

As Vivian leaves the university and the State of Iowa behind, she leaves a legacy that will live on in the hearts of many, as well as in the record books. Vivian built the Hawkeyes into a national powerhouse, lifting the team's overall record to 357-223, and taking them to 10 national postseason tournament appearances.

Eight Hawkeye players have been named to the all Big Ten team, and seven have been named academic all Big Ten during Vivian's time at Iowa. By guiding her team to wins in 148 of 173 regular season home games, attendance has risen to an average of 6,147 fans for each game.

Iowans will always remember her for leading her team to the NCAA Final Four in 1992-93 for the first time in school history, just months after losing her husband, Bill Stringer, to a heart attack. Her triumphs that year were not just on the basketball court, but they were triumphs of the human spirit.

Vivian has meant a lot to women's athletics in general. She has brought her successes at Iowa to a national level, and garnered much respect for women athletes and coaches. In the world of college athletics, women have too often taken a backseat to men's athletics, and clearly do not receive the level of support that men's athletics does. Vivian has done much to raise women's athletics to a higher level, and indeed, she has enjoyed much success.

As sorry as the State of Iowa is to see her go, the step she is taking is a giant step forward for women's athletics, as well as an important step forward for Vivian and her family.

Vivian Stringer is truly a remarkable woman. She has triumphed in the face of tragedy, and has made a lasting impression on the people of Iowa, and on women's athletics. She accomplished the goals she set at Iowa, namely filling Carver-Hawkeye Arena, and taking the Hawkeyes to a Final Four. She successfully put Iowa women's basketball on the national map. She will be missed.●

INVENT AMERICA

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, America's hope and America's future lies with America's children—the leaders of tomorrow. Our young people embody the spirit of the Nation's can-do philosophy. That is why I am pleased today to honor "Invent America!", an outstanding nonprofit education program and invention competition which encourages young Americans to be creative and innovative.

"Invent America!" has touched the lives of millions of students from kindergarten through eighth grade, providing schools with the tools they need to teach problem-solving skills and strong values, all through the art of invention. Now funded solely by the private sector, the program provides an exciting opportunity for young Ameri-

cans to become young entrepreneurs. It encourages those children to expand the horizons of their knowledge and to dare to achieve.

Now celebrating its 10th year of "bringing bright ideas out of young minds," the program's successes are numerous. The National "Think Link," a brainchild of "Invent America!", offered 50,000 teachers across our country simultaneous training via satellite (at no cost) on how best to use the program in the classroom. A 12-year old winner in the program rode an "Invent America!" float in the Rose Bowl Parade in recognition of her award-winning invention to recycle cardboard. A young man who created a biodegradable golf tee that also fertilizes started a brand new business. In fact, several of the new ideas discovered through the program are now creating new jobs and new industries in America.

This year, one of the national winners, Kristopher Howard, from Tennessee, has been invited to testify before the subcommittee on Disability Policy. He invented the "Handi-Cuff," a special device which aids the disabled.

Designed and administered by the nonprofit United States Patent Model Foundation, headquartered in Alexandria, VA, "Invent America!" is funded in part by the Chrysler Corp., Magna International, Motorola Corp., Black & Decker and Xerox Corp. Those corporate sponsors are hosting competition finalists at a special celebration here in the Nation's Capital. The highlight of that celebration takes place tonight: the "Invention-Reinvention" event at the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Museum, hosted by the Chrysler Corp. The ten best student inventors in America will be honored, and their inventions exhibited.

Mr. President, I am delighted to pay tribute to perhaps our Nation's most treasured vision: the future of America as seen through a child's eyes.●

TRIBUTE TO JIM FINNEGAN, EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and New Hampshire institution—Jim Finnegan. Jim is retiring this week as the editorial editor of the Union Leader newspaper in Manchester, NH.

Before moving to New Hampshire to begin writing editorials for the Union Leader 38 years ago, Jim was involved in talk radio in Pennsylvania where his populist, conservative principles, and commitment to his causes cost him his job. But he found a home at the Union Leader. Late publisher William Loeb and Jim were a perfect match—both unwavering, bedrock conservatives who used their pens to promote the ideals and traditions that reflect New Hampshire values. Bill Loeb's wife, Nackey, took over the helm after Bill passed away and, of course, she and Jim have the same relationship of mutual admiration and respect.

Jim was born 65 years ago in Philadelphia. He attended the Milton Hershey School for boys where the Dickensian regimen instilled strict discipline and high moral standards in the young Jim. That discipline and commitment to excellence is behind the nearly 40,000 editorials Jim has written over the years.

