

Federal Government dictating curriculum to States and school districts in the legislation creating the Department of Education, and there is also good reason to be wary of Federal involvement in certifying education standards. The seriously flawed and justifiably controversial history standards illustrate how the standards-setting process can go awry and point out the dangers of having a Presidentially appointed, unaccountable body certifying standards.

Standards-based reform remains one of the most promising strategies for improving education for all children in our Nation. Of course, these must be rigorous academic standards and not vague and fuzzy attempts to shape students' attitudes and values, matters that should be left to parents. The most important standards development must take place in our communities and school districts. States and national organizations can assist this process by creating model standards. However, Federal certification of these standards is not necessary for this process to be effective or constructive.

In addition, both Goals 2000 and IASA contain references to "opportunity to learn" [OTL] standards, including funds for the development of model national opportunity to learn standards and a requirement that states develop opportunity to learn standards or strategies. OTL is nothing more than a euphemism for decisions about spending and resources in schools and school districts. Nothing could do more injury to state and local control of education than injecting the Federal Government into dictating decisions about the allocation of funds and other resources in local school districts.

This legislation, which eliminates the National Education Standards and Improvement Council and strikes all references to opportunity to learn standards or strategies from both Goals 2000 and IASA, will put a stop to an unwarranted Federal intrusion into education and preserve traditional State and local control of this vital enterprise. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this bill.

SALUTE TO THE OGONTZ AVENUE REVITALIZATION CORP.

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Ogontz Avenue Revitalization Corp. of Philadelphia.

The Ogontz Avenue Revitalization Corp. was established in 1983 to improve the quality of life in communities throughout the city of Philadelphia. The OARC has initiated programs which have created affordable housing, combated community deterioration, and curbed juvenile delinquency. Some of the OARC's contributions include the development of projects such as the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Employment and Training Center which provides essential training to dislocated workers and young people. The OARC has also assisted the community through the establishment of the Ogontz Avenue Business Association and the Police Mini Station which serve the many neighborhoods around Ogontz Avenue. The OARC has also been responsible for the sponsorship of an annual community festival, which has promoted a sense of

community pride among the residents of West Oak Lane in Philadelphia. There is no doubt that the OARC has contributed greatly to the revitalization of these northwest Philadelphia communities and has restored hope to the city.

I am proud of the contributions of the OARC to the city of Philadelphia and I congratulate the OARC and the members of the OARC board on their accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO BOB BURY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob Bury, an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District who was honored as the 1995 Outstanding Citizen of the Year at the Sequoia Awards in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to our community and our country.

Bob Bury served with distinction for six terms on the city council of Redwood City, including several terms as mayor. He has also served as a city port commissioner, a member of the housing and community development board, the Casa de Redwood Senior Housing Project, and the San Mateo County Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Bob Bury is an exemplary civic leader and volunteer who is a model for others to emulate. He has given decades of generous service to such worthy groups as the Kainos program for mentally challenged adults and the Boy Scouts. He was an early supporter of the Fair Oaks Community Center, and has been a tireless advocate for the development of a park on the east side of Redwood City. Over the years, he has become a beloved community figure, an advocate for community services for all who need them and an effective, humane and generous leader. His lifelong partner in life, June Bury, and their children and grandchildren have helped make our community the special place it is today.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Bury is an exceptional individual who has strengthened our Nation as he has worked to build in every way his own community. I am privileged to call him my friend and urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him for receiving the Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award and for his incomparable generosity and tireless service to our country.

AT-BIRTH ABANDONED BABY ACT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Congressman PETER VISCLOSKEY and Congresswoman DEBORAH PRYCE, the At-Birth Abandoned Baby Act of 1995. The bill guarantees all babies abandoned at birth, or shortly thereafter, the right to immediate placement and bonding with preadoptive parents. The preadoptive parents are then given the right to immediately initiate proceedings for an expeditious adoption of the abandoned baby.

Something must be done about the terrible plight faced by babies abandoned at birth. Our present system, in effect, leaves our most vulnerable babies—those who are abandoned at birth and often drug addicted and/or HIV infected—without access to immediate bonding with loving parents or any chance for a permanent home, both of which they so desperately need.

Worst of all, they have no one to represent them for a chance to find loving parents and a permanent home.

