has created more collaborative programs than any institution in the city, State, or Nation. Another innovative program which he championed is the College Now program, designed to help high school students, remain until graduation while also encouraging them to continue their studies. In addition, the Teacher's Academy program, which provides hundreds of New York City public school teachers on sabbatical leave to enroll at Kingsborough for 1 year to further their professional development. These results-oriented initiatives are vivid examples of Leon's creative visions for educational achievement.

Those attending Kingsborough have come to understand Leon's influence in their educational development. I urge all my colleagues and fellow residents of Brooklyn to congratulate Leon Goldstein for 25 distinguished years of service to Kingsborough and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

#### ST. CROIX CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT AND JAZZ BANDS

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to the St. Croix Central High School Jazz and Concert Bands. Their recent participation in a prestigious high school band competition in Atlanta, GA, is evidence of their determination to succeed.

The St. Croix Central High School Concert and Jazz Bands under the direction of Mr. Stan Joins won top honors at the May 3, 1996, Georgia music competition which was sponsored by the Music Educators National Conference. The 55-member band competed against 17 schools from the east coast. The concert band placed second and the ensemble jazz band received special recognition.

In competition, the concert band played Mozart's overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," "Beausoir" by Claude Debussy, and "Festival Prelude" arranged by Alfred Reed. The jazz ensemble arrangements included their own version of "Blue Monk," a Roger Pemberton arrangement of "Killer Joe," and a Sammy Nestico arrangement of "Jumpin at the Woodside." The groups were so impressive judges joined them on the stage to acknowledge their appreciation for the performances.

Some members of the band also received special recognition in various categories. Mr. John Sewer, Jr., was named outstanding jazz trumpeter, Mr. Seymour Joseph and Mr. Calbert Marius were named outstanding jazz saxophonist. Mr. Joel Massicott received outstanding rhythm soloist. Further, the jazz band won the honor of most outstanding jazz rhythm section.

The following students are true ambassadors for the U.S. Virgin Islands: Dyanne Baptiste, Kim Bethelme, Robert Blackmon, Craig Bradshaw, Bernard Bruney, Michael Bynoe, Leah Camacho, Zenobia Camacho, Edward Chapman, Veronica Chapman, Melicer Charles, Tauran Charles, Pamela Clarke, Cyril Dash, Irvin Doctrine, Evastus Drew, Wanda Evans, Ronald Feracho, Ideola Francis, Yasmin Farrel, Karl Frederick, Charese Frett, Sherrica Galloway, Ayinde George, Sammy Griffin, John Henry, Shekkaya Henry, Alex Hector, Francis Jackson, Emery Jagrup, Filbert Jagrup, Seymour Joseph, Dwayne Krauser, Maria Lopez, Lynel Lynch, Calbert Marius, Joel Massicott, Elias Mercado, Andrew Merchant, Phillip Merchant, Afiya Murphy, Natalie Pant, Sheryl Pant, Aisha Parrilla, April Peterson, Desiree Phillip, Vanessa Phillip, Rafael Prince, Denise Quindland, Victor Quinones, Morgan Raymond, Aaron St. Luce, Conroy Samuel, John Sewer, Jr., Tatyana Simon, Kenneth Vanterpool, George D. Ventura, Hassan West, and Therese Woods.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Mr. Stan Joins, and the St. Croix Central High School Concert and Jazz Band members for the outstanding contributions they have made on behalf of the Virgin Islands. I wish them the very best as they continue to fulfill their dreams.

#### MORE THAN 70 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person—Leona MacDonald Urquhart.

She is a special lady because since 1924—that's right—more than 70 years, she has worked day-in and day-out at the Pine Lake Country Club.

As she turns 83 years old, she continues to work at the club as executive hostess.

She began working at Pine Lake at age 11 as an assistant in the kitchen and helping the housekeeping staff. With only a short leave to have her two children, she has served loyally and continuously for more than 70 years.

Many people, members and guests, have walked through the doors of this club, and Leona has known and greeted them all—and they have known her. They have enjoyed her humor, her smile, her assistance, her dedication.

She is an example of the work ethic and dedication that made America the greatest country in the world.

Now, she deserves her praise. She deserves our loyalty. She deserves our thanks.

In a world where dedication and loyalty have less and less meaning each day, Leona Urquhart is a champion of many things.

But most of all, her triumph, her legacy, and her presence makes us proud.

Good Luck Leona. I hope you are there for another 70 years. Pine Lake would not be the same if you are not.

#### THE BEACON SHINES IN THE LIGHTHOUSE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, an extraordinary family who has accepted an extraordinary mission. On Saturday, May 25, a tribute was paid to Bishop James A. Parrott.

Bishop Parrott and the Parrott family responded to the noticeable plight of the hungry, the unemployed, the underemployed, and the myriad number of citizens who are forced to live on fixed incomes that are below the poverty level. What makes this unique? In 1981, before the modern-day soup kitchen was established in many of our communities, Bishop Parrott opened what was known as the "Soup Kitchen at 1035 Broad Street" in Newark, NJ. This small, seemingly insignificant gesture of consciousness cast the dye for what would become Bishop Parrott's street ministry.

Lighthouse Community Services [LCS] was founded in 1981 and incorporated in 1989. The first meal was served on February 19, 1981 and consisted of homemade cornbread and soup prepared by Mother Ann Parrott, Mother Betty Martin and Mother Constance Baskerville. They started feeding a small group of about 20 individuals three times a week for lunch. What started as a modest number of 20 grew to 757. Since 1981 over 1 million meals have been served and over 5,000 persons have been temporarily housed at LCS. As the program grew so did the number of volunteers.

In addition to nutritional meals being served daily, emergency shelter for men, women, and children is provided on a daily basis. The men's residential shelter is used to house those in need while they complete school and/or find jobs, thereby enabling them to return to the mainstream of society as productive citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring the story of the Lighthouse Community Services to my colleagues and to the annals of U.S. history. The Parrott family has much of which to be proud and thankful. I offer my best wishes to Bishop James A. Parrott, Mother Ann Parrott and their children—James Jr., Dennis, deceased, Joan, Steven, Andrew and Mark. Five of the children are ordained clergy with the exception of Mark who is an ordained Deacon.

#### TAX FREEDOM DAY

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, although for most Americans it came and went without special notice, May 7 was a very important day. You

might say it was a holiday of sorts, but unfortunately not the kind that will get you a day off work.

May 7 was tax freedom day, and according to the nonpartisan Tax Foundation it was the day that Americans finally stopped working for the Government and started working for themselves and their families.

That's right. Americans worked from January 1 of this year up to May 7—over 4 months—just to pay for the cost of Government at all levels—Federal, State, and local. As a result of tax increases passed in 1993—which I voted against—this is the latest in the year that tax freedom day has ever fallen. That means what I think most Americans already know in their gut: taxes are too high and Government costs too much. Consider:

In 1950, the average income family of four paid less than 5 percent of its income in total taxes and one wage earner could easily support the entire family. Today that same average income family pays about 24 percent to the Federal Government alone, 38 percent when you add in State and local taxes—the highest percentage in American peacetime history.

Because taxes are so high, middle-class incomes are being squeezed—not to support the family, but to support the Government.

What's even more disturbing is that the pressure to earn more leaves us with less time and energy to spend with our children or to get involved with our church or community. And when that happens our whole Nation suffers because our children suffer.

The corrosive and damaging effect of taxation on America's working families must be corrected. One giant step in the right direction is a \$500 per child tax credit—a measure I am supporting in Congress.

With this credit, a family of four earning \$30,000 would have its 1996 Federal income tax cut in half and the entire Federal tax burden of 4.7 million working families at the lowest income levels would be eliminated completely.

I am also supporting repeal of the 1993 gas tax increase of 4.3 cents per gallon. Of all the forms of taxation, the gas tax is one of the most unfair because it falls disproportionately on those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

Combined, these two tax cuts will provide some long overdue tax relief for America's working families. And wouldn't it be nice if tax freedom day fell a little earlier next year?

#### A TRIBUTE TO SHELDON STIEFELD

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding educator and mentor in Brooklyn, Mr. Sheldon "Shelly" Stiefeld, who is retiring after 34 years of service to New York's public schools. Thousands of youngsters have learned a great deal from Shelly and his wife. Their tireless work and energy have done much to ensure the success of Brooklyn students.

I am especially familiar with Shelly's outstanding teaching abilities as he was my world

history teacher at James Madison High School in Brooklyn. As an 11th grader, I was dazzled by his animated lectures and became entranced by his knowledge of different cultures and traditions. I am deeply grateful to him for giving me a strong basis for a future career in government.

It gives me great pleasure to join all the parents, students and friends in honor of Shelly Stiefeld's commitment to public education and academic excellence. My educational training under Shelly left me with a positive view of Brooklyn public schools. My own children follow the same path, as they also attend public schools. Shelly's retirement will certainly come as a loss to those who were fortunate enough to grow under his tutelage.

#### ST. CROIX HIGH SCHOOL MIXED CHORUS, JAZZ CHOIR AND VISUAL ENSEMBLE

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to the St. Croix Central High School Mixed Chorus, Jazz Choir, and Visuals Ensemble under the direction of Mr. Otis Alexander. Their recent participation in the North American Music Festival which was held at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and McEachern High School in Powder Springs, GA, on April 10–14, 1996, is reflective of their desire to excel.

The mixed chorus in the open Division AAA and the jazz choir in the same division won two trophies for outstanding performances. The visual ensemble received a plaque for the excellent choreography which was set to the music "Magdalena" by Sergio Mendez.

Fourteen high school choruses, jazz choirs, madrigal singers, marching bands, and orchestras from four States and the Virgin Islands competed in this national music festival. The Virgin Islands performance is a testament to their hard work and determination to succeed. Their accomplishments are also a reflection of the dedication of Mr. Otis Alexander, and accompanists Mr. Daryl Richards and Ms. Barbara Brown.

The 57 students from St. Croix Central High School enjoyed the honor of bringing to the Virgin Islands two trophies and a plaque which symbolized their excellent performance. Their participation in this music festival will be etched in their minds for many years to come.

The following students are true Ambassadors for the U.S. Virgin Islands: Rawlston Benjamin, Jermain Blair, Ajene Browne, Junita Chapman, Josette Cobb, Arthur Connor, Dwayne Cromwell, Diane Cruickshank, Kenya Daniels, Kaleema de'Lande, Angel Felix, Colleen Francis, Jeannette Garcia, Brian Gardine, Craig George, Pete Gibson, Cherie Gordon, Tishri Greenidge, Frank Griffith, Germaine Gumbs, Juana Gumbs, Randy Haile, Jo-Ann Hamilton, Kysha Hendricks, Jenee James, Cliff John, David Jones, Tena Lee, Nicole Logan, Cory McAlpin, Jada McAlpin, Showayne Modeste, Kalila Moorehead, Roberta Munoz, Antonia Navarra, Raymond O'Reilly, Lisa Pascal, Kirby Pascal, Jason Polius, Louisa Prosper, Rona Rawlins, Cheray Reid, Shawn Robles, Travis Rogers, Mervelle

Sage, Lloyd Samuel, Erolyn Sweeney, Marsha Taylor, Akeda Thomas, Latisha Tonge, Estelle Torrens, Isabel Torrens, Tamyka Weekes, Hassan West, Naqeeba Wynter, and Wendy Wynter.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Mr. Otis D. Alexander, Mr. Daryl Richards, Ms. Barbara Brown, and the members of the St. Croix Central High School Mixed Chorus, Jazz Choir, and Visual Ensemble for the outstanding contributions they have made on behalf of the Virgin Islands. I wish them the very best as they continue to fulfill their dreams.

