

women at the naval base on Aquidneck Island. But there are limits to these relationships. It is unreasonable to expect local taxpayers to increasingly subsidize the education of military students.

Even with full funding of impact aid, Middletown Public Schools still experience over a \$4 million loss in tax revenue from land occupied by the Navy instead of private housing or businesses. With this year's reductions, a bad situation will become undoubtedly worse.

Mr. Speaker, the choice is ours. We can fund the future of America's students today or be prepared to pay the costs of uneducated and unskilled work force tomorrow.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned over the impact of funding cuts in title I compensatory education programs contained in this bill.

In West Virginia, in my district alone, title I children will lose more than \$5 million in the coming year—and much more over 7 years.

Let me tell you about Kimball Elementary School, in Welch, WV, McDowell County. At this school, there are 350 children dependent upon title I remedial education services so that they will learn to read and to do math at their appropriate age and grade levels.

Of the 19 schools in McDowell County, and of the 6,900 children in those schools, 4,700 of those children are eligible for title I services based on the low income of their families, and based on the breadth and scope of distress in the county—which still has double-digit unemployment rates, and most families live well below the poverty level.

McDowell County children will lose \$565,700, over \$½ million, of their title I funds in fiscal year 1996.

Kimball Elementary School spends a mere \$94,000 a year on children—not just elementary-age children in need of services, but on dropouts who are brought back to school and guided to graduation.

Teen mothers are brought back to school to complete their high school degrees. I am told by the title I director at Kimball Elementary School that five of those teen mothers are now in college, and one of them is on the dean's list.

How's that for a success story for title I program services to children at risk of growing up and leaving school unable to read or compute, or write?

Mr. Chairman, don't vote for this bill that cuts 1.2 billion out of title I—affecting 1.1 mil-

lion children nationwide. Just think of the 350 kids at Kimball Elementary School who need only a mere \$94,000 a year.

Think of how it will affect 4,700 children in McDowell County West Virginia, who may grow up illiterate, without high school degrees, without these extraordinary remedial education services.

Vote "no" on H.R. 2127.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Chairman, it is an outrage this issue is even being discussed. It shows how far backward the Republicans are willing to push women. It winks at rape and incest victims, saying too bad. To say in 1995 that rape and incest victims are at the mercy of where they happen to live. They have to be very careful where they live if they think they'll be raped. This is ludicrous.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND
EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go on record by stating my opposition to the removal of all \$193 million for title X of the Public Health Service Act and the transfer of those funds to maternal and child block grants and community migrant health centers. The services provided by the family planning program reduce the amount of people on welfare, reduce the amount of unintended pregnancies, and reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. An estimated 4 million patients, primarily low-income women and adolescents, receive services through more than 4,000 title X clinics nationwide. Since the creation of title X funding in 1970, there has been a decline in unintended pregnancies, particularly among teenagers. In addition, nearly 1 in 4 American

women who use a reversible form of contraception rely on a publicly funded source of care. It is estimated that, if these services were not available, women would have between 1.2 and 2.1 million unintended pregnancies a year instead of the 400,000 now currently experienced. However, my colleagues have seen fit to eliminate a program that saves this country money and promotes our public health.

Title X funding provides training for nurse practitioners, clinical personnel, educational programs for family planning, exams, counseling, contraceptives, and screening for sexually transmitted diseases. The effect of this measure, in my district alone, will be calamitous. One hospital in El Paso receives about half a million dollars from title X funds annually. This hospital provides services to about 5,000 women. These women will be left with only one limited alternative—to seek health care at Planned Parenthood. The El Paso Planned Parenthood has indicated that its services are stretched to its capacity right now. Therefore, the potential that these 5,000 women will go without the necessary care is great.

Not only will lack of services affect my community severely, so will the loss of jobs due to the reduction of title X funds. El Paso Job Corps would be required to cut staff due to this reduction.

This type of action is simply dangerous to Americans and communities like El Paso. The transfer of funds to block grants certainly does not guarantee that the money will be spent for the purposes of sound family planning or that poor communities will receive their fair share of the funds. I understand that every public dollar spent for family planning services under the current title X saves an estimated \$4.40 in medical welfare, and nutritional services provided by Federal and State governments. As a nation, we either pay the cost now and provide these women with the health care they need, or we will undoubtedly pay later and at a quadrupled rate.

[From the White House Office of Media Affairs]

HOUSE REPUBLICANS CUT \$36 BILLION FROM
CURRENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING INVEST-
MENTS

ESTIMATED STATE-BY-STATE REDUCTIONS FROM
FY 1995 FUNDING LEVELS FOR EDUCATION AND
TRAINING FOR FY 1996-2002 BASED ON ACTION
BY THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Alabama	\$575 million
Alaska	102 million
Arizona	524 million
Arkansas	317 million
California	4.3 billion
Colorado	457 million
Connecticut	325 million
Delaware	88 million
Florida	1.5 billion
Georgia	805 million
Hawaii	98 million
Idaho	137 million
Illinois	1.5 billion
Indiana	639 million
Iowa	357 million
Kansas	321 million
Kentucky	520 million
Louisiana	789 million
Maine	157 million
Maryland	540 million
Massachusetts	884 million
Michigan	1.3 billion
Minnesota	530 million
Mississippi	472 million
Missouri	669 million
Montana	141 million