The At-Birth Abandoned Baby Act of 1995 amends title IV(E) of the Social Security Act. The bill simply requires State welfare authorities to immediately place at-birth abandoned babies with suitable preadoptive parents who, in turn, will be allowed to immediately file for an expeditious adoption of the abandoned baby in the State court of proper jurisdiction. The State court will be responsible for the final decision of adoption, taking into account the legal rights of all parties involved, including the infant abandoned at birth, the natural parent(s) and the preadoptive parents. The bill gives babies abandoned at birth at least a fighting chance for immediate parental bonding and a permanent home.

Mr. Speaker, we must take action here and now in Congress. I want to urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this vital measure.

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay respect today to the 1.8 million engineers who work in the United States. Engineering is the Nation's second largest profession. And this week, February 19–25, we are marking their contributions by celebrating National Engineers Week.

As an agriculture engineer myself, and as chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, I have particular respect for the work that is being done in the area of food engineering. The same professionals who introduced TV dinners to the American marketplace more than 40 years ago, and more recently, thrilled schoolgoing children with the invention of juice boxes for their brown bag lunches are now working to produce more environmentally friendly food packaging. Engineers understand America's concern with our quickly filling landfills and they are working to reduce the throwaway byproducts of food consumption.

Food engineers can be credited with the invention of decaffeinated coffee, as well as microwavable food, freeze-dried foods, even dehydrated products. Most recently, they have developed a way to keep milk fresh longer, even at room temperature.

Food engineers are also involved in cutting-edge technologies like genetic engineering to produce crops more resistant to pests or more durable for processing. And they are constantly working to improve established products by enhancing overall flavor, reducing manufacturing costs, improving nutrition, or making the packaging more recyclable.

I'm intrigued about the future of our food products, knowing that so many hard-working, professional engineers are working to improve the food products we will consume in the next generation. Today, I join my colleagues in saluting the work of all engineers who work to improve the technologies that enhance the quality of our lives.

TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY OF
TENNESSEE

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the University of Tennessee celebrated its bicentennial last year. For 200 years this excellent institution has provided a quality education to Tennesseans and to people from around the Nation and the world. The history of the university is tied to the history of my State and I would like to submit for the RECORD an article by Mr. Harold C. Streibich which illustrates how this flagship institution is rooted in the rich history of Tennessee.

[From the Daily News, Aug. 18, 1994]

ON UT'S COLORS: THE LEGEND OF ORANGE AND WHITE

(By Harold C. Streibich)

Over the years, particularly during football season, people wonder, "Where did the University of Tennessee get the colors of orange and white?"

Now, there are many tales of how and why UT selected orange and white, from the color of mountain daisies to stories involving General Neyland's choosing them for a promotional package, but you must hear the whole story of the orange and white. So let's start at the beginning:

On July 12, 1690, William of Orange, husband of Mary Stuart, defeated Ex-King James II at the Boyne River in Northern Ireland, and established the right of William and Mary to the British throne. James had his "Green" Catholic Irish, and William had a conglomerate bunch of mercenaries and the Dutch Blue Guard, who wore orange and white cockades in honor of William. Since that time, the Protestant Irish have worn orange whereas the Catholic Irish have worn green.

The next chapter takes place when the "over-the-mountain" men of Western Carolina (today's East Tennessee) were proud to be Protestant or Scotch Irish and wanted everyone to know it. When they march out to help defend North Carolina proper during the American Revolution at the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens under Uncle Dan'l Morgan and General Issac Shelby (for whom Shelby County, Tennessee is named), the only uniform part of their apparel was an orange and white cockade. This untrained group of militiamen gained fame for their value in holding the battle line, and being excellent sharpshooters.

After the Revolution and statehood, the orange and white cockade became a part of the tradition of the now Tennessee militia, which fought the Indians at Moccasin Bend (Sam Houston fought as a young Lieutenant and was wounded there) and other places throughout Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Later when Major General Andrew Jackson left to defend New Orleans, the only way you could tell the difference between the Kentucky and Tennessee militia was that the boys from Tennessee wore their orange and white cockades.

Next came a man by the name of Davy Crockett who with 23 Tennesseans rode into the Alamo wearing their orange and white. After the Alamo fell, the rally cry of "Remember the Alamo" was used by Sam Houston and his boys in their charge of Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. They also wore their orange and white cockades.