#### TRIBUTE TO RABBI AND SARA GARSEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rabbi Edward and Sara Garsek as they leave our community after more than 20 years of service. Since 1975, Rabbi Garsek has served as the spiritual leader of the Orthodox Congregation Etz Chayim in Toledo. In that capacity he has earned the admiration and respect of the entire Jewish community and beyond that all of the citizenry of our city. Through these years he and his wife Sara have worked lovingly and consistently to raise the spirituality of their extended Toledo family.

An integral part of the Garseks' roles as rabbi and rebbetzin has been as teachers—filling an enormous need in our community, teaching audit education courses, Hebrew High School, Community Hebrew School, as well as Sunday religious school. The benefit of their professionalism is most keenly felt at the Hebrew Academy of Toledo, where they meet daily with their pupils. They will be long remembered by their students.

Rabbi Garsek leads his congregation with a wonderful sense of humility, a warm sense of humor, and a passionate love of Israel—the People and the State. Sara is his perfect complement, a tower of strength in her knowledge, believe, and devotion to the words of the Torah. We in Toledo know them to live by the words of Hillel, "Be of the disciples of Aaron, loving peace and pursuing peace; be one who loves human beings and draws them near to Torah."

Rabbi and Sarah Garsek came to Congregation Etz Chayim bringing with them three very young girls, Chaya, Esther, and Devorah. Over the years, they have been blessed with four more beautiful children, Zev, Shoahana, Rachael, and Yitzchak; a son-in-law, David; and two grandsons, Bentzion and Akiva.

Rabbi and Sara Garsek will be missed, but we know their presence will grace their new community as it has ours.

#### CONGRATULATING LT. COL. AND MRS. KENNETH P. STUART ON 45 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize a husband and wife who have made

a lasting difference in the lives of over 1,000 cadets during their 45 years of service at Carson Long Military Institute; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Kenneth P. Stuart. This June Lieutenant Colonel Stuart and his wife will end their magnificent careers at Pennsylvania's oldest military school, Carson Long in New Bloomfield, PA.

During his service, Colonel Stuart influenced the lives of over 1,300 young cadets. Since beginning his service in 1951, he has coached three sports, football, basketball, and baseball; he has served as the social studies department head, a building officer, the assistant to the president, and as the commandant of cadets.

Mrs. Stuart likewise shares a distinguished record of service at Carson Long. During her 20 years of service she has served as the librarian for the institute—a very important position in a school of higher learning, and as the social director for the institute since 1971.

I want to commend the outstanding efforts of these hard-working, exceptionally bright and dedicated educators. As our Nation looks for solutions to its many social shortcomings, the dedicated lives of these two brilliant people should shine as an example to our society on how to build communities and lives with purpose.

The Carson Long Military Institute has a long and honorable tradition dating back over 160 years to its founding in 1836. I know the staff and cadets of Carson Long are proud to be associated with such an historic institution and it is through this pride in Carson Long that they share in the lifelong dedication of these two great individuals.

Through their lives they have truly exemplified the ideal of community service and as a nation, we must be proud to have such individuals in our society. I for one am privileged that they reside in central Pennsylvania.

As the Colonel and Mrs. Stuart begin to celebrate their retirement, I know that all of the Members of Congress join me in wishing them every happiness in return and all the success in their future endeavors.

#### HONORING VIRGINIA DENT AND AURORA GAREISS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues and members of the Environmental Law Institute and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as they gather on Thursday, May 30, to present Virginia Dent and Aurora Gareiss with the 1996 National Wetlands Award for volunteer leadership.

For the past 30 years, Virginia and Aurora have initiated programs to save the considerable salt marsh and freshwater estuaries surrounding Little Neck Bay in Little Neck, NY. Their heroic efforts have led to the acquisition of a series of wetland complexes throughout Queens, including, but not limited to, the 135-acre Udalls Cove Park Preserve, now protected by the New York City and State park systems.

However, Mr. Speaker, Virginia and Aurora's good work extends far beyond this valuable project. They have tirelessly strived to put an end to illegal dumping—a highly detrimen-

tal practice with far-reaching effects. Additionally, they have long tried to promote understanding of the causal link between environmental and physical health. In this vein, Virginia has served as the executive director of the New York State Northeast Queens Nature and Historical Preserve Commission, while Aurora has served as its commissioner. Furthermore, Virginia has spent the past 15 years on the Queens Borough president's Flushing Bay task force.

Mr. Speaker, Virginia and Aurora have come to symbolize the American spirit of voluntarism and generosity. I ask all my colleagues to rise with the grateful people of the Fifth Congressional District in extending to Virginia Dent and Aurora Gareiss the highest accolades of appreciation and admiration.

#### PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTION IS TOTAL OUTRAGE

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, during the Vietnam war, journalists opposed to United States involvement sought to "bring the war into our living rooms" by showing images of the carnage and suffering on the nightly news. It made for disturbing viewing, but was effective in turning American public opinion against the war. It is in that tradition that I share with you the following description of something called partial-birth abortion, one of the most inhumane acts imaginable.

In this very late-term procedure, a breech position, feet first—labor is drug-induced and the baby is completely delivered except for the head. The baby is now moments and inches from birth—and from all the protections afforded by Federal and State law. But the birth is interrupted. The head is forced to remain in the canal. The base of the skull is then punctured, a vacuum catheter is inserted into the head, and the contents are suctioned out. The skull collapses, the baby dies, and the abortion is complete.

On April 10, President Clinton vetoed a bill passed by large majorities in each Chamber of Congress that would have outlawed this practice, a bill I was proud to help write as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The President defended his veto on the grounds that the bill did not provide an exception for the health of the mother. But he knows full well that the Supreme Court has defined maternal health as "all factors—physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and the woman's age—relevant to the well-being of the patient." In other words, a health exception—which is synonymous with abortion-on-demand—would have gutted the bill. Also, the bill does provide an exception to save the life of the mother, even though in reality this grotesque procedure is never the only option available.

In response to this outrage, the Vatican took the unusual step of condemning the President's veto, calling it shameful and an incredibly brutal act of aggression against human life. It warned that legalizing partial-birth abortions "endangers morally and ethically the future of the society that allows it."

In addition, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, headed by Bishop Anthony

Pilla of Cleveland, wrote this stinging rebuke: "Mr. President, you and you alone had the choice of whether or not to allow children, almost completely born, to be killed brutally in partial-birth abortions. Your choice was to say yes and to allow this killing more akin to infanticide than abortion to continue."

While there may be a large difference of opinion in the way that Americans view the issue of abortion, on this issue they are of one mind. In fact, recent polls show that almost 80 percent of women and 65 percent of those who describe themselves as pro-choice oppose partial-birth abortions.

By his veto the President has shown that for all his talk about making abortion safe, legal, and rare, he is a captive of abortion-on-demand extremists. If he will not outlaw this heinous practice that affects "only" a thousand or so babies a year, he will never support any abortion restrictions.

One thing is certain, this issue will not go away. President Clinton will have to explain why, when it came time to choose between the culture of life and the culture of death, he chose death.

#### HONORING LIVONIA CTC COMPUTER STUDENTS

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my district's latest national champions—Livonia Career/Technical Center students Eric Bode, Jill Thompson, and Mike Purcell.

For the second straight year, Livonia CTC computer programming students have finished 1–2–3 in the Business Professionals of America National Leadership Conference's competition.

In Phoenix, AZ, more than 4,000 delegates throughout the United States participated in the conference which included competitive events, leadership workshops and keynote speakers. More than 375 high school and college students who participated in the events were from Michigan. And for the fourth-straight year, Michigan won the most awards.

Congratulations Eric, Jill, and Mile. Once again, you have not only distinguished yourself with your outstanding performance, you have highlighted the excellent work of Livonia CTC, computer programming teacher Dennis Vince and Principal Janet Haas.

Vocational education, as well as improved leadership and development of our future business leaders is vital to our country's future. Livonia CTC is playing their part. I am very proud of their great work and their outstanding, success-driven students.

#### TRIBUTE TO TALLY C. TALBOT

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 25, a retirement party is being held in honor of Tally C. Talbot. Mr. Talbot is

a man for all seasons. He has spent nearly all of his life in public service.

Tally Talbot was born in Newark, NJ, my hometown. He is a man of diverse interests and experiences. He has been an educator, labor leader, senior citizen advocate, musician, public housing administrator, and Democratic district leader. He has truly served his community well.

Mr. Talbot's retirement will mark the end of a 32-year career with the Newark Housing Authority. During these years, he has used his education, skills, and life experiences to help others. He has worked with, counseled, and served countless individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will join me as I offer congratulations to Tally C. Talbot. I would also like to extend my best wishes to him and his family—his wife, Marta Adelina Talbot, and his two children, Erica and Joanne.

### THE POST WITH THE HEART

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Ms. KAPTUR Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to the Goldstein-Goodman Post No. 6909 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars as it celebrates its 50th anniversary this month. For the Goldstein-Goodman Post, it has been 50 years of dedication to community service that has brought honor to the memories of the two servicemen after whom the post is named.

Morris Goldstein and Barney Goodman were the first Jewish men from the Toledo community to be killed in action in their respective theaters of war in World War II.

From its earliest days, Post 6909 lived up to its more recently adopted motto: "Dedicated to Community Service." Even with its modest treasury, the post was able to donate time and money to schools, hospitals, and other community institutions such as the National Home in Eaton Rapids, Criel Hospital in Cleveland, St. Anthony's Orphanage, Cherry and La-grange schools, the Jewish Community Center, the Society for Crippled Children, Darlington House, and numerous churches and synagogues.

Today, Post 6909 is known throughout Toledo as "The Post with the Heart." It sponsors The Goldstein-Goodman Scholarship Fund at the University of Toledo, and over \$1 million has passed through the post's treasury to beneficiaries such as the Medical College of Ohio, Riverside Hospital, and local schools systems. Post members have and are still devoting hundreds of hours of time to community projects.

In May, 1946, Vice Mayor Michael DiSalle and Rabbi N. Katz installed Louis Baum as the first commander of Post 6909, and it is still going strong today.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues Toledo's Post with the Heart on their 50th anniversary and wish them 50 more years of service to our community.

#### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS E. DELBRIDGE

#### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Thomas Delbridge of Rutherford County, TN. Mr. Delbridge leaves his position as director of administrative services at the Tennessee State Department of Human Services on Friday, May 31. What will be a gain for his family will be a loss for all of Tennessee because this loyal service and dedication have meant so much throughout his 26 years of public service.

In February 1973, Tom began his tenure with the Tennessee State Department of Education as a supervisor of the trade and industrial program. His title reflected technical expertise gained through 21 years of vocational experience in the U.S. Air Force. Following his transition into civilian life, he worked as an industrial arts teacher at Hendersonville High School. His duty to country completed by military service, Mr. Delbridge found an equally high calling in education.

He accelerated from supervisor of trade and industry to the director of the comprehensive vocational education department, where he served until 1981. He then moved to the divisional level as director of administrative services for the vocational education department. There, in 1984, Mr. Delbridge made the transition to the Department of Human Services, where he now serves.

We honor Mr. Delbridge today because he held the education of young people and public service as his first priority. He has been entrusted with Tennessee's future, and the future of America as well. It is a trust he has earned respectively, and a bright future for Tennessee he has shaped.

#### CONGRATULATING VANDY L. MILLION ON HIS RETIREMENT

#### HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in Federal Government whose specific contributions to our society are unknown to the vast majority of the public. They do their jobs year in and year out, working behind the scenes, largely unrecognized for their efforts on the public's behalf.

