

By 1910, Long Beach had rapidly grown into a city of 18,000 and its high school was overflowing with students. Residents not only saw a need for a larger high school, but also for an expanded curriculum that would offer technical-vocational courses in addition to the college preparatory classes. They wisely knew that such a school would appeal to many young people who had not been interested in the more traditional type of educational program.

That year, a \$240,000 bond issue was passed to build a new type of high school that would offer technical-vocational courses as well as a college preparatory curriculum. In 1911, it opened its doors at the corner of 16th Street and Atlantic Avenue in Long Beach and has stood there ever since as Long Beach Polytechnic High School. In 1910, the site was considered so far on the outskirts of town that "only jack rabbits were out there." This somewhat derisive comment led to the selection of Poly's mascot, the jack rabbit. Bearing the deceptively benign title of the Mighty Jack Rabbits, Poly High's athletic teams have gone on to win numerous championships and to produce many professionals and Olympic athletes.

In addition to offering a well-rounded, polytechnic curriculum designed to meet the needs of all the community's young people, Poly has also provided experiences in self-governing for its students. In the early part of this century, student government was not a common activity in high schools. But a Poly teacher during this era, Miss Jane Harnet, worked to add this important learning activity to the school's courses. In the 1913-14 Poly student yearbook, the *Cerulea*—from the adjective meaning of the color sky blue—student Stanley Harvey wrote: "The students of the Long Beach Polytechnic High School have a privilege not generally accorded in most high schools, in that they have an organized student body with both elective and appointive offices who have charge of all assemblies, entertainments, literary activities, etc., provided that they pass the two faculty members of the Commission."

The Long Beach community's commitment to the finest educational experiences for all students also extended to students of varied backgrounds. Poly High has long-served as a model for providing a first-rate education for a multi-ethnic student body. The student body has been integrated from the school's first days, and Poly High has a decades-long tradition of educating young people to appreciate and respect those of differing backgrounds and cultures. In the years following the Second World War, Japanese-Americans returning from the relocation camps sent their children there—the same school that their parents had attended in the 1920's and 1930's. Those Japanese-American sons and daughters who enrolled in the 1940's and returned to Long Beach saw their children later join a large, racially mixed student body of African-Americans, Anglos, and Latinos. With over 40,000 Cambodians in Long Beach and many Vietnamese and overseas Chinese, Poly High today embraces a large Southeast Asian population as well.

Recently, I visited Poly High and met with the cadet corps as well as students in American Government. What an outstanding group of young Americans. The cadets were energetic, dedicated, and motivated beyond their years.

In many ways, alumni from Poly High follow their school's motto: Enter to learn, go forth to serve. From celebrities such as Van Johnson, Billie Jean King, Marilyn Horne, and young film star Cameron Diaz; to countless community activists to heroes of the First and Second World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf war; students from Poly have made their mark. One graduate, Lorraine Miller Collins, became Long Beach's major philanthropist—funding the Miller Children's Hospital, a rare book room in the public library, and an international house and Japanese garden at California State University, Long Beach.

I am pleased that my two children are Poly graduates, as are three of my staff members. My wife, Nini, served as president of the parent-teacher association and, for many years, was also a member of the Poly High Community Interracial Committee. The PACE program at Poly has attracted bright students of all ethnicities and races from all parts of the city. The number of college acceptances is proof that this fine high school is truly producing scholars and champions.

Beginning near the end of the 19th century in a small building on the outskirts of town, Poly High has grown through the 20th century to become a leading urban educational institution. Its history is one of community commitment to a quality education for all. Its graduates are models of the value a community receives in return for an early investment in and commitment to education. Today, Long Beach Polytechnic High School stands as testimony to the importance placed on education by the citizens—then and now—of Long Beach, CA.

Congratulations again on your 100th birthday, Poly High, may you have many more years of service to our community, our State, and our Nation.

NASA: LOOKING TO SPACE

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute to show my support for NASA and the space station. NASA is a critical investment in America's future. The contributions made by NASA have provided major breakthroughs in science and technology, which in turn, have contributed to long-term economic growth and provided opportunities for future generations.

