

only tribal access to the area for the specific activities, consistent with the Wilderness Act, which I have just described.

In the past, this legislation has been supported by the entire, bipartisan New Mexico congressional delegation and by a broad coalition of environmental organizations including the Wilderness Society, the Audubon Society and the Sierra Club at the local, State and national levels.

This legislation has been passed by the full House in previous Congresses, yet never enacted into law. Throughout this period, the Taos Pueblo has continued to suffer the indignity of public intrusions on their sacred land. It is time to put this long, sad story behind us by enacting this legislation. It is time to return the bottleneck to the Taos Pueblo people.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers to ensure that this saga is brought to an end and this bill is enacted into law in the 104th Congress.

The full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAND TRANSFER.

(a) TRANSFER.—The parcel of land described in subsection (b) is hereby transferred without consideration to the Secretary of the Interior to be held in trust for the Pueblo de Taos. Such parcel shall be a part of the Pueblo de Taos Reservation and shall be managed in accordance with section 4 of the Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108) (as amended, including as amended by Public Law 91-550 (84 Stat. 1437)).

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The parcel of land referred to in subsection (a) is the land that is generally depicted on the map entitled "Lands transferred to the Pueblo of Taos—proposed" and dated September 1994, comprises 764.33 acres, and is situated within sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 27 North, Range 14 East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, within the Wheeler Peak Wilderness, Carson National Forest, Taos County, New Mexico.

(c) CONFORMING BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The boundaries of the Carson National Forest and the Wheeler Peak Wilderness are hereby adjusted to reflect the transfer made by subsection (a).

(d) COMPLETION OF TRANSFER.—The Congress finds and declares that the lands to be held in trust and to become part of the Pueblo de Taos Reservation under this section complete the transfer effected by section 4 of the Act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108) (as amended, including as amended by Public Law 91-550 (84 Stat. 1437)).

SCHOLARSHIPS NEED TAX EXEMPT STATUS

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, teachers in every State compete annually for the prized Christa McAuliffe Fellowship. This prize, named after the teacher who gave her life in the explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger*, was created by Congress in 1986. The fellowship is given to outstanding teachers across the country to improve their knowledge and teaching skills and to use innovative methods in their classrooms to teach their children.

When the Congress created the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship, it had the good sense to exempt these moneys from taxation: The fellowship is not truly personal income and it should not be treated as such. Moreover, if the fellowship is treated as personal income, it could well push the recipient into a higher tax bracket than he or she would normally fall.

For some reason, we allowed the tax exclusion of the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship to expire in 1990. Thus, if a teacher receives a fellowship and devotes those funds to school projects, he or she must pay the taxes out-of-pocket. One recipient told me she did not know of the tax implications at the time she applied for the fellowship. Had she been aware of the personal costs she would incur, she would have seriously reconsidered applying for the fellowship in the first place.

Today, I am introducing legislation to restore prior law and once again exclude the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship from the recipient's income. Taxing these fellowships doesn't help teachers, it doesn't help students, and it doesn't help education as a whole.

MS. SANDY JASKULSKI, 1994 ST. FRANCIS CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Ms. Sandy Jaskulski, who has been named the 1994 City of St. Francis "Citizen of the Year".

Ms. Jaskulski was chosen for this honor in recognition of her commitment to family, church, and community. She has been a member of the St. Francis Association of Commerce for the past 14 years and serves on its board of directors. She is a current member of the council of independent managers. She has been an active member of the Cudahy VFW auxiliary for 20 years. In addition, she has been an active volunteer on behalf of the Metro Charitable Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and various activities at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Jaskulski's remarkable contribution to the citizens of the city of St. Francis and in offering to her our sincerest congratulations.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM SHOULD MEET NUTRITIONAL NEEDS

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would allow people who use food stamps to balance their diets and purchase vitamin and mineral nutritional supplements.