That is why I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to take this opportunity to recognize 42 years of dedicated Federal Government service by my constituent, Mr. Vandy L. Miller of Silver Spring, MD, on the occasion of his retirement. In a career of military and civilian service spanning over four decades, Mr. Miller has earned a tremendous amount of respect and a reputation as a committed and effective leader and manager. Integrity and humility have been hallmarks of his career.

Mr. Miller, a native of Bluefield, WV, began his Federal service in the U.S. Army in 1954 as a second lieutenant and distinguished military graduate of West Virginia State College, Institute, WV, and rose to the rank of full colo-

nel in the Medical Services Corps. During his 24 years as an Army officer and soldier, he held many positions of increased technical and leadership responsibility in military installations in Europe and the United States, culminating with his retirement from military service as the Radiological Hygiene Consultant, Officer of the Army Surgeon General in the Pentagon.

Mr. Miller joined the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1978 as the Branch Chief, Material Licensing Branch. He was promoted to the Senior Executive Service, a military two-star general equivalency, in 1984 while serving in the Branch Chief position. In 1988, he was promoted to Assistant Director for Agreement States, Office of State Programs. In October 1993, Mr. Miller was appointed to the position of Director of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and Civil Rights.

Throughout his career, Mr. Miller has always advocated the concepts of professional growth and development, networking, and continuing education. A humble and dedicated man, he has constructed a career of service and accomplishments using his values and principles he brought with him to work each day. Under Mr. Miller's leadership as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Assistant Director for Agreement State Program, Office of State Programs, realistic policy guidelines were developed for the States to ensure the technical adequacy and compatibility of their programs for regulating nuclear materials. In his position as the Director, Office of Small Business and Civil Rights, he successfully led the implementation and coordination of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Equal Employment Opportunity [EEO] Program, the Small Business Program, and the Affirmative Employment Program. Under his direction of the EEO program, the number of formal EEO complaints being filed remained relatively low.

His dedication, competence, and professionalism are unsurpassed, and they have been recognized by a number of awards over the past decades. Mr. Miller has been recognized by the Federal Government for his outstanding public service. He was presented with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Meritorious Service Award in 1992 and the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank Award earlier this month. He has been the recipient of the Outstanding Community Leader in Education Award from the Montgomery County Council and numerous other community awards and citations.

In addition to his full time work for the Federal Government, Mr. Miller also understands the importance of community service to ensure the efficient running of our society. With this mind, he has held leadership positions in this Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, the Washington Metropolitan Organization of Black Scientists, the West Virginia State College "W" Club Association and the Woodside Civic Association, Silver Spring, MD. With his remaining spare time, Mr. Miller has served as a mentor for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Mentor Program and as an active member of the Deacon of the 12th Street Disciples of Christ Christian Church. Mr. Miller has not only served the public, but has encouraged others to follow his lead. Members of his own family, his wife, Sylvia, and three children, Kerwin, Karen, and Karmen are among the many people who have been drawn into community service, inspired by his example. I am

sure he will continue to be active in his community in the future.

We can point with pride to Federal professionals like Vandy Miller for exemplifying the real spirit of public service. He has served with undying dedication, unrelenting commitment, and fervent devotion. I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this outstanding American, a man of God, a devoted public servant, and a family man.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives and my constituents in the 4th Congressional District of Maryland, I want to personally thank Vandy Miller for his exceptional career of service to his country and community, congratulate him on this special occasion, and wish him all the best in retirement as he enters the next chapter of his life. In addition to wishing him and his supportive wife Sylvia good luck and Godspeed in his retirement, we also wish long and happy lives to his children and grandchildren, Markia, LaShawn, Kyle, and Vandy.

#### SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1996*

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3448, the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996.

Small business is the backbone of our Nation's economy. According to the Small Business Administration, small businesses generate more than 50 percent of our gross domestic product and employ 53 percent of the American work force.

Small businesses know their communities well. They often take a more personalized approach and fulfill unique needs for their communities that big business has no hope of duplicating.

With the downsizing of many large corporations, our Nation's economic health increasingly will become tied to the health of small business. Statistics indicate that small business accounted for two-thirds of the new job growth in the United States in 1994. Any further economic development our Nation hopes to enjoy in the next few years will be seriously inhibited without the expansion of small business.

Yet smaller firms can be at a disadvantage in getting the capital needed for start-up or expansion. It is essential to provide incentives to enable more small businesses to develop and grow throughout the United States, so that every American can benefit from the personalized services, innovative products, and modern technology as well as the new jobs and economic growth that smaller businesses provide to our communities.

So I was particularly disappointed that the research and development tax credit, usually a bipartisan provision, was voted down in the Ways and Means Committee on a party-line vote.

However, in light of the rapidly decreasing number of legislative days in this Congress to reach out to small business employers and employees, I nevertheless support H.R. 3448. It is the last opportunity to provide essential in-

centives for the development of small businesses. It also promotes job growth and educational opportunities for the millions of hard-working entrepreneurs who are at the heart of American economic success.

One of the main obstacles which has deterred small business development in the past is the difficulty small businesses face in providing employee pension plans comparable to those of large corporations. This bill creates the savings incentives plan for employees of small businesses that could operate as an IRA or a 401k plan. It will enable small businesses to offer the same long-term savings plans as larger firms, so that they can offer the same incentives in retaining qualified employees.

The Small Business Job Protection Act also addresses the concerns of many employees of nonprofit, tax-exempt companies who do not currently enjoy the security of a retirement account. This bill allows these organizations to offer 401k plans.

Work and education are the core of our economic success, and we should heartily support public policy proposals which encourage work with education, education with work. Incentives for both are provided by this legislation through the work opportunity tax credit and the employer-provided educational assistance tax deduction.

The work opportunity tax credit replaces the expired targeted jobs tax credit. Employers receive a tax credit equal to 35 percent of an employee's wages, for employees who receive economic assistance, including high-risk youth and veterans. The tax credit for employer-provided educational assistance allows individuals to deduct from their taxable income up to \$5,250 a year for employer-provided assistance for undergraduate tuition.

Hard-working people are taking risks to start and expand small businesses. They are discovering new approaches that stimulate and generate economic growth. We must nurture the efforts of these entrepreneurs, and we must also help small business employees who work hard to sustain these efforts.

H.R. 3448 is a step in the right direction towards encouraging the growth of small business and with it, the strengthening of our Nation's economy. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3448, the Small Business Job Protection Act.

#### ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the almost 9 million Americans of Asian Pacific heritage who make such a magnificent contribution to our society.

As the Representative of a district that boasts Asian Pacific Americans as more than 28 percent of its population, I am proud to be able to praise the men and women of Asian Pacific American heritage who have worked both to make our world a better place to live.

Yvonne Lee is just one of those people making a difference. A San Franciscan appointed by President Clinton to the U.S. Commission for Civil Rights, she has a long and outstanding record of community service, both

in San Francisco and throughout the Nation. Currently a fellow at the Asian Pacific American Leadership Institute, Yvonne previously served as the executive director of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance, a national civil rights organization.

I join my colleagues in celebrating Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and in saluting those in the Asian Pacific American community who have transformed our country.

#### HONORING PONTIAC CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL'S U.S. FIRST TEAM

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the great accomplishments of the members of the U.S. First Team. The team consists of 32 students and 7 faculty members from Pontiac Central High School, that is located in my district. The U.S. First Team, is also comprised of 28 engineers from Delphi Interior Lighting Systems. I am proud to inform my colleagues that the U.S. First Team, from Pontiac Central High School, received the coveted National All Star Rookie of the Year Award, during the 5th Annual U.S. First Competition, in Orlando, FL. The team has also been honored by receiving the Worcester Polytechnical Institution [WPI] design innovations scholarship.

The hard work and dedication of the team is reflected in the fact that more than 96 teams from all over the country were involved in the national competition. Their success is a remarkable display of what can be accomplished when people work together toward a common goal.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to be able to recognize the outstanding achievements of each of the members of the Pontiac Northern High School U.S. First Team. They deserve the title of national winners. I know the entire U.S. House of Representatives joins me today in honoring this fine group of Americans.

#### SUPER SALESMAN ROBERT DAVID

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a supersalesman and special person—WXYT's Robert David.

David was recently honored with 1996 Sales Success Award from the sales and marketing executives of Detroit.

Recognized as one of the best salesmen in metro-Detroit, the Northville native is such a charmer, he met his future wife on the Ohio turnpike, eventually sweet-talking her into marriage.

As the national sales manager at WXYT radio in Southfield, Rob has increased sales revenues tenfold in just 8 years. And he has done it through knowing his customers, studying their language, and speaking to them on their own terms.

His simple strategy has been nothing but a recipe for success. And yet, that is not

enough. Rob is always looking to improve his skills by attending extra sales training and industry workshops.

Rob has a positive attitude and a burning desire to succeed in a difficult industry known for high turnover.

Not only has Rob succeeded at WXYT, he has also been able to find time to serve as president of Michigan State University's business school alumni group. He also leads an annual MSU program called the Minorities in Communications Conference.

Rob David is a proven leader. He is a special person with a knack for success and the personality to go with it.

Congratulations Rob, and keep up the great work.

#### 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIONS CLUB OF NEWARK

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 75th Anniversary of The Lions Club of Newark. Friday, May 31, 1996, marks 75 years of continuous service and dedication to the community. The Lions Club is among the world's largest service organizations, working hard to live up to its time-tested motto, "We Serve." Since its inception in May of 1921, the Lions Club of Newark has been a credit to the national organization, providing invaluable services to the youth and the elderly. Through the years, the Lions Club of Newark has also provided constant support for causes benefiting the blind and the sight impaired in addition to numerous local and community charities. It gives me great pleasure to stand here today to applaud the Lions Club of Newark on this great moment in its decorated history.

In an age when people seem more concerned with getting ahead than they do with getting along, and hatred and violence litter our national headlines, it is refreshing and reassuring to take a moment to recognize and celebrate the works of the dedicated members of the Lions Club. They have accepted the challenge of creating a better community for the city of Newark with great courage and strength. Their commitment to the future leaders of our State and our Nation is reflected through the compassion and dedication with which they approach their work. This commitment is equally reflected in the revered Lions toast, "Not Above You, Not Beneath You, But With You."

It is with great pride that I stand before you to honor the valiant members of the Lions Club of Newark on this momentous occasion. For the past 75 years, the Lions Club of Newark has committed itself to charity and service for the good of the greater community. It is a beacon of hope during difficult times, and an inspiration to us all. On this 75th anniversary of the Lions Club of Newark, I stand before you to recognize and applaud the strength of the human spirit.

#### STATEMENT BY KYLE ANDERSON ON THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Kyle Anderson, a high school student from Rutland, Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My topic is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its applicability to us as citizens of the United States and for our children in this country.

The world that we live in today is one of waste, want and needless suffering. But in November of 1989, a dramatic step was taken to treat this. On November 20, 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a treaty that focuses on the protection, survival, development and well-being of children.

Among the many rights which the Convention gives to children are the following: the right to health care services; the right to education; the right to protection against discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, etc.; the right to protection against abuse, neglect or injury; the right to a name and nationality; the right to express the child's views in matters affecting the child; the right to have the child's interests be a primary consideration in all proceedings concerning the child; the right to be protected from economic exploitation, or hazardous work; the right to be protected against torture, or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment; and the right to freedom of thought in conscience, religion and expression.