Jim's editorials have elicited strong responses from Union Leader readers during his nearly four decade tenure at the paper. The Union Leader has the most extensive "Letters to the Editor" section in the State, largely due to citizens reacting to Jim's outspoken opinions.

Jim's editorials have received national awards and helped the paper remain in the American political spotlight. He is a leader in the national conservative movement, dedicated to preserving the right-to-life, and a fan of opera and boxing. His love of boxing has helped Jim "take the gloves off" when writing his opinions on the editorial pages of New Hampshire's largest newspaper.

Jim's editorials have run the gamut from heaping praise to fearless criticism. However, he has never used party or personality as a criteria for criticism. His editorials have always been non-partisan, non-personal, and issue-oriented. He has used his pen to promote the issues in which he profoundly believes—faith, justice, good government, individual liberty, and freedom.

Victims and beneficiaries of his words agree on one thing: Jim Finnegan is a man of integrity, wisdom, wit, and principle.

On Tuesday August 1, 1995, Jim Finnegan will celebrate his 65th birthday and his final day as Editorial Editor of the Union Leader newspaper. I would like to join his family, friends, and colleagues in wishing him the happiness he so richly deserves. He will be missed by all of us who read the unique and thought-provoking editorial pages of the Union Leader.●

THE V-CHIP

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today, I would like to share with my colleagues a Chicago Tribune editorial which makes a compelling argument against the Senate's V-chip proposal. I urge all of my colleagues to review it.

I ask that the full text of the article be printed at this point in the RECORD. The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 14, 1995]

POWER TO THE PARENTS ON TV VIOLENCE

The good news on the TV violence front is that a national consensus seems to have developed that something must be done to control the messages and images reaching American children.

The bad news is that some of the methods Congress is considering to achieve that control would do violence to the constitutional right to free expression—and that is intolerable.

There is, however, a way that promises effective control and respects the Constitution. But it will require restraint by Congress, cooperation by the TV industry and—

indispensably—determination by parents to actively monitor their children's viewing.

The Senate this week held hearings on a proposal by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) to regulate the hours at which programs deemed unacceptable for children could be broadcast.

This plan, though well-intentioned, is objectionable on two accounts. Not only does it involve the government in evaluating the acceptability of ideas—the very thing the 1st Amendment was created to prevent—but it also lets the government decide when those ideas may be expressed. Good intentions cannot dispel the odor of censorship emitted by this proposal.

Another idea, already incorporated in the Senate's comprehensive telecommunications legislation, is for the so-called V-chip. This is an electronic device that would be built into TV sets and would react to a broadcast signal or tag, blocking reception of programs identified as too violent or otherwise objectionable.

Sen. Kent Conrad (D-N.D.), sponsor of the V-chip proposal, would require manufacturers to begin installing such chips in new TV sets and would order the broadcasting industry to "voluntarily" develop a system for rating their programs for excessive violence and other objectionable content. If the industry didn't comply within a year, then a government panel would be empowered to create the ratings, which broadcasters would be required to use in tagging their programs to work with the interactive chip.

The 1st Amendment hazard in Conrad's measure ought to be obvious. There can be no truly voluntary rating system under the sort of duress that this legislation implies. What's more, for the government to require broadcasters to label their programs as too violent or too salacious is intolerable interference with the right to free expression.

New television sets ought to come with blocking devices; Congress ought to require them if manufacturers do not voluntarily include them.

But decisions as to what to block ought to remain in the hands of parents, finding their guidance wherever they choose. There is no shortage of groups—religious, artistic, others—offering views on what is worthy children's TV fare. Let them provide the information and give power to the parents.●

HONORING FRANK GAYLORD

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Frank Gaylord, the sculptor of the Korean War Veterans Memorial which will be formally dedicated and unveiled this Thursday, July 27. It will be located adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial and commemorate 5.7 million Americans who often feel forgotten. These men and women fought valiantly to defend Korea from Communist forces during the Korean War which lasted from 1950–1953.

This memorial will surely be Frank Gaylord's masterpiece and gain enormous acclaim. The acclaim, however, is not what Gaylord, a Clarksburg, WV native, seeks. He sculpted this memorial because he is truly a patriot. A World War II veteran himself, he knows about the joy, agony, and countless other emotions soldiers feel every day. I, like many of my colleagues, can only imagine what it would be like to be a soldier in a heated war. Gaylord knows these emotions, and coupled with his artistic talent, has used them to create

a moving memorial which will do much to make Korean War veterans more remembered and less forgotten.

