

schools cannot take the place of a strong and loving family.

Parents are quite clear about the values they want taught: honesty, respect for others, solving problems without violence and a heavy emphasis on equality, fairness and getting along with other students. They like the idea that all of us should live together harmoniously and believe schools have to teach values which unite us as a nation, rather than divide us on racial and ethnic lines.

Most seem to favor teaching specific moral values in the classroom, but when it comes to a broad concept of character education Hoosiers seem divided, many of them supporting it but many of them saying it should be left to the parents and the churches.

Federalism issues: Hoosiers favor the long-standing approach of having state and local governments take primary responsibility for elementary and high school education. They believe that decisions on school curricula, administration and organization should be made at the state and local levels, not in Washington. They reject the federal government mandating education goals and standards.

Hoosiers strongly favor federal support for higher education, particularly in providing grants, loans and other federal assistance to students from moderate income families. Many parents tell me of the importance of sending their children to college, but express concerns about the rising costs of a college education. For many families, federal education assistance makes a difference in whether and where a child can go to college.

Conclusion: A strong education system in Indiana and around the country is important for many reasons. It helps boost the productivity of our economy, which means higher living standards for workers and their families. It also means Americans better able to participate in the workings of democracy, and, most importantly, an improvement in the quality of individual lives. One of the best investments our country can make is in education.

I share the priority Hoosier parents give to education. I agree that state and local governments must take the lead on education issues. The federal government can, where appropriate, lend a helping hand, but should focus its main efforts on providing a strong and healthy economy which can free up resources at the state and local level for education programs.

I do not believe Congress should meddle in the educational affairs of the nation's schools. It should not write guidelines for instruction, textbooks or tests, or teacher preparation, or other matters. Congress must be extremely careful that in pushing for national standards it exercise restraint, and not try to direct what is taught, how it is taught, and how it is tested. Schools work best when they are managed by people closest to them.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1995, during consideration of H.R. 1854, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1996, I am on record as having voted "nay" on rollcall vote No. 402, offered by Representative MICHAEL CASTLE. This amendment addressed funds for Members' official mail expenses, reducing them by \$4.6 million. The

Castle amendment was offered as a substitute to Representative MARK NEUMANN's amendment, which would have reduced Members' representational allowances by \$9.3 million.

I felt Representative NEUMANN's amendment was a more fiscally responsible proposal, as it offered a greater reduction in funding—and did not focus solely on Members' official mail expenses. I, therefore, voted against the Castle substitute, and intended to vote in favor of the Neumann amendment when it was brought up for a rollcall vote.

Unfortunately, a recorded vote was not allowed on Representative NEUMANN's amendment, due to a technical parliamentary procedure and the Chair failed the amendment by a voice vote. Therefore, I would like to state for the record, Mr. Speaker, that had a recorded vote been called for the Neumann amendment—reducing funds in the legislative appropriations bill for Members' representational allowances by \$9.3 million—I would have voted "aye."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the bill (H.R. 1977), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in opposition to any effort to alter the longstanding ban on offshore oil drilling on the California coast.

As I am sure that you are well aware, the House Appropriations Committee voted on June 27, 1995, by a 33 to 20 margin, to continue a ban on oil and gas drilling operations on the Outer Continental Shelf. The vote reversed an earlier vote by the Appropriations Interior Subcommittee to remove the moratorium, which has been maintained for the last several years as part of the annual Interior Department appropriations bill.

I have been closely following this issue for many years. I have written to Chairman LIVINGSTON, Appropriations, Chairman REGULA, Subcommittee on the Interior, and to Chairman YOUNG, Resources, to maintain the ban. I have tried to encourage members of Appropriations, and whoever would listen to my pleas, to include the ban in their appropriations bill.

I believe that the Congress must operate in accordance with California's interests in this regard. Governor Wilson has made it clear that Californians are in favor of the moratorium. In fact, the State of California recently enacted a permanent ban on all new offshore oil development in State coastal waters. Californians agree that the environmental sensitivities along the entire California coastline make the region an inappropriate place to drill for oil using current technology. The 1989 National Academy of Sciences [NAS] study confirmed that one exploration and drilling on existing

leases and on undeveloped leases in the same area would be detrimental to the environment.