As an international goal it is certainly important; and immediately after it was drafted, over 100 nations signed it, and then ratified it, obligating themselves to nurture the children of their respective territories. The U.S. wasn't among the original signers, but signed the document on the 16th of February, 1995. But without ratification, the Convention lies dormant. The United States didn't, and still hasn't, fully recognized the importance of the document, or its applicability to us.

Let me show you what I mean. (set up overhead: Cents of the Absurd) Can everybody read that? . . . All right, it says the 1995 State of the World Children Report from UNICEF says that we need to kindle a sense of absurdity at the idea that the world cannot afford to meet the needs of all the world's children for adequate nutrition, basic health care, primary education and clean water. The following figures are offered as kindling: it shows that all we really need to provide basic care in nutrition, primary education, safe water and sanitation, and family planning, for all the children, would be \$34 billion. Now, if you look at what is spent, they give a few statistics, like \$85 billion/yr. is spent on wine, \$160 billion on beer, \$400 billion on cigarettes, \$250 billion on advertising, and \$800 billion on the military—that's worldwide.

For the U.S., (next overhead: Winners & Losers—Federal Spending) here we see a drastic decrease in spending on housing, health care services, employment and training, mass transit, Farmer's Home Administration, child nutrition, especially, and education. All of these things have decreased,

between 1980-1990, and military spending has increased 46%.

The fortunate and unfortunate kids of our age have recognized the need for greater action in the sector of children's well-being. Some of the things that youth has been doing are as follows:

Nov. 20, 1992, in Washington, D.C.—The National Committee on the Rights of the Child: Speaking Truth to Power;

May 4, 1992, at the Statehouse in Montpelier, VT—Rights of the Child Day;

Feb. 10-14, 1993, in New York City and Vermont—New York City and Vermont Student Homes Day;

Nov. 22, 1993, in Clarendon, VT—Youth in Action Conference: Children First;

June 13-19, 1993, in Vienna, Austria—Children's World Conference on Human Rights; and

April 29, 1995, in Montpelier, VT—Empowering Youth to Action.

In closing, I would like to reemphasize the importance of child development. This Convention is a great reminder of our obligation, and a helper in those situations where our priorities are trodden upon, in such areas as: the home, during war, or just all alone on the streets. The Convention will help, and will decrease the suffering. Thank you.

Congressman Sanders: Michael, thank you very much. I have some familiarity with that issue, because I introduced the Resolution in the House, trying to win support of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Senator Leahy did the same in the Senate, so Vermont has a strong interest in this issue. In your judgment, why has the Congress not ratified the Treaty?

Answer: Well, I really don't know. I thought . . . when Bill Clinton came in, I thought that . . . he's an advocate for this thing, and I was wondering why it hadn't gotten ratified yet, but he needs the help of the Congress . . .

Congressman Sanders: Well, I think in fact, Clinton did sign it but the problem is, it doesn't go into effect until it is ratified, and the Senate has not ratified it. Are you familiar with some of the arguments that the opponents of the Treaty are making?

Answer: No.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. A lot of the arguments center around the fact that they think it would take away from the rights of American citizens, which is incorrect, and that the UN would have too much power over what goes on in the United States—those are some of the arguments that are being used. I think you've raised a very important issue, and I think that the chart, which shows the spending priorities, in our nation and in our world, is very important. And what you're suggesting, is that if we changed our priorities just a little bit, we could wipe our hunger among children, we could end the disgrace of having, in our own country, the highest rate of childhood poverty in the entire industrialized world. Okay, thank you very much for your presentation.

#### TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PAIN MANAGEMENT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commemorate the emerging field of multidisciplinary pain management.

Millions of Americans suffer from the intractable chronic pain. These pain patients often find that, in addition to suffering unremitting



pain, they cannot sleep, work, or engage in family and social events. Pain is the No. 1 reason that individuals seek health care. Pain is a costly epidemic.

Until recently, pain management has been poorly understood and poorly treated. In recent years, great strides have been made in helping to reduce the toll of pain and suffering. Multidisciplinary organizations, such as the American Academy of Pain Management, have brought together the previously fragmented clinical disciplines and have raised standards for the delivery for pain management.

The American Academy of Pain Management is the largest society of learned clinicians in the United States concerned with pain management. The academy credentials multidisciplinary clinicians in pain management, utilizing rigorous screening steps which help assure that the public can find empathetic and knowledgeable pain management clinicians. In addition to board certification in pain management, the American Academy of Pain Management accredits pain programs, cosponsors the National Pain Data Bank, and conducts continuing education in pain management.

Because of dedicated organizations such as the American Academy of Pain Management, our ability to reduce pain and suffering is improving.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor and recognize the commitment of the multidisciplinary membership of the American Academy of Pain Management and their visionary leadership in providing quality care to so many people.

#### EMPLOYEE COMMUTING FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. ENID GREENE

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 23, 1996*

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I share in the desire of many of my colleagues to help the working poor. However, I voted against the Riggs amendment to increase the minimum wage because I believe it will have negative consequences—particularly for those it portends to help.

First, I believe that increasing the minimum wage will result in the loss of hundreds of thousands of entry-level and low-wage jobs, which are needed not only by young people but also by those who are seeking to reenter the workforce.

Raising the minimum wage is a tax on an employer who is offering someone a job. It is not paid by all Americans, but only by those who seek to employ others. The natural result is that there will be fewer jobs available. Any freshman economics student knows that if you raise the price of something, in this case labor, then demand for it, in this case by employers, will fall.

History indisputably shows that raising the minimum wage costs jobs. In fact, since 1973, Congress has increased the minimum wage 9 times, over 2-year periods. In each case, except one, unemployment increased. The one exception was during the period 1977–79, when the economy was growing robustly at over 5 percent annually. We are not now enjoying such growth.

Second, I believe that increasing the minimum wage will have an inflationary effect, as widespread increases in wage costs necessitate higher prices for goods and services. According to the Progressive Policy Institute, 80 percent of the cost of an increased minimum wage are passed through to consumers in the form of higher prices.

This means that all workers who do not gain from an increase in the minimum wage will lose some of their buying power. This includes the very poorest of Americans, those without jobs on fixed incomes, who will see the value of their benefits diminish. Thus, the poorest of Americans, the unemployed, are in effect taxed to pay higher wages for union workers and those minimum wage workers who are able to keep their jobs.

Third, I believe that a higher minimum wage will be a barrier for individuals trying to move from welfare to work, because employers will refuse to hire inexperienced and/or low-skilled workers at even higher wages. Further, if the intent of those who would increase the minimum wage is to make working more attractive than welfare, their strategy is doomed to failure. The majority of welfare recipients receive a package of benefits that far exceeds the value of even a \$5.15 an hour job. In my own State of Utah, the pretax wage equivalent of welfare is \$9.42 an hour, or \$19,600 a year. Moreover, a recent University of Wisconsin study found that the average time on welfare among States that raised the minimum wage was 44 percent higher than in States that did not.

Instead of a minimum wage hike which carries such a negative consequences, I believe that the needs of the working poor would be better served by a more focused effort aimed at creating jobs and increasing take-home pay. Such a program would be consistent with my belief that reducing the tax burden on working Americans and expanding economic opportunity is the best way to win the war on poverty. It was for this reason that I supported the Tax Fairness and Deficit Reduction Act—first passed by the House in April 1995 and then again in November as part of the Balanced Budget Act that was subsequently vetoed by President Clinton. The Tax Fairness and Deficit Reduction Act provisions offered tax relief to senior citizens, families, small business owners, and many others. It would have promoted savings and investment in business, and resulted in the creation of more than 1.5 million new jobs by the year 2000.

A number of plans have emerged that would assist the working poor without costing jobs, including our fiscal year 1997 budget resolution that would provide \$121 billion in net tax relief, fully funding a permanent \$500 per child tax credit, permanent capital gains tax relief, and other pro-job tax incentives.

Representatives TIM HUTCHINSON [R-AR] and CASS BALLENGER [R-NC] have introduced The Minimum Wage for Families Act which would change the earned income tax credit program from a yearly lump sum into monthly payments so it could serve as a supplement to a low wage salary. And Representative DAVID MCINTOSH [R-IN] has proposed that individuals making between \$4.25 and \$5.15 an hour be relieved from having any Social Security or Federal income taxes withheld from their paychecks, while still protecting the Social Security system and the retirement benefits of those workers.

These proposals, while imperfect, at least focus on the right goal: Increasing the take-home pay of working Americans while, promoting, not restricting, new job creation. We should build on these proposals to find a new approach to helping the working poor instead of fueling inflation and costing jobs.

The starting wage is the best paying on-the-job education and training program America has ever seen. Changing it doesn't make sense, particularly where there is overwhelming evidence that the effect of such a change would be to victimize the lowest-skilled workers in our society.

#### STATEMENT BY MATTHEW DOLE REGARDING CENSORSHIP

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Matthew Dole, a high school student from St. Johnsbury, VT. He was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My name is Matthew Dole. I face censorship every day as I watch movies, try to read a book or even read the newspaper. All people have beliefs on what should be censored, but those should not infringe on others' choices. If you are to ban books, please do it [right], but don't force your opinions upon others.

Proponents of censorship base their argument on the First Amendment. They interpret their Freedom of Speech as freedom to ban books. The opponents also use the First Amendment as a major right, not to be infringed upon. They have the freedom of choice, choice to read or watch whatever they want. They say that the proponents do not have the right to physically remove the books from our libraries and school shelves. People against censorship see it as large government once again challenging the individual, as was done in 1919 with Prohibition, later repealed. They ask for more local control, at the most local in fact—individual decision.

In this, the era of political correctness, people challenge books on today's standards. They do not historicize texts, meaning they don't consider the time or circumstances under which it was written. I have with me today three books that have been banned. The first one is Mark Twain's, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." To historicize this book, it was written in 1884, as Twain lived in Mississippi, and he had previously fought as a Confederate in the Civil War. It was banned for racism, and the reason for that was the circumstances under which it was written. The second book is "Catcher in the Rye." This was banned for sexual scenes. I read this last year as a sophomore in high school as part of a Classic American Literature section. The third, and last, book is Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind." This book was again banned for racism, and the reason [is that] if it hadn't had racism in it, it wouldn't have been historically correct. It is a book about the Confederate South, once again; and it was also banned for one word.

As I've said, violence, racism and sex—three touchy, controversial subjects, are the most common reasons for book banning. Will banning the books make these issues disappear? I say, "No." They may, however,



help educate people on these issues. What we must do instead is educate our children early. We can teach them to have opinions, and teach them why they can't read that book, or why they shouldn't read that book. As time passes, they will be able to handle the issues, before being offended. Also, they will be able to personally ban books, TV with the V-chip and movies with the rating system.

There's no "cut and dried" solution to this. If a case in book banning or any other censorship were to reach the Supreme Court, they can interpret the First Amendment. Or if two-thirds of each House vote in Congress, they could rewrite the First Amendment more specifically. And on a more local level, if two-thirds of all state legislatures wanted to, they could call an actual Convention and rewrite it themselves.

Thank you for inviting me, and I hope something can be done on this issue.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you very much, Matthew. Matthew, let me ask you a question, because you have dealt with a very sensitive and controversial issue. So, here's my question: if at town meeting, or better yet a school board meeting, a parent gets up and says, "I read this book. It is vulgar, it has filthy words in it, it has ideas that I don't want my daughter to see; I want that book out of the library." You're a member of the school board—how do you respond to that?

Answer: Tell her that we can ban the book, in a sense, ban by putting it in, maybe, a section, like an adult section or a high school section. This happened at my old school, as a matter of fact, and they did not remove it from the library, and just put it in a separate section. What happened, was a 5th grader was basically in the high school section, reading this book. And I would ask them to educate . . . their kids, and I would ask the teachers also need to educate their kids on why they shouldn't read that book at that age.