Technology is rapidly changing, and NASA has been a major part of that change, with its long range research focus. While the private sector should be the principal place for developing new and improved technologies, many of NASA's investments have led to spinoffs which have been successfully incorporated into the marketplace—for example: Virtual reality, color and 3-dimensional graphics, language translators, compact discs, heart rate monitors, water purification and filters, breast cancer detection, microlasers, fireman's air tanks, and emission tests.

Even with these innovations, NASA has remained focused on its one core mission: Space exploration. NASA's mission does not interfere or compete with private industry. NASA stands as a strong example of how government research can compliment private industry research.

I have always had the utmost respect for the research by NASA but in the past I have not always been their strongest ally. I have voted against the NASA budget the space station when I believed NASA was wasting resources and moving away from their core mission. Though it took much prodding from Congress and a major reduction in their budget, I strongly believe NASA is now one of the leanest and most productive agencies of the Federal Government.

Earlier this year, the Budget Committee held hearings on corporate downsizing. At these hearings, we heard from General Electric and Kodak. They told the committee how they successfully downsized their companies while producing more. With their reduced budget, this is exactly what NASA has accomplished. NASA's budget has already been reduced by 35 percent since fiscal year 1993 and has reduced its work force to its lowest level since 1961. The agency has stepped up to the challenge and is accomplishing more while spending less. For example, NASA's new mission control saved millions of dollars by buying and using marketplace computers and technology. I believe NASA is an example that all agencies and departments should follow.

Since I have been in Congress, the space station has been extensively debated. Today, the redesigned station is less expensive and more capable. The new design saves \$5 billion in developmental costs, reduces annual operating costs by half, and expands the station's research capabilities. The space station will conduct valuable medical and technological research which can have great benefits for the future. In addition, the station is a cooperative project with Russia, Japan, Canada and member nations of the European Space Agency. This project brings together the world's best and brightest scientists to work for solutions to problems here on Earth.

Congress should not turn its back on the future. It is imperative that America remains first in technological advancements. We need technology to move this country forward. NASA is a sound investment which can help facilitate new technological innovations and discoveries that will lead America into the 21st century.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2076) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2076, Making Appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for Fiscal Year 1996. This bill will cripple many of our Nation's most important governmental functions so that the interests of the American people will not be well served.

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriation bill allocates a total of \$27.6 billion in fiscal year 1996. Excluding the money from the violent crime control trust fund, established in the 1994 Crime Control Act (PL 103-322), this bill appropriates 13 percent less than requested by the Clinton administration. This legislation also cuts the Commerce Department by 17 percent, and the State Department and the Judiciary by 9 percent.

In addition to these overall reductions the bill eliminates funding for many governmental programs that have proven to be excellent investments of Federal dollars. H.R. 2076, eliminates the advanced technology program that has created thousands of jobs across this Nation. The bill also eliminates the State Justice Institute, which provides assistance to State justice programs and the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy to name just a few.

In the justice portion of the bill, the Committee has failed to follow through with the President's unprecedented efforts to fight crime. The bill provides for \$816.5 million less than requested by the Clinton administration for the Department of Justice. This substantial slashing of funds for many programs which have played an essential role in protecting our citizens is myopic, and detrimental to our society.

Crime control measures supported by the administration to prevent crime, hire more police officers and fight the scourge of drugs, will be substantially cut or eliminated as a result of this legislation. H.R. 2076, would eliminate the highly successful and popular COPS Program that responds to the public's desire for an increased police presence in our communities.

In addition to damaging our policing efforts this bill harms our mothers, daughters, and sisters by slashing funding for the Violence Against Women Act. H.R. 2076, removes over \$100 million from this important program to help protect women from violence.

Mr. Speaker, the appropriation for the Department of Commerce was devastatingly re-

duced by \$1.2 billion below the amount requested by the administration. As a result of the cut to the Department of Commerce contained in H.R. 2076, our Government's efforts to promote economic development and technology advancement will be drastically hindered. The draconian cuts in this legislation includes a 21-percent cut for the Economic Development administration. This program includes many successful programs that have helped our Nation's businesses create jobs for thousands of Americans.

The Small Business Administration allocation will also be reduced by 36 percent, and the Office of Advocacy which represents the interests of small businesses within the Federal Government will be eliminated. Small business owners all across this Nation will be hurt by this extreme cut to the SBA.