The findings of the NAS study encouraged me to introduce legislation on the opening day of this Congress to address the offshore oil drilling issue for California. My bill, H.R. 219, would prohibit the sale of new offshore leases in the southern, central, and northern California planning areas through the year 2005. In other words, H.R. 219 will ensure that there is no drilling or exploration along the California coast unless the most knowledgeable scientists inform us that it is absolutely safe to do so.

Unfortunately, the moratorium, as included in the Interior appropriations bill, is only extended through October 1996. Therefore, I am hopeful that my legislation will allow for the moratorium to be extended on a longer-term basis until environmental and economic concerns can be addressed.

For all these reasons, I commend the committee for including the moratorium and will oppose any effort that would allow for oil and gas drilling on our U.S. shoreline.

COMPREHENSIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS REFORM

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, as we begin debate on comprehensive telecommunications reform, this statement offers a unique perspective on one aspect of the industry.

GOVERNMENT CAN CONTINUE SERVICES WITH PAY-PER-CALL

(By Richard J. Gordon, Chairman, Teleservices Industry Association)

When Abraham Lincoln was President there were no telegraph machines in the White House. To receive reports from his generals on Civil War battlefields, the President had to walk to the building next door. That building housed the federal government's only telegraph equipment, equipment already commonplace to the railroads and a good many private businesses.

Until Herbert Hoover was President, the Oval Office did not have a telephone. By the time there was one on the President's desk, millions already were in heavy use by businesses and private citizens.

American businessmen have long been ahead of their governments in accepting, developing and using the latest technology.

Today, audiotext, already a four-billion-dollar business in the private sector, finally is getting attention in the public sector. Both state and federal government agencies, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, are taking advantage of pay-per-call.

At the Office of Planning and Building in Sacramento, California, citizens can telephone a 900 number, request information by punching in their fax numbers and receive copies of requested documents in about the time it will take the reader to finish this article.

Moreover, to provide information on over one million corporations, New York's Department of State operates a 900 number that costs a caller \$4.00 per call. This "teleservice" keeps seven people busy answering some 500 calls per day. What once cost the State \$250,000 yearly to answer telephone inquiries, now is a faster service whose users bear the costs.

To appreciate the value of teleservices, one only has to visit his local Department of Motor Vehicles, Post Office or wait in line or on "hold for the next available customer service representative." To all for whom time is money, pay-per-call to access government is an attractive and economical option.

It is not a new idea that those most benefiting from government services should pay a charge. For nearly forty years, gasoline taxes and license fees have, in whole or in part, financed state and federal highway systems.

Why do trucks pay higher fees than automobiles? Everyone seems to accept the logic of the answer: they use the highways more and wear them out faster.

It is difficult to determine why it has taken so long for government to serve its "customers" with efficient pay-per-call applications.

Perhaps citizens had become too accustomed to free access, free information and even free publications from their governments.

Ironically, we have come to accept that banks and other businesses bill for a myriad of services which were once free-of-charge. Customers now accept that service, and more specifically "fast" and "express" services, have monetary value.

The Contract with America, passed by the new majority in Congress, cuts the cost of government by reducing services. Deferring costs by requiring users to pay for "instant" service may be the only way for some government agencies to justify their continuance.

Another boost to government lethargy has been the bad rap given the 900 industry through its early and nearly-exclusive use as an adult service.

Because of the industry's own determined efforts to protect its services from improper and illegal usage, adult services using 900 numbers virtually have disappeared. Most applications that utilize a 900 number now fall under the category of Business-to-Business Teleservices.

Today, every touch-tone telephone is a miniature market. With access to 800 and 900 numbers, callers can order merchandise, obtain personal bank balances, have their voices heard or their votes tallied, and be talked through astonishingly complete menus for ordering an amazing array of goods and services.

Once again, the private sector has embraced a new technology, enhanced it with countless unique and practical innovations, significantly improved lives and created profits.

Now it is past time for government to assess its own timid samplings, to observe the widespread public uses and applications, and to bring to citizens and taxpayers the efficiencies and economies of broader use of pay-per-call services.