Congressman Sanders: In your judgment, what is the danger of somebody defining a book and saying, "This book is terrible, I want it out." What are the long-term repercussions of that approach?

Answer: With these books that I've brought—these are classics, these are used in teaching. If we lose these books, we lose a valuable tool in teaching our youth.

Congressman Sanders: So what you're saying is that what may be vulgar for one person may be a work of art and a classic for somebody else.

Answer: That's right.

#### ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH MAY 21, 1996

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to observe Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and to recognize the many contributions Americans of Asian and Pacific ancestry have made to our Nation.

May was selected as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month because several significant events took place in May that impacted the Asian Pacific community, events such as: the first Japanese immigrants arrival to the United States—May 27, 1869; the Central Pacific Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad were joined at Promontory, UT, of which 90 percent of the track from Sacramento to Prom-

ontory was laid by Chinese workers—May 10, 1869; passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the first U.S. immigration law to discriminate on the basis of race—May 8, 1882; and the Alien Land Law was signed in California prohibiting Asians from buying land—May 19, 1913.

America has been enriched by the many contributions and achievements of the Asian Pacific community. We have all benefited from their struggles, their labor, and their achievement. From the railroads and bridges that were built to the works of art, music, and literature, Asian Pacific American contributions to the United States have been innumerable. For example, the most visited monument in Washington DC, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, was designed by a Chinese-American, Maya Lin; the youngest person to win the French Tennis Open is Michael Chang; and the inventor of Playdoh is a Chinese-American.

In addition, Asian and Pacific Island Americans have fought and died in defense of our country. The most highly decorated infantry troop in our country during World War II was the 442d Infantry Battalion, a troop comprised entirely of Japanese-Americans.

Asian Pacific Americans' accomplishments not only symbolize our rich and diverse heritage, but also highlights shared ideals and unity in a common quest for freedom and dignity.

In the midst of extensive discrimination, both social and legislative, APA's have managed not only to survive, but to build communities and to carry on their rich heritage. Asian Pacific Americans have enriched our country's unique diversity and strengthened us as a Nation.

#### OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate May as Older Americans Month. This month is a special time to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by the senior citizens of this Nation, and to recognize their special needs. It is also a time to bring age-related issues to the forefront of America's attention. The population of this country is growing older at an unprecedented rate. By the year 2050, one in five Americans will be over 65 years of age. Older Americans Month gives us an opportunity to think about how we must plan to meet the needs of the rapidly growing number of our Nation's senior citizens.

At the forefront of the issues concerning older Americans is the current debate over the so-called reform of Medicare. Medicare currently provides over 90 percent of Americans over the age of 65 with quality health insurance benefits. There is no private insurance plan in the country that offers the wide range of benefits and affordable care that the Federal Medicare Program provides. Yet in their proposed budget plan, Republicans still want to cut \$167 billion in Medicare and \$72 billion in Medicaid. These cuts are unprecedented, and would have a devastating impact on today's older Americans, as well as destroying

the options of future retiring citizens. Seniors would be forced into private managed care programs which are proven to be more restrictive and make money by denying care. While essential Federal health care benefits will be sacrificed, these cuts are planned to provide tax breaks for the wealthy.

The Republican proposal would abandon the needs of older Americans rather than meet them. This month, and in the months to come, let us recognize the senior citizens of this country, not by cutting their benefits and threatening their future, but by giving them hope in maintaining their health and security.

#### STATEMENT BY ACACIA FANTO REGARDING THE FINANCING OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Acacia Fanto, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My name is Acacia Fanto, and my topic is property tax funding of public school education.

Primary funding of public school education through property tax is inherently unfair. There are huge differences in property wealth from district to district. Based on this funding system . . . unequal from one area to another. The amount of money spent on education is a significant factor in determining the quality of education. Money is necessary to hire good teachers, buy the latest textbooks, get the latest classroom equipment, and attract good administrators. Despite this, cuts are prevalent everywhere. The biggest cuts are in arts, extracurricular activities and technology.

If money is a significant factor of a good education, and money is the biggest variable from one public school to another, then education quality is not equal in this country. The differences from one district to another are astonishing. There are tremendous disparities based on where you live. The property tax funding system is making it difficult for many areas to meet even basic educational needs, at a time when more and more money is needed for special programs. We need these programs in schools to deal with the problems of today, such as violence, teen pregnancy and broken families. All these necessities take money away from academic programs.

Property tax funding of public school education is not only unfair, but also a regressive funding system, one that often turns homeowners against schools because they don't want, or can't afford, to have their property taxes raised. The property tax funding system is unfair, unequal and ineffective, so alternatives need to be sought. The Robin Hood plan shifts money from wealthy districts to poorer ones, to try to equalize funding. This plan turns the "haves" against the "have-nots," and injects race and class into the equity funding fight. A statewide property tax, or income tax, could turn the problem from a local funding issue to a state one. These solutions would decrease inequalities within a state, but not within the country.

An alternative to the property tax funding system which would provide consistency, and would eliminate the unfairness, inequalities, and the opposition between the "haves" and

the "have-nots," would be a federal progressive income tax system. People would be taxed based on a percentage of their income, then the money raised would be distributed fairly among the districts by the federal government.

In the search for a fair alternative, the first step that needs to be taken is to change America's attitude towards education. Education needs to be valued by this society in order to demonstrate its value to its youth. When money is spent on education, its value shines through, and creates a positive outcome in the future. We need to be able to put the funding issue behind us, so that the issue can become how to deliver best education possible. Instead of working to help the people, government is working against us, at a time when America is trying to create an educational system which responds to the future needs of America's youth. The government passed cuts in education, while at the same time approving bigger budgets for construction of prisons. Government needs to take a look at the long term effect of what it cuts and what it supports. If would support our youth, keep them in school and educate them, we may not have such growing need for prisons.

Equal opportunity is the basis of this country's ideals, but by looking at our schools, you wouldn't know it. This unfair educational system is based on the unequal distribution of money in our schools caused by the property tax funding system. The U.S. has created a caste system of public education that is increasingly separate and unequal. We must work to make this a country of equal opportunity.

#### TRIBUTE TO RABBI LANE STEINGER

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rabbi Lane Steinger who is retiring after 20 years of dedicated service as Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El in Oak Park, MI.

For the past 20 years, Rabbi Steinger has not only served as a spiritual leader and teacher to his congregation, but he has distinguished himself as a community activist. He has volunteered as a chaplain at William Beaumont Hospital and has served on a myriad of boards including the Christian-Muslim-Jewish Leadership Forum of the Greater Detroit Interfaith Round Table, Interns for Peace Rabbinical Board, the Cranbrook Peace Foundation, Michigan Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights, Jewish Resettlement Service, Jewish Federation Apartments, JARC, Jewish Vocational Service, and the Michigan League for Human Services.

But most importantly, Rabbi Steinger will be remembered for his warmth, compassion, and caring. He will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Rabbi Steinger's accomplishments and years of service to the congregation of Temple Emanu-El and the greater metropolitan Detroit area. I send Rabbi Steinger and his wife, Linda, and children, Shira, Daina, and Rafi, my very best wishes as they return home to St. Louis, MO, where Rabbi Steinger will assume the position of Director of the Midwest Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

#### TRIBUTE TO AARON PICKERING

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. Aaron Pickering for being named as the first place winner in the 1996 Voice of Democracy program and recipient of the Selman Memorial Scholarship Award. This indeed is a great honor and one which Aaron should be very proud to receive.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy audio-essay scholarship competition. The program is now in its 49th year and requires high school student entrants to write and record a 3- to 5-minute essay on an announced patriotic theme. "Answering America's Call" is this year's theme, and over 116,000 student participated in the program nationwide.

It is an honor for the second district and the entire State of Tennessee to be the home of the first-place winner, Aaron Pickering. Aaron is a senior at Halls High School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pickering.

Aaron is an exceptional young man. In addition to receiving the Selman Scholarship Award, he has received numerous awards and honors for his endeavors. America needs more young men like Aaron to strengthen our Nation and secure its future. He is a well-rounded young man who has a bright future ahead of him.

I request that a copy of Aaron's winning essay "Answering America's Call" be placed in the RECORD at this point so that I can call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

#### ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Aaron Pickering)

It's not often that a simple story changes your view of democracy, but I would like to relate one to you that did just that for me. One day in a social studies class a few years ago we were discussing the upcoming student government elections. Some of the students who had been elected to office the previous year began to complain about how the student body treats SGA members. The general consensus seemed to be that students who did not vote in SGA elections did not have the right to complain when things went wrong. That concept seemed fair to me, after all, I always voted in the elections and never openly complained about anything SGA was doing.

Amidst all this commotion, my teacher stood up. We all expected him to join in on the attack. We were all in for a shock.

He immediately started into a story. Once he had a class in which a girl named Jennifer, the SGA president, was invited into as a special speaker. Jennifer was an outstanding student. She had won the election by a landslide. When the class began she gave an impressive speech about her many ambitions and hopes for student government that year. The class gave her a powerful round of applause. Jennifer basked in the glory for a few moments and then she headed for the door. My teacher stopped her and turned to the class, "Does anyone have a question for their new president?" The class just sat there with blank stares. My teacher asked again, "Doesn't anyone have a question for their new president?" A hand slowly rose in the back of the room. It belonged to a young man named Ralph. Everyone stared in

amazement; Ralph never said anything in class, he just sat back there, asleep all the time. Ralph stood up and asked Jennifer what SGA was going to do about the horrible lines in the lunchroom. Ralph explained how he had only 30 minutes at lunch and he had to spend 20 of those waiting in line to get his food. Jennifer responded with a simple "we're working on it." Ralph wasn't satisfied. He went on to propose a system where different classes would go to lunch on a staggered schedule to prevent congestion in the lines. At this point Jennifer was furious. She yelled at Ralph, "What right do you have to complain about anything, Ralph? You never do anything, you just sit back there and sleep. You didn't vote in the election, so you don't have any say in what we do!"

My teacher rang in, "Oh yes he does. Jennifer, I'm disappointed in you. You are the president of the entire student body; you represent them—all of them—in the student government. It doesn't matter if Ralph voted in the election or not, you are his president and he has every right to complain about problems and offer you his opinion on how they can be fixed." Jennifer stormed out of the room in anger.

A few months later Ralph's plan for an improved lunch schedule was implemented and the next year Ralph was elected president of the student body.

My entire class sat in silence. I had never thought of it that way; all of this time I had been content to simply vote. But now I realized that voting is only a small part of our duty as citizens. This situation took place in a simple high school government but as I have grown older and can now vote in real local, state and federal elections, the message of the story has never been more important. We elect officials who represent us and they need to know what we are thinking. It is their duty to listen to us and use our opinions to guide their actions. It's a basic concept of representative democracy; we can't have a government of, by, and for the people unless we, the people actively participate in the process.

Ralph answered America's call. He stood up and made his opinion known. He shaped the policy of his school. More of us need to take a lesson from Ralph. We can't simply vote and then sit back until the next election. We have to be in contact with our representatives and let them know what we think. Our elected officials are public servants and their job is just that—to serve the public. But they can't serve us unless they know what we want them to do. We must speak up. That is America's call—a call that it makes on each and every citizen, a call that if left unanswered would cause our nation to cease to exist. It will be a glorious day when every American can say that he or she plays an active role in government; it is only then that the American system will reach its full potential—it is only then that America's call will be answered.