Economic opportunities for women and minorities will also be dramatically curtailed by the legislation we are considering today. The Minority Business Development Agency will be cut by over 33 percent. This irresponsible and unjust slashing of the budget for this important agency will lead to the foreclosing of economic opportunities for many Americans who must also endure the ravages of exclusion and discrimination.

Our efforts to fight systematic discrimination will be substantially reduced. Civil rights and equal opportunity are treated as a low priority by H.R. 2076. The Commission on Civil Rights will be cut by \$2.9 million and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will receive a staggering \$35 million less than what was requested by the President. The EEOC has been significantly cut in this bill despite the fact that the EEOC has a massive backlog of cases. In addition the EEOC plays an essential role in our Nation's efforts to fight employment discrimination against all Americans. This disregard for the protection of the constitutionally protected rights of all Americans is unwarranted and irresponsible.

Next, the Legal Services Corp., that provides vital legal assistance to poor Americans who can not afford an attorney has also been

targeted for substantial cuts. In addition to eliminating \$137 million in requested funding, this appropriations bill prohibits attorneys receiving Federal assistance from representing illegal aliens, initiating class action suits or participating in litigation involving prisoners or abortion. There are few more sacred rights possessed by Americans than the their right to seek redress in the courts. This attack on the Legal Service Corporation is yet another attempt by the new Republican majority to weaken programs which are politically unpopular with conservatives.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to add that the attempt by the majority to curtail essential governmental services to the American public is clearly inappropriate. This action circumvents the appropriate authorizing committees that should consider the proposed elimination or weakening of so many important laws. With limited opportunity for debate and hearings this "legislation" in an appropriations bill is clearly an unjustifiable circumvention of the procedures of the United States House of Representatives. This attempt to short circuit the process can only have one result, the compromise of vital services affecting the poor, minorities and women and Americans overall.

It is my belief that H.R. 2076 and the circumstances under which it is presented in this House is an attempt to mislead the American people to believe that simplistic solutions will cure what ails this Nation. Nothing could be further from the truth. As our Nation faces an epidemic of crime, discrimination and poverty, the solution to these problems will not be found in quick fixes by slashing programs unpopular with Republican majority. The American people elected us to act in their best interest, not compromise their welfare because Government refuses to have the courage to meet its obligations to all of its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would again like to express my opposition to the misguided priorities this bill represents. I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to vote against H.R. 2076.

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 Tuesday, August 1, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Jacob J. Lew, of New York, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Jerome A. Stricker, of Kentucky, and Sheryl R. Marshall, of Massachusetts, each to be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, William H. LeBlanc III, of Louisiana, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission, and Beth Susan Slavet, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of John Raymond Garamendi, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior; to be followed by hearings to discuss leasing of the Arctic oil reserve located on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration and production and the inclusion of the leasing revenues in the Budget Reconciliation.

SD-366

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the impact of privatization proposals on the Social Security Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the annual report of the Postmaster General.

SD-342

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Administrative Conference.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1028, to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased port-

ability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, and to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, S. 593, to authorize the export of new drugs, and proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Act.

SD-430

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (P.L. 103-176).

SR-485

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings to examine war crimes in the Balkans.

SD-106

Special on Special Committee

To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine issues relative to the President's involvement with the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on certain events following the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on implementation of section 404 (relating to wetlands) of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Iraqi atrocities against the Kurds.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs International Finance Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Dual Use Export Control Program.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the operation of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

SR-253

3:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2002, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.

S-128, Capitol

AUGUST 3

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nomination of Jill L. Long, of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Economic and Community Development, and to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

SR-332

Environment and Public Works

Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Endangered Species Act, focusing

on incentives for the conservation of endangered species and the role of habitat.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine Medicare health maintenance organization (HMO) programs and whether the Health Care Financing Administration is doing enough to ensure that patients receive high quality care when they enroll in such programs.

SD-628

Special on Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine issues relative to the President's involvement with the Whitewater Development Corporation, focusing on certain events following the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine United Nations sanctions and Iraqi compliance.

SD-419

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for July.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2002, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.

SD-192

AUGUST 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1054, to provide for the protection of Southeast Alaska jobs and communities.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

AUGUST 10

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine United States Sentencing Commission's cocaine sentencing policy.

SD-226

POSTPONEMENTS

AUGUST 1

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the drug trade in Mexico and implications for U.S.-Mexican relations.

SD-419