100 BLACK MEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 100 Black Men of Jackson, MS who hosted the 100 Black Men of America National Convention July 10 through 15, 1995 in Jackson, MS. This organization is a welcome force in the Jackson community. Members volunteer their time and effort to work with economically disadvantaged youths. They visit schools, take students to their place of

employment and entertainment events that introduce them to a segment of life that they would not ordinarily get an opportunity to come in contact with. Members of the Jackson, MS chapter include college presidents, a congressman, businessmen, clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and many other professionals.

The national organization was founded in 1976, and strives to improve the quality of life for African-Americans and other minorities. This organization, not only defines problems but attacks them head on. Through its mentoring program, the organization serves as role models for low-income African-American males from single parent households. Many of these youths are becoming first generation college students.

The African-American community is plagued by alarming statistics indicating that 50 percent of U.S. black males drop out of high school and that, more black males are involved with the criminal justice system, either in prison, on probation or parole, than in college. These statistics emphasize the need more than ever for the 100 Black Men.

Please join me in saluting the 100 Black Men of Jackson, MS.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that I was unavoidably detained last evening, I missed the rollcall vote on House Resolution 192, which called for the House Inspector General to complete a more detailed audit of the House. Had I been present on rollcall vote No. 525 I would have voted "yes."

TRIBUTE TO ALMENIA STEVENSON WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Almenia Stevenson Williams as she celebrates her retirement from Anacostia Senior High School in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Williams was born in Florence, SC to the late Reverend Leo T. Stevens and Utensile Jackson Stevenson. She was educated in the Florence County public schools and later received her bachelor of science degree in business education from Savannah State College and master of arts degree from the Catholic University of America. She furthered her studies at the University of the District of Columbia, Howard University and Trinity College.

Mrs. Williams began her teaching career in the public schools of Cedartown, GA. In 1966, she began her 29-year career with the District of Columbia public schools, serving at Anacostia Senior High School for the past 16 years. Mrs. Williams' dedication to students is not limited to the confines of classroom instruction. She served as the Student Government sponsor and worked with the Future Business Leaders of America.

In addition to dedicated service to her profession, Mrs. Williams is active in numerous civic and professional organizations including the National Business Education Association, Ladies First Aid Union of Churches, and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She is also a longtime member of Trinidad Baptist Church, where she is the business manager for the chorus choir and the recording secretary for the nurses unit. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mrs. Almenia Stevenson Williams on her retirement and join her family and friends in saluting her on July 22, 1995 at Trinidad Baptist Church.

THE SUPREME COURT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 19, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE SUPREME COURT

The U.S. Supreme Court recently completed its 1994-1995 term. While the subject of the Supreme Court doesn't come up very often in my discussions with Hoosiers, the Court's actions have a significant impact on the lives of all Americans.

This term was marked by the emergence of a strong and unified conservative majority on the Court. The conservatives displayed a desire to reconsider long-settled constitutional principles on everything from race and religion to federalism and privacy. This is a Court with an activist's appetite and reach. It is the political conservatives on the Court who are casting aside precedents and making new law. It is the so-called liberals who are constantly pushing judicial restraint and respect for continuity. The conservatives on the Court who for years have been deploring judicial activism are now judicially very active.

It is premature to say whether this conservative brand of judicial activism will continue in future years. The conservative majority holds a narrow 5-4 edge on the Court, and two of the Justices, O'Connor and Kennedy, appear to be reluctant activists, struggling where possible to find common ground with their more liberal colleagues; and Chief Justice Rehnquist is likely to retire in the near future. Even so, the conservatives are, at least for the time being, making their mark on the Court.

What follows is a summary of the key decisions from this term.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The Court issued several decisions which weaken the legal underpinnings of affirmative action. While all the cases were decided by narrow 5-4 majorities, they reflect a strong aversion to affirmative action programs and will have wide-ranging consequences.

In a case involving a federal highway construction project, the Court held that federal programs designed to benefit minorities are unconstitutional unless they serve a compelling government interest and are narrowly tailored to address past discrimination. The ruling will almost certainly have the effect of curtailing such programs.

In a second case involving the Kansas City school system, the Court ruled that the lower federal courts in Missouri had improperly ordered the state to help pay for a major