#### STATEMENT BY PEOPLES ACADEMY STUDENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Kara von Behren, Sara Reeve, Anna Laszewski, and Alison Gingras, students from Peoples Academy in Vermont. They were speaking at my

recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

The environment needs a place in the modern high school curriculum. Without knowledge of the problems that face us, we cannot reverse their ill effect.

We're going to start off with a demonstration. Could you all stand up, please? Thanks. All right, we're going to start off with a couple of questions, and if your answer is "no," could you please sit back down.

Okay, our first question is: do you recycle at home?

Our second question is: do you compost at home?

Do you turn off the water when you brush your teeth?

Do you reuse your lunch bags or bring a cloth one?

Does your family buy recycled products?

All right, congratulations to any of you who are still standing (one or two)—you actually have some part in preserving our environment, and helping us to make this world a better place.

As an American Literature class, we compiled a survey, trying to find out how educated our high school was about the environment. We surveyed students in grades 9 through 12, as well as the faculty members. The questions ranged from, "what does EPA stand for?" to "how long are your showers?" to "how do you feel about the future of our world?" We discovered that many students didn't know much about environmental action programs—they didn't know the budget cuts would completely eliminate them. Students and teachers both felt that more time should be spent in the classroom discussing environmental issues, and that a definite part of the curriculum should be dedicated to it. It's not an issue only for science classes; it can be brought into every major course of study.

For example, we took a normal letter-writing assignment and transformed it into an environmental letter-writing campaign. We wrote letters to our Congressional delegation in Washington about budget cuts and other environmental issues. This is only one of the ways in which we've incorporated environmental education into our classroom, without completely altering the basic curriculum. And we have these letters, and later on we'd like to give them to you, Congressman.

Congressman SANDER. That was a very creative and interesting testimony. I think the essence of what you're saying is that if people think in an environmentally conscious way, we can have a profound impact on the environment. In a broader sense, what would you describe as the major environmental crisis our planet faces?

Answer. We've concentrated mostly on the budget cuts planned in the environmental action programs such as the EPA. The drastic cuts would completely eliminate clean water acts, safe drinking water, the state revolving funds that allow cities and counties to create protective water systems, such as sewer treatment plants. . . . Our second presentation will cover more of that.

#### TRIBUTE TO OFFICER HORST WOODS

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to officer Horst Woods, who was killed in the line of duty at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Albuquerque, this past January.

Officer Woods spent his entire adult life serving his country. He retired from the Navy in 1993, after 25 years of service, as a master chief. He served 5 tours of duty in Vietnam, and served also in the Libyan crisis and the Persian Gulf war.

Officer Woods was 46 years old, and is survived by his wife Linda, and his two children Matthew and Summer. Recently, he was memorialized at New Mexico's State Law Enforcement Academy.

Our community, State, and Nation owe officer Woods, and all those who have died in the line of duty, our eternal gratitude and the vow that their sacrifice will not be forgotten.

#### "WE THE PEOPLE" COMPETITION

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, last month more than 1,300 students from all 50 States and the District of Columbia came to Washington to compete in the national finals of the We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution program. I am proud to announce that 23 senior government students from Louisville Male High School represented the Commonwealth of Kentucky. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning local competitions in their home State and then competed against 49 other classes throughout the Nation wherein they demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional democracy.

The distinguished members of the team from Louisville Male High School, who represented my home State of Kentucky, were Abby Alster, Jil Beyerle, Lori Buchter, Adam Burns, Melissa Chandler, Sienna Greenwell, Patrick Hallahan, Nicole Hardin, Tony Heun, Michelle Hill, Patricia Holloway, Cammie Kramer, Kevin Laugherty, Anne-Marie Lucchese, Astrud Masterson, Kimberly Merritt, Tiffany Miller, Matthew Parish, Angela Rankin, Dana Smith, Danielle Vereen, Maleka Williams, and Jamie Zeller.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Sandra Hoover, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator, Diane Meredith, and the State coordinator, Deborah Williamson, also contributed a significant amount of the time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center of Civic Education, the We the People \* \* \* program now in the 9th academic year, has reached more than 70,400 teachers and 22,600,000 students nationwide at the upper elementary, middle, and high school levels. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers.

The We the People \* \* \* program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective on the significance of the U.S. Constitution and its place in your history and our lives. I wish these students the best of luck in their continuing studies and want them to know how proud we as a community are of their achievements.

#### RABBI BEN GORRELICK'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a special person—Rabbi Benjamin Gorrellick, of Southfield.

This week Rabbi Gorrellick will be honored on his 90th birthday for his service and commitment to our community.

As Rabbi Gorrellick has said, one may retire from the pulpit, but one can never retire from their calling. His dedication, his loyalty, and his leadership are a tribute to his ability to bring people together.

Born in Russian-dominated Poland, Rabbi Gorrellick came to America at age 15. Upon his arrival in New York, he enrolled in elementary school without knowing a word of English. After completing eight grades in just 18 months, he whizzed through high school and enrolled in City College of New York.

After graduating from CCNY, he moved on to Harvard where he received a master's degree in sociology. More importantly, at Cambridge he met his wife, Sarah, to whom he was married for 36 years until her death in 1975.

Ordained as a rabbi from the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1933, Gorrellick graduated top of his class and went to pulpits in Brooklyn, Cambridge, and Albany.

During World War II, the rabbi was a U.S. Army Chaplain in Europe for 13 months. While in Belgium, he helped support 10 Jewish orphanages caring for young people and children who survived Hitler. Hundreds of Jewish orphans were aided by his efforts.

He came to Detroit in 1949 where he became spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Aron. Later, he would help build Beth Achin, serving the human and spiritual needs of the community.

His leadership with national and local Jewish and civic organizations is evident in his long list of activities.

Good luck and thank you for your strong moral and spiritual leadership, Rabbi Gorrellick. You are an inspiration to all of us. I am delighted to wish you well in all your endeavors.

#### STATEMENT BY A.J. FERRITER REGARDING THE INFLUENCE OF LOBBYISTS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed

in the RECORD this statement by A.J. Ferriter, a high school student from Thetford, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

For the last few months, I've been investigating lobbying in Vermont, and found, much to my surprise, and delight, a healthy lobbying system. The Disclosure Act purged many of the ills affecting lobbying within Vermont, by virtually stopping all underhand deals, while, at the same time, not infringing upon our rights as Vermonters and U.S. citizens.

Yet we should not be content; problems still plague our lobbying system. Fortunately, my investigations have brought me in contact with district Representatives and state Senators throughout Vermont, and without leading them on, each district Representative and state Senator I spoke with expressed one common concern: lobbying groups using tax dollars to support themselves. This is not a problem with profit-making organizations (which is businesses), because they support themselves. It is a problem among non-profit organizations . . . whose promoters are given the title, "advocate," instead of "lobbyist."

I am concerned with two issues in the way advocates use tax dollars. The first is the use of financial support. Although many groups use their funds properly, many do not. Instead of using tax dollars to support their cause, the money is used to support themselves. In other words, this money is given to these organizations to support more administrative positions, and more lobbyists. This money was given to aid a public cause, not to support lobbyists.

Tax dollars paying for lobbyists' salaries is an alarming issue. Even if the tax dollars are being used properly, "is it right," in the words of one state Senator, "to use our tax dollars against us?" I do not believe it is. Take for instance, community mental health, a group whose objectives I support. Hypothetically, though, let's say I don't. If I don't, then I am not going to want my money supporting their programs; and if I speak out against them, they will just use the money I pay the state in taxes to further support lobbyists to speak out against me. So the more I speak out, the more money I am eventually giving to lobbyists I'm speaking out against. This is not encouraging.

Now, I'm not saying I am completely adverse to advocates, and forcing them to have the same nominal status as lobbyists. If they did, they might not receive the necessary funds they need to stay alive and support the crucial issues that they promote. Yet, if these human service, non-profit groups were forced to have the same status as lobbyists who represent profit-making organizations, then our tax dollars would no longer be used to support their lobbyists.

I say, use our money to support their policies, but find donations or something else to support your lobbyists. I cannot stop the government from spending my money on programs I'm not in favor of, but I should be able to stop the practice of giving my money to support lobbyists, whether I agree with their views or not. I believe a line must be drawn somewhere. Thank you.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you very much, A.J. That's an interesting presentation, and it's an issue that's being dealt with in Congress, and in Montpelier as well. Let me ask you a question: if I represent the tobacco industry—we heard a presentation earlier about the problems of young people smoking—and I represent the large cigarette companies that have billions of dollars in resources, and I hire some of the most sophisticated lobbyists in the country to knock on the doors of members of Congress, or in the

statehouses throughout this country. I have plenty of money to do that, okay?

Answer. All right.

Congressman Sanders: And I don't get any taxpayer dollars to do that—I do that privately, all with the company's own money. Then on the other hand, we have a group of young people, say, who are concerned about the problems of smoking; they also want to lobby. One has billions of dollars in resources, the other side has very little money. How would you deal with that issue, so that both sides have a shot at having their voices heard?

Answer. Would it be all right if you . . . rephrase your question? I kind of got lost in there.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. Here's the problem that I want to throw at you: He represents (he doesn't really) but let's say hypothetically he's the head of a large tobacco company—Philip Morris—and he has billions of dollars in resources. He wants the U.S. Congress to not do anything to limit the ability of the tobacco companies to make a lot of money. We have another group of young people, who are concerned about the impact of smoking on the health of their friends. They also want to get involved in the political process. They certainly don't have the resources—how do you deal with that issue?

Answer. I mean, that's obviously a concern, that I feel is valid. But I feel like if the young students are going up [against] a tobacco giant here, they have to have some way of being able to gain support throughout their communities. I don't know if it would be sending letters out; I don't know if it's public speaking. I'm not sure what it would be, but it has to be something—obviously, they can't do it through money, and . . . you bring up a good argument to my case. But the thing is, the tobacco industries do have the money, and it's a basic right to be able to lobby for what you want; and so we cannot restrict that.

For these students, though, like I said . . . one of the problems, I think, with lobbying is that a lot of it is not made public. With some of the public hearings we've got happening in Montpelier, there will be, let's say, an issue on tobacco. And what will happen is that there will be a lobbyist within the room so that he can tell his friends to garner support for the lobbyists, and show up at the public meeting. And the meeting is only 24 or 48 hours later, so that way people don't advocate tobacco don't have the time to just pick up their stuff and find an argument to oppose the tobacco arguments.

Congressman Sanders: You make a good, an interesting point. A lot of members of Congress and the legislature feel resentful when publicly supported institutions then come and lobby them, and that's the point that you're making. The other side of the story is, that groups that do not need public support—like the tobacco industry, or the chemical companies—they have huge amounts of resources to lobby, and in many ways therefore have an unfair advantage in terms of people from the other point of view. So those are the two sides of that argument.

Answer. Yeah, like I said . . . in the speech, we have to support their cause, but I don't feel like—if I don't agree with what these youngsters are saying, I don't want to have my money going to support their lobbyists. Fine, the cause—I can't control that, but control the lobbyists.

## RECOGNIZING THE HONORING IMMIGRANT AMERICANS DAY AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have the distinct pleasure of recognizing the 1996 Honor Immigrant Americans Day Award recipients from the Eight Congressional District in Virginia. These citizens were honored last month in northern Virginia.

The first annual Honor Immigrant Americans Day Awards banquet was hosted by the Organization of Chinese Americans. Founded in 1973, the Organization of Chinese Americans is a national nonprofit, nonpartisan advocacy organization that promotes equal opportunity for all Asian Americans. This group works tirelessly to end prejudice toward Asian Americans and ignorance of their unique culture.