While it is possible to get adequate levels of most nutrients through careful selection of foods, the fact is that most people don't. The facts speak for themselves. A Government survey of 21,000 people showed that not a single person obtained 100 percent of the recommended dietary allowance [RDA] for each

of the 10 nutrients. The National Cancer Institute recommends that people eat at least five servings of fruits and vegetables a day, but less than 10 percent of the U.S. population actually consumes five servings of these protective foods daily.

Last year, with overwhelming public support, the Congress passed the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994. This legislative action was necessary to protect consumers' right of access to safe dietary supplements. Because of the growing scientific evidence of important health benefits from supplements, both established and potential, I believe food stamp recipients should be allowed the same access as other Americans to supplements containing essential vitamins and minerals.

Of course, the Food Stamp Program is our Nation's first line of defense against hunger. Each month, approximately 27 million low-income Americans rely on the Food Stamp Program to meet their basic nutritional needs. The purchase of vitamin and mineral supplements would complement the healthy and nutritious foods currently bought by food stamp recipients.

Vitamins and minerals are essential nutrients needed for good health and many vital functions. They can be found in conventional foods, either naturally or through fortification and enrichment, and in the form of supplements. Many millions of Americans use vitamin and mineral supplements every day. However, people who rely on food stamps to purchase their daily sustenance are not allowed to use their food stamps for supplements.

My legislation is simple and would permit vitamin and mineral supplements to be purchased with food stamp coupons. I view this legislation as a positive step forward in providing low-income Americans greater flexibility in meeting their nutritional needs through the use of wholesome and healthful vitamin and mineral supplements. I urge all of my colleagues to take a close look at this legislation and consider the positive health benefits that vitamin and mineral supplements can add to a healthy diet.

NOTCH LEGISLATION IS IN ORDER

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation of the utmost importance to over 6 million of our Nation's senior citizens. My bill, the Notch Baby Act of 1995, would create a new alternative transitional computation method for those born between 1917 and 1921, making a phase-in uniform over a 5-year period. The Notch Baby Act of 1995 would put to rest the notch issue once and for all.

As you may know, the Commission on the Social Security Notch Issue recently released its report on this issue. The Commission concluded that "no remedial legislation is in order." I strongly disagree.

In its report, the Commission offers an example of two workers who retired at the same age with the average career earnings. One

was born on December 31, 1916, and the other on January 2, 1917. If both retired in 1982 at age 65, the difference in benefits was \$110 a month.

I urge my colleagues in the House to take a close look at the Notch Baby Act of 1995. This legislation is an affordable remedy for the notch injustice that many in Congress have tried to ignore, hoping the problem would just go away. It won't.

Seniors deserve an end to the barrage of mailings and fundraising attempts made on behalf of the Social Security notch. Seniors deserve an end to the repeated congressional delays and stalls. Seniors deserve an end to the uncertainty. Seniors deserve action by the 104th Congress. Notch remedial legislation is in order.

GUARANTEE THE HYDE
AMENDMENT

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 5, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, in the 103d Congress, the Freedom of Choice Act loomed on the horizon, threatening to write off the lives of millions of unborn children through unlimited abortion on demand. In November, the voters spoke. Across the Nation they showed that they feel that this Nation is on the wrong track. So today, I rise to introduce legislation which will reaffirm the most basic of human rights—the right to life.

One bill I am introducing will amend the Constitution to recognize the right to life and give that right express constitutional protec-

tion. The second bill I am introducing on this topic will essentially codify the Hyde amendment.

Since 1981, the House—through the Hyde amendment—has steadfastly stood by its stated belief that abortion should not be federally funded. The sole exception to the Hyde amendment is a circumstance in which the life of the mother would be endangered by the pregnancy or the birth. The House should continue this policy because the vast majority of Americans do not support abortion on demand.

I stand firmly committed to protecting the rights of the unborn. There is a certain dignity in human life which we must respect, for it is the foundation of each and every basic value we hold dear. The Federal Government should not fund a practice which directly contradicts our respect for life.