During the Mexican War so many men volunteered from the State of Tennessee that it is remembered as "the Volunteer State," and Tennessee Volunteer Regiments colors were orange and white.

When the Civil War came, Tennessee regiments of both the Federal and Confederate armies honored the tradition of orange and white to such an extent that when people saw the colors, they just knew it was a Tennessee outfit. It just so happened that this was not true. A Confederate regiment fighting in Northwest Tennessee were very proud of their orange and white colors, but they were Texans under General Hood, and Texas Rangers to boot.

Now when the University of Tennessee took the nickname "Volunteers," it only goes to reason that the colors would be orange and white.

What about Texas? The University of Texas also had colors of orange and white, which were the same as the Tennessee colors until Coach Darrell Royal changed them to "burnt orange and white," colors which are still used today. University of Texas and the University of Tennessee even have agreement on the use of the "UT," the colors and trademarks.

So, this Fall, when the UT Band is playing "The Spirit of the Hill" and 90,000 fans are screaming for the success of the Tennessee football team, I wonder how many will know the history of the colors and remember that they were also worn at Kings' Mountain, Moccasin Bend, New Orleans, the Alamo, San Jacinto, Shiloh and Missionary Ridge. The boys for "the hill" again wear orange and white in remembrance of the volunteers of old.

PASSAGE OF PAPERWORK REDUC-
TION ACT AND MORATORIUM ON
REGULATIONS WILL REDUCE
RED TAPE

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week, the House of Representatives completed action on two important items which are a part of the Contract With America's Wage Enhancement and Job Creation Act, intended to relieve individuals and businesses of the burden of onerous Federal regulations, paperwork, and red tape.

On Wednesday, the House passed H.R. 830, legislation to strengthen the Paperwork Reduction Act, which would reduce the volume of reports, forms, applications, and other paperwork required by the Federal Government.

The House also passed the Regulatory Transition Act which prohibits Federal agencies from imposing any new rules until December 31, 1995, or the date Congress enacts reforms requiring cost/benefit analysis and scientific risk assessment as part of the process.

American taxpayers, small business owners, ranchers, farmers, property owners, and local governments have waited too long for Congress to take common sense action to lift the burden of excessive and costly Government

regulation and paperwork. That's why the Contract With America includes provisions which promote economic growth by forcing us to halt ill-conceived regulations and make Government bureaucrats accountable for the burdens they impose on American taxpayers and workers.

Business owners spend millions of hours a year filling out Government forms at an annual cost of \$100 billion. And it is not only businesses who are overwhelmed with paperwork, it is estimated that the American people spent more than 6.5 billion hours filling out forms and compiling records for the Federal Government in 1994.

Why is this a problem? Because regulations, red tape, and excessive paperwork are essentially hidden taxes. Employers waste time and money complying with these burdens and cannot hire new employees or invest in machinery and equipment to make workers more productive. Onerous regulations and paperwork create jobs for lawyers but destroy jobs for business—especially small businesses that generate a vast majority of the new jobs in our economy. That is why it is imperative that we take action to stop this counter-productive trend now.

The regulatory moratorium is necessary while we sort out what regulatory reforms are appropriate. It does, of course, exempt rules that are necessary to prevent an imminent threat to health or safety or to enforce criminal laws.

I supported H.R. 830 and H.R. 450 because I believe these measures demonstrate a continuing commitment to the American people that Congress is finally willing to turn back the tide of paperwork and regulatory red tape burdening the American people.

SUPPORT SUNSHINE ON THE FED-
ERAL OPEN MARKET COMMIT-
TEE ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 24, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, recently the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, announced that transcripts of their Federal Open Market Committee [FOMC] meetings will be disclosed to the public—after 30 days.

Enough is enough. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my "Sunshine on the Federal Open Market Committee Act," which will apply the Government-in-the-Sunshine Act to FOMC meetings.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the "Fed" is charged with duty of not only conducting the day-to-day banking for the entire Nation, but regulating the economy through the formulation of monetary policy. Needless to say, it wields immense power. In a typical month, it pumps anywhere between \$1 billion and \$4 billion into the economy while dangling the threat of higher interest rates over the American public. Even more intimidating, Mr. Speaker, is that half of all the banks in the country are members of the Federal Reserve System while all national banks must belong. All told, the Fed has holdings of over \$300 billion—accounting for 7 percent of the national debt.