The purpose of this celebration was to recognize the outstanding contributions that immigrant Americans have made to northern Virginia. The following citizens were awarded the Corporate Award for their outstanding achievements in both the workplace and in the community at large: Ms. Nettie B. Garcia of Inova Health System, for her innovative approach to Inova Health Systems and active volunteerism in the Hispanic community over the past 18 years; Chong Ja Park, registered nurse, for her outstanding achievement in passing the Virginia State nursing boards within 1 year of immigrating to the United States and for her interpreting skills; Madeline Li, BTG software developer, for her success in achieving senior level developer status; Margaret Turek, BTG software engineer, for her rapid advancement to the level of senior director of technical resources.

The following citizens received at-large awards for outstanding lifelong achievement in the community: Andres Burgoa, for his work in the American Embassy in Bolivia and the Defense Contract Audit Agency; Toa Quang Do, for his distinguished career as an entrepreneur, consultant, and community volunteer; Alam Hammad, Ph.D., business administration, GWU, for his efforts as a political activist, work on numerous political campaigns, and participation in the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize these very distinguished immigrant American citizens. Their many accomplishments and contributions serve as an example of excellence to all Americans to strive to do better both in the workplace and in our communities. I extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes for the future to all of the 1996 Immigrant Americans Day Award recipients.

## LAND CONVEYANCE

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to convey 40 acres of U.S. Forest Service controlled land in Apache County, AZ, to the Alpine Elementary School District.

This 40 acres is needed by the Alpine Elementary School District to construct school facilities and related playing fields. The U.S. Forest Service has the authority, under the Townsite Act of 1958, to sell this acreage to the school district because no private lands exist for purchase. The school district is very willing to purchase these lands, however, the prohibitive costs of \$7,500 per acre prevents the district from buying the needed acreage.

Eight-five percent of Apache County is federally controlled land. As a result, school districts rely heavily on proceeds from timber harvesting. Unfortunately, with the continued success of extreme preservationist efforts to halt all logging in most Western States, the Alpine Elementary School District's revenues have fallen sharply. Without this conveyance, they would not be able to afford to construct any facilities after acquiring the land.

My legislation stipulates that the school district can only use this land for school facilities. In addition, the school district will bear the costs of performing a survey to determine the exact acreage and legal description of the property.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### STATEMENT BY PEOPLES ACADEMY STUDENTS ON COSTS OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Bethany Carpenter, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT. She was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My name is Bethany Carpenter, and first of all I just want to say thanks for letting us come today.

"The children of today are the leaders of tomorrow." How many times has that phrase been stated in one form or another, it seems to carry no meaning anymore. But what a true statement it is. Sadly, this statement soon will not be truthful. Many of the leaders of tomorrow are losing the opportunity to become leaders due to the lack of support for a post-secondary education.

Over the past year, I have gone through the process of looking at colleges; choosing a select number to apply to; applying; waiting for responses; and most importantly, sending for financial aid. My top choice school is a small university in upstate New York specializing in theater arts and elementary education. Unfortunately, this school costs \$24,000/year. Therefore, I am forced to choose between my top choice school, which will better prepare me for my future career, or a somewhat large college in Central Vermont, which will cost less but will not provide me with the specialized education that my top choice would. To me, this is the most disappointing part of my application procedures.

The total post-secondary enrollment in this country has been rising rapidly in the past years, while the federal support for post-secondary students has been decreasing. High school students have been feeling more pressure to continue their education beyond their twelve years due to the lack of availability of high-paying jobs for high school

graduates. In today's high-paced world, those who have completed more years of schooling typically experience less unemployment than other workers.

In addition, workers' earnings are generally increased as their level of learning increases. In the latter half of the 1970's, the average male college graduate earned about 50% more than the average high school graduate. By 1994, the premium paid to males with college degrees had risen to 81%. Similarly, the average wage advantage of female college graduates over female high school graduates grew from about 41% to 77%. In 1994, the average earnings of male workers 18 years or older with a bachelor's degree was \$46,278, compared to that of high school graduates was only \$25,038. In the same year, the average earnings of female workers with a bachelor's degree was \$26,482, while that of a high school graduate was only \$14,995.

The increase in salaries for college graduates over the past 15-20 years shows the need for a post-secondary education in today's society. Federal support in the form of student aid reached a high in 1980, with 83% of aid awarded in federal funds. That support has dropped to 75% in 1993. The enrollment of post-secondary students increased from 8.6 million in 1970 to 12.1 million in 1980, and rose to approximately 15 million in 1993.

I have formatted a plan for tuition which will allow more students to attend college. The plan starts with the fact that the United States, in 1995, spent an estimated \$269.6 billion for our national defense, while only spending an estimated \$54.7 billion for education and training. This is less than one-fifth of the amount that is spent on the military, and this is a disgrace! In many countries, higher education is a right, not a privilege. For instance, a fundamental principle in Swedish higher education is that all students who need help to finance their studies should receive assistance from the central government. Can the United States say the same? If the United States government were to take \$69.6 billion of the national defense budget and put the money towards the education and training of America's future, this would open up worlds of possibilities for students, who would otherwise have to forfeit their dream for college.

If the government would make more money available to pay for the tuitions of students in need, more students would be able to afford the other expenses of college. My plan includes setting a basic fee for all students attending college, no matter what year they are in college or the college that they are attending. By doing this, the amount of money paid by any student or family would be lowered, their application process for colleges would also need to be reviewed, and many colleges would need to re-evaluate their expenses and costs. The individual state governments would then need to institute loan and grant programs for the students who would still need assistance paying the basic fee or living expenses while in college.

This plan would involve a major change in thinking and planning on the part of many people involved, but it is my hope that it will lead to a better, more fair educational system for future students. Therefore, it is with a mixture of hope and trepidation and a wish that you consider very carefully my original statement, that "the children of today are the leaders of tomorrow," but only if given the chances to achieve their goals. (Applause)

Congressman Sanders: Thank you. Bethany, that was an excellent and important statement. Let me ask you a question. You mentioned Sweden, and it's true, throughout Europe, and even in Canada, that the cost of higher education is much less because the

government plays a much more active role. Why do you think that's so, that other countries in Europe and Scandinavia, do that—make college more affordable for young people—and we don't do that in the U.S.?

Answer. Many of the other countries that I researched don't spend as much on their military, and these programs and other things like that, and they focus more on the fact that their youth (and even adults who want to continue their education) need to do that, and that that's more important than trying to set up a good army. So they institute a lot more loan, grant and financial aid programs.

Congressman Sanders: So they have a very different set of priorities than we do, is what you're saying.

Answer. A much different set of priorities.

#### ED LAWLOR TO RETIRE AS NJ LEAGUE PRESIDENT AFTER 42 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Ed Lawlor, president of the New Jersey Savings and Loan League, on his retirement.

As chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, it is with great pleasure but also a certain sense of loss that I congratulate Ed Lawlor on his retirement as head of the New Jersey Savings and Loan League.

Ed and the league have always been partners working for solutions as I've pushed for legislative solutions to the many challenges that have faced the thrift industry over the years. From Garn-St. German legislation in 1982 to the latest battle to recapitalize SAIF, I have worked closely with Ed and his relentless pursuit of good public policy has been invaluable.

As a battle-scarred veteran of the savings and loan debacle of the 1980's. I can say it was a relief to be able to turn to Ed for advice. Ed was a rare voice of reason and honesty in those tumultuous days. Let me say that through the darkest hours of the savings and loan industry, I have always been proud of the manner in which New Jersey institutions have conducted themselves. So many times New Jersey thrifts have been asked to foot the bill for those institutions in Texas, California, and Arkansas that caused the lion's share of the problems in the thrift industry.

One of Ed's greatest assets is his sense of perspective. We have here a man with more than four decades of service to New Jersey's thrift industry, 42 years to be precise. Ed's length of service has allowed him to see the broad picture and has put him in the position to gauge how this week's crisis or next week's will play in the long-term.

Most recently, Ed and I have worked together on legislation to recapitalize the Savings Association Insurance Fund and to shore up the FICO problem. I wish we had been successful in a resolution to this problem before his departure. But let me assure you that I will keep up the fight to see that we pass legislation that will once and for all ensure the continued profitability, safety, and soundness of the thrift industry.

Ed has been a trusted and reliable friend and confidant. I thank him again for his support and the exceptional help he and the

league gave me during his tenure as President. I wish only the best for Ed, his wife, Marion, their children and grandchildren.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today, May 29, I was not present to record my votes on the Omnibus Civilian Science Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997 [H.R. 3322]. I was absent due to the arrival of my adopted son, Scott Kirby Pomeroy, from Korea.

I would like to emphasize that, had I been present, I would have strongly supported two important amendments: The Zimmer amendment to eliminate funding for the space station, and the Cramer amendment to reinstate the certification requirement for closing a National Weather Service office. I have submitted statements in support of these amendments that will appear at the appropriate point in the RECORD.

#### STATEMENT BY SARAH SNIDER AND STEPHANIE PETROLITO REGARDING POST-HIGH SCHOOL JOB TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Sarah Snider and Stephanie Petrolito, high school students at the People's Academy in Vermont. They were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

(Alternated speaking):

We represent the U.S. History class at People's Academy in Morrisville.

As high school students, we worry every day about our post-secondary plans, such as college, a vocational or trade school, or perhaps even joining the workforce directly after graduation.

As a class we've done some research on the subject, as a result we have lots of questions. We have more questions than answers, because many of us have not been through the financial aid process. Our questions begin with average students, from average families in average American towns.

Most American students are average, who don't get straight A's, and who aren't necessarily gifted in athletics or the arts. This is especially true in other larger states, where student-teacher ratio's are higher, and less attention is given to the student as an individual, and their talents. Also, the majority of American families belong to the middle class, and are not particularly wealthy or incredibly poor.

A major part of financial aid is based on students' academic and extracurricular achievements, as well as their families' income. Many of these students have incredible potential that is not expressed in their high school transcripts. Most of the students in the class that I represent fall into this

category. I know that I do. We'd like to know what can be done to insure that we receive a college education.

The idea of spending 20 years paying off a debt is very discouraging, and although we are told that it is worth the money, most students are hesitant. As average students in the middle class, what kind of scholarships or financial aids, if any, are available to us? Many students are left so discouraged at these prospects that they decide, instead of furthering their education, to join the workforce. Education is a right for every American student, not a privilege.

Congressman Sanders: That is an incredible presentation. You've raised a lot of very important questions. I certainly don't know all the answers. But if basically what you're saying—let's say you have a middle class family making \$20 or \$30 or \$40,000/year, and it costs \$20-30,000 for one year to send one kid to college. That equation doesn't make sense, right? You can't do it.

Answer. Right.

Congressman Sanders: Further, I think you've made the point that if you don't have a college education, you won't make it into the middle class. So let me throw it back to you. If you were sitting in my seat in Congress, what would you do?

Answer. I would probably be inclined to \* \* \* have the government be more involved. Like, what the girl from Brattleboro said about other countries where the government is more involved in college, and it costs less. And I totally agree that's the way it should be in this country, and that the government should spend less money on the military.

Congressman Sanders: Okay, as it happens I agree with you. But what is the other argument that is being made? What do you hear a whole lot of about the government lately? What do some people say about the government? Have you heard much?

Answer. Not much.

Congressman Sanders: Does everybody agree with your point of view?

Answer. No, not everybody. A lot of people think \* \* \* that there is enough financial aid out there, and that there are other things that we need to worry about also. \* \* \* But I just think really that education is incredibly important, and everybody thinks that.

Congressman Sanders: And a lot of people think, in fact, that the government should play less of a role.