The memorial has three parts. The first part consists of 19 soldiers which Gaylord sculpted, who represent the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. Since the Korean war was the first time U.S. Armed Forces combat units were fully integrated, the statues are ethnically diverse and remind us of our own Nation's strengths. The second part of the memorial is an enormous granite mural which has the faces of over 2,400 support personnel etched into it. The third part is a pool of remembrance which pays homage to all of the soldiers who were killed, captured, or wounded. Also, along the side of the entrance to the memorial is a slab of smoothed granite which recognizes each of the 22 nations which fought Communist aggression in Korea more than 40 years ago.

In 1950, the United States sent troops to Korea to defend South Korea. Three years later, on July 27, 1953, they emerged victorious. The Korean war veterans who fought are rarely mentioned along side those from other wars, such as World War II and Viet Nam. Many who did not serve in Korea or have family who served there either do not know much about the war or do not remember it. However, thanks to the dedicated work, time, and talents of Frank Gaylord and other U.S. veterans, this memorial will generate a lasting image of the bravery and honor of Korean war veterans. No longer shall the courageous men and women of the Korean war feel forgotten. Their sacrifices are now officially recognized as this week we dedicate this incredibly impressive Korean War Veterans Memorial.●

DUAL EDUCATION TEACHES STUDENTS TO WORK

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I was proud to be the chief Senate sponsor of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, signed into law by President Clinton in April 1994. The act provides venture capital for the coordination, integration, merger, streamlining, and performance-based accountability of education and vocational programs. The Department of Labor estimates that 116,351 students, 41,772 employers, and 2,730 schools are involved in state and local school-to-work ventures.

Recently, I came across an insightful article by Hedrick Smith on why school to work is so important to the education of our young people and the economic competitiveness of our Nation. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch, July 14, 1995]

DUAL EDUCATION TEACHES STUDENTS TO WORK

(By Hedrick Smith)

With corporate profits and stock prices soaring, Wall Street has a lot to cheer about.

The World Economic Forum of Switzerland now rates the United States as the world's most competitive economy.

But the Forum mixed praise with the warning that America would lose its No. 1 status unless it develops better education for its high school students.

Thoughtful business leaders echo the concern about the high cost of America's educational shortfall. Lou Gerstner, chief executive of IBM, says corporate America spends \$30 billion a year on remedial education for new workers.

Gerstner says American businesses lose another \$30 billion each year, unable to upgrade their operations and products "because their employees can't learn the necessary skills."

"We can't squander \$60 billion and remain competitive," Gerstner declares.

America is justifiably proud of its college-level education and its college-prep track. But high economic performance also requires a world-class education for our average teenagers.

Seventy percent of the jobs in the American economy do not require a bachelor's degree, and 70 percent of America's young people do not complete four years of college.

They are the backbone of our future work force.

Industry and the service sector needs hundreds of thousands of paralegals, radiologists, engineering technicians, graphic illustrators, medical technicians and research workers, plus a more flexible, computer-literate generation for banking, insurance and other service industries.

But America lacks a nationwide educational strategy to meet the mushrooming needs of modern industry. The most innovative businesses, educators and communities have discovered that one solution lies in rethinking education and forging a close partnership between business and high schools.

Some innovators have found a model in Germany. Two-thirds of Germany's teenagers take "dual education," which combines classroom learning with half-time training on the job.

This is not mere vocational training in a school shop class with outmoded technology. German teenagers are trained right in the modern workplace—the factory, bank, hospital, newspaper, insurance company and electronics giant. Business involvement drives classroom educational standards higher.

In 400 career fields, German businesses and public schools deliver a world-class education: physics classes that help future auto workers understand electronics and computer-run automation; economics and finance classes that match the needs of modern banking; chemistry classes that prepare young printers to design and print complex illustrations on many surfaces.

Several American states and cities have adapted the German model.

In 1991, Wisconsin began a dual-education, apprenticeship-style program for high school students in its high-tech printing industry. So successful was the program that it moved into banking, insurance, health care, electronics, engineering, tourism, auto technology and manufacturing. From two communities in 1991, Wisconsin's youth apprenticeship program has spread to 200 businesses training 450 students from 85 high schools across the state.

Pennsylvania, Maine, Arkansas, Maryland and upstate New York have begun similar programs. In Boston, hospitals and the financial industry are working with inner-city high schools. In Tulsa, Okla., the lead has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce and the machine-tool industry.