Nebraska	184 million
Nevada	124 million
New Hampshire	137 million
New Jersey	837 million
New Mexico	250 million
New York	2.9 billion
North Carolina	651 million
North Dakota	116 million
Ohio	1.4 billion
Oklahoma	437 million
Oregon	385 million
Pennsylvania	1.7 billion
Rhode Island	174 million
South Carolina	503 million
South Dakota	121 million
Tennessee	607 million
Texas	2.5 billion
Utah	215 million
Vermont	108 million
Virginia	610 million
Washington	635 million
West Virginia	316 million
Wisconsin	581 million
Wyoming	88 million
Washington, DC	179 million
All Other	1.9 billion
Total	\$36 billion

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the mean-spirited provision in this bill that would cut funding for senior meals programs.

For a very small Federal investment, senior meals programs provide immeasurable nutritional and social benefits for seniors nationwide. For many seniors, federally funded nutritional programs are their only source of hot, nutritious meals. For others, a daily visit to the lunch program at the local senior center reduces the isolation often associated with our later years. These are benefits that cannot be measured.

I have, in my office, hundreds of truly heartfelt letters from seniors expressing how much these programs mean to them. One of my constituents writes:

I am unable to cook for myself being infirm. The Meals on Wheels is the only hot meal I eat daily. I am 91 years old. Before I retired at the age of 58, I worked as a flower maker. I went blind. I live on a fixed income and the healthy lunches provided help me get through the month. These meals make my life worth living. I could not manage without the Meals on Wheels program.

Such sentiments are echoed in the hundreds of letters I have received from seniors opposed to cuts in congregate and home-delivered senior meals programs. We cannot turn our backs on seniors who rely on these

programs. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing these cuts.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in defense of title IX and to oppose the language in H.R. 2127 that prevents the Department of Education from enforcing title IX's gender equity requirements for women in college athletics. To me, this language represents an attack on title IX and an effort to ensure that it is not enforced. We should strike this language from H.R. 2127 completely, as Representative PATSY MINK sought to do.

Members trying to undermine title IX will argue that it is an unfair quota system that hurts men's sports teams. This is simply not true, not even close. In fact, it is athletic directors and coaches who regularly establish quotas at colleges and universities. They decide, often arbitrarily, how many men and women get to play sports and how many men and women will receive athletic scholarships. Almost always, this means that women get sloppy seconds and women's sports teams get a small portion of the school's athletic and scholarship budgets.

Today, the number of girls and young women participating in sports is increasing in leaps and bounds. Vast numbers of girls and young women are now playing sports with the same enthusiasm that generations of boys and young men have shown. They play all kinds of sports, and they play them well. Whether title IX has been responsible for generating this enthusiasm, or instead, has been a force to make schools react this interest is irrelevant. What is relevant is that women want the same opportunities as men and title IX guarantees them that right. H.R. 2127's sneak attack on title IX is unfair and unjustified and should be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the work that Representative NANCY JOHNSON has done in trying to improve H.R. 2127's title IX language and Representative DENNIS HASTERT's good faith efforts to find compromise language. However, I am convinced that we should support title IX and I will continue to make sure that title IX is defended and upheld.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDU-
CATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Chairman, this is a terribly unjust piece of legislation that targets the most vulnerable members of our society. Many of the most onerous aspects of this bill—particularly cuts in programs that help working families—have been highlighted by my colleagues on the floor today.

Unfortunately for all of us, the Devil is also in the details.

The same Republican majority that promised to relieve us of burdensome Federal regulations is now advancing regulatory requirements that jeopardize academic freedom and freedom of expression.

Contained in this bill is a provision that would radically limit the constitutionally protected free speech of Federal grant recipients.

This "Orwellian" provision will have a chilling effect on political discourse, and prevent legitimate organizations—including universities and nonprofit groups—from participating in the democratic process.

Unless we reject this language and repudiate this bill, these organizations will be unable to express their views on those Federal issues in which they have a vested interest.

Instead, they would find themselves subject to substantial regulatory requirements and intrusive and burdensome restrictions—subject to the impossibly complex web of regulations necessary to enforce this provision.

These requirements range from the reasonable to the outright ludicrous. For example, grant recipients, not the Federal Government, would be required to shoulder the burden of proof regarding compliance with the limits imposed by this bill.

Innocent until proven guilty. Forget it. The bedrock principles of the Bill of Rights are thrown right out the window.

The personal disclosure requirements are particularly grievous. Employees will be so busy calculating time spent on political activities, providing the names and i.d. numbers of those involved, and listing the types of activities undertaken, and reporting all this to the Census Bureau, that they won't possibly find the time to do anything else.

Has the right of the individual to express his or her political beliefs and opinions become a danger rather than a privilege? Have we truly realized Orwell's dark, totalitarian vision? Do we have the courage to reject this disturbing, dangerous provision?

This restriction raises a host of other, nettlesome questions related to financial liability, and it does not adequately guard against the potential harassment and intimidation of legitimate organizations.