

in Philadelphia and the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, Calif.

He is survived by his sister, Helen of Chicago.

Services will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Gesu Catholic Church, 2470 Miramar Blvd., University Heights.

Schulte & Mahon-Murphy Funeral Home in Lyndhurst is in charge of arrangements.●

EIGHTH GRADE YOUTH ESSAY CONTEST

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a group of young Indiana students who have shown great educative achievement. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the winners of the 1994-95 Eighth Grade Youth Essay Contest which I sponsor in association with the Indiana Farm Bureau and Bank One of Indianapolis. These students have displayed strong writing abilities and have proven