Answer. Right.

Congressman Sanders: There's a whole line of thought out there, in which probably a majority of members of Congress now believe in exact contradiction to what you're saying. They're saying the government should get out of the issue. That Americorps—you mentioned Americorps—there's an effort to defund Americorps completely, not put one penny into Americorps.

Answer. But these are the people who've already been through college, and are not worrying about it now. There are three children in my family, and there's no way unless we each get a job during college, and try to go to college and do extracurricular activities, that we're going to be able to go to college.

Congressman Sanders: I agree with you. But when you hear the discussion going on in Congress about the role of government, what they have advocated, if I'm not mistaken, is that government should play a strong role in assuring that the middle class is able to send their kids to college, okay? Okay. So \* \* \* they are defining a role of government. Right now in Congress there are many who strongly disagree with what they are asserting. I happen to agree. Thank you very much for your excellent presentation.

#### SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1996*

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time to speak on this important small business issue.

The Small Business Job Protection Act is a package of tax incentives aimed at increasing the productivity of small business by promoting the opportunity for expansion. The bill contains a number of small business tax provisions. But, most importantly, there is a provision to increase expensing for small business.

Part of the Contract with America, this provision will increase from \$17,500 to \$25,000 the amount of money a small business can deduct for the purchase of equipment, such as computers, cash registers, or office furniture, for example. By increasing the deduction, small businesses will not only be able to modernize, giving their workers the tools they need to remain competitive, but they will also be in a stronger financial position to do business and interact within their communities.

Specifically, the bill phases in over 8 years a \$7,500 increase in the amount a business may deduct from their tax liability for capital investment. As I stated before, current law allows a maximum amount of \$17,500—bringing the new total deduction to \$25,000.

In closing, I strongly support passage of this long overdue legislation. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the time.

#### WHITEWATER VERDICT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's verdicts in the Whitewater trial is about more than just the Madison Savings and Loan. The investigation does not stand or fall on any one person, one transaction, or one trial. Whitewater is about the arrogance of power. It is about public officials using their office for personal gain and not telling the truth about it.

The White House is spinning the verdicts already, repeating the lead prosecutor's closing argument that the President was not on trial. Yet, the total vindication the White House claims is premature. At the very least, these indictments prove just how poor the President's judgment is. Since coming to office, one of his advisors has been sent to prison; two of his close friends and business partners were convicted yesterday; and the sitting Governor of Arkansas—the President's hand-picked successor to the governorship—was also convicted. The people the President chooses to surround himself by present yet another credibility problem.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps now we will get down to the bottom of the Clintons' involvement in the scandal. A new trial focusing on the financing of Governor Clinton's 1990 campaign will begin next month—and many questions remain unanswered ranging from Mrs. Clinton's billing record to alleged jobs-for-contributions trades in the 1990 Clinton campaign.



Americans must have faith in their elected officials. They must believe that those given the public's trust will use it for the public good; that those in power will not abuse this trust, cover up the abuse, and then interfere with the investigation.

The American people take this case seriously. It is time the Clintons' did as well.

STATEMENT BY KELLEY WILLIAMS, RYAN DRISCOLL, AND PATRICK WEBSTER ON GUN CONTROL

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Kelley Williams, Ryan Driscoll, and Patrick Webster, high school students from Vermont. They were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Patrick: Our topic was on gun control, and as Ryan's going to tell you, we have four specific things we think need to be improved on gun control.

Ryan: We think that Congress should increase regulations by: having a 6 month waiting period; no sales to persons under 25; there should be more safety features on guns; there should be required gun education programs.

(Dialogue with alternating speakers): If nothing's done about this rising problem, the ownership will continue to increase from the current estimated 150 million to 175 million firearms.

The ATF estimates that there are 52 million handguns circulating in the U.S., and 2 million more bought each year.

About 2 million handguns were manufactured in the U.S. in 1989.

It's estimated that 135,000 students each day now carry guns to school.

One out of six pediatricians have treated a young gunshot victim.

80% of homicide victims knew their killers as a relative or friend?

Of 12,000 men and women who have committed suicide, nearly 60% used handguns.

We've got some statistics that we're going to put on the overhead. The first one shows the amount of gun distribution and how much it's gone up from 1988-91, and it's still rising.

The second graph shows that guns are becoming more and more commonplace in today's society. This is from a school in Los Angeles, from students, showing: people carrying guns in the last 30 days, carrying guns to school in the past year, if they've shot a gun at someone, if they were shot in the past year, or if they know someone who has been killed or injured by gunfire.

The most important fact to us Vermonters: over 41% of gun accidents in Vermont involved handguns.

TRIBUTE TO ENRIQUETA "QUETA" JIMENEZ LA GRAN AMIGA DE AMIGOS DEL VALLE, INC.

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Enriqueta

"Queta" Jimenez, selected as La Gran Amiga by a local organization in my district, Amigos del Valle, Inc.

Queta Jimenez, "La Prieta Linda", was born in Salamanca, Guanajuato, Mexico. As a child her dream was to become a great singer. She went on to become one of Mexico's greatest artists in the fields of music and film.

At the age of 14, she made her debut at the Mariscala Theater. For her, this was the most important day of her career. Soon she began to appear daily at Garibaldi or the Plaza De Los Mariachis. It was here that she met Silvestre Vargas, director of the grand Mariachi Vargas, who gave her the first opportunity to sing with a musical group.

During this time she arranged her radio and television debut on Mexico's most popular stations, XEQ and XEW. A year later, while working in XEW, she succeeded in having her first radio and TV program. It is here that she met Lola Beltran, who not only became her best friend, but helped her make her first record. Her recordings rose to the top of the charts, and she became one of Mexico's most popular artists.

Today, she has recorded 40 albums, starred in 58 Mexican and United States films, and performed in 60 different countries. She has also given private performances for President John F. Kennedy, Prince Felipe of Spain, French Prime Minister Charles deGaulle, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and numerous Mexican Presidents. Though all her memories are fond, her two most cherished performances took place at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City and the Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles.

Through her hard work, she has become one of Mexico's most popular television personalities, starring in both dramatic and musical performances. In 1981, she hosted her own television special in Hollywood on the ABC network, titled "The International Show of La Prieta Linda," which was made for the Mexican-American population in the United States.

"La Prieta Linda's" success as an artist is recognized through the numerous awards bestowed on her in Mexico and abroad, including: Mexico's top singer of "Cancion Ranchera," three gold records in Hollywood, two Golden Globes for greatest performer of Latin music, three Aztec calendars which signify Mexico's singer of the year, and the Artist of the Year Award from Colombia.

Queta Jimenez "La Prieta Linda" has not only achieved her childhood dream of becoming a renowned artist, but has fulfilled her personal dreams of having a family. She is married to Paul Vieyra, a journalist with the Excelsior, the newspaper of Mexico City, and has three daughters whom she loves very much.

I would like to join Los Amigos del Valle, Inc. in recognizing Mrs. Enriqueta "Queta" Jimenez "La Prieta Linda." She has brought much artistic enjoyment to south Texas through her influence in attracting other world-renowned Mexican entertainers such as Mr. Lalo Gonzalez "Piporro," Mrs. Maria Victoria, Mrs. Lucha Moreno, Mr. Jose Juan, the unforgettable and beloved Mr. David Reynoso "El Mayor," and Mrs. Lola Beltran "Lola La Grande."

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Enriqueta "Queta" Jimenez for being honored with the special recognition.

BEST WISHES TO LAURA SCHLOSS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, 1996, Laura Schloss, staff assistant on the Democratic staff of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, will be leaving the committee to pursue the study of law.

Although Laura has been with the committee only a short time, she has gained the respect and admiration of all. Things can get hectic in the front office of the largest legislative committee in the House, and Laura's contributions and organization skills have helped to make a difference.

Laura joined the committee staff after having served a 6-month stint with the office of then-Congressman Norman Y. Mineta. There, she assisted with mail operations, including the composition of constituent response letters, answered telephones, and provided help where needed.

Laura is a 1994 honors graduate of Princeton University, where she majored in political science. She is also an avid runner, having recently been a member of the Enclave, a Reebok-sponsored team.

On behalf of the Democratic members and staff of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I want to recognize Laura and offer our heartfelt gratitude for her service on the committee and to wish her well in her future endeavors.

FLOOD CONTROL STRATEGY FOR THE GREENBRIER BASIN

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the time for study is over. We must move now, today, with a flood control strategy for the Greenbrier River Basin. Moreover, we must move forward with a plan that is realistically achievable. A plan that does not divide the affected communities. One that is economically viable in light of the tight budgets the Federal, State, and local governments face.

Today I am proposing a flood control strategy for the Greenbrier Basin that includes both structural and nonstructural elements. This strategy does not include the construction of a main-stem dam on the river. Frankly, such a project would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain an authorization for by the Congress.

Instead, I am proposing a strategy that is similar to what we have put into place along the Tug Fork River in southern West Virginia. The structural elements include the construction of floodwalls where necessary. The nonstructural elements include floodplain management strategies such as floodproofing and floodplain evacuations where absolutely necessary.

In formulating this approach, I have consulted with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which has raised no objections, as well as with local officials. They, as I, agree that the most feasible, the most readily achievable,



flood protection strategy for the Greenbrier Basin must be pursued. Toward this end, I will be seeking the necessary authorization from the Congress for this initiative.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 29, 1996*

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, on May 22 I was unavoidably absent and missed several amendment votes on H.R. 3259, the FY 1997 Intelligence Authorization Act. Had I been present, I would have voted: "aye" on rollcall 184, the Richardson amendment; "no" on rollcall 185, the Sanders amendment; and "no" on rollcall 186, the Conyers amendment.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING  
FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 23, 1996*

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Mr. GOODLING's amendment which advances the interests of both employees and employers, particularly as it will solve a major and unintended problem in the high technology industry.

I am proud of Alabama's growing high technology industry especially in the Birmingham area. There, as elsewhere, many computer professionals are paid 6½ times the minimum wage which is currently \$27.63 per hour. I don't believe it was the intent of Con-

gress in raising the minimum wage by 90 cents for it to apply to these professionals who in many cases make \$55,000 a year. Hence, I support decoupling the computer overtime exemption rate from the minimum wage increase.

With this amendment, important professional work can be completed on time such as computer software and hardware design work done by computer systems analysts, programming modifications done by computer programmers, computer system documentation work done by computer technical writing professionals, and other similarly skilled workers.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for including this provision in the en bloc amendment and strongly support the other provisions included in the amendment.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 30, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on United Nations world conferences.

SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1237, to revise certain provisions of law relating to child pornography.

SD-226

## JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the Commodity Exchange Act.

SR-328A

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine the security status of American information systems.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Small Business

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the small business agenda.

SR-428A

## JUNE 6

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1703, to revitalize and expand the scope of operations of the National Park Foundation to assist in the preservation of America's national parks.

SD-366

## JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994, and on Indian trust funds management by the Department of the Interior.

SR-485

## JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

## JUNE 13

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-192

## JUNE 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the General Accounting Office, and the Architect of the Capitol.

S-128, Capitol

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Research, Nutrition, and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review a report to the Department of Agriculture by the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Concentration, and to examine other livestock industry issues.

SR-328A

## JUNE 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant At Arms, and the Government Printing Office.

S-128, Capitol

## JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1804, to make technical and other changes to the laws dealing with the territories and freely associated States of the United States, on a proposed amendment relating to Bikini and Enewetak medical care, and to hold oversight hearings on the law enforcement initiative in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Library of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

## JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposals to reform the Indian Child Welfare Act.

SR-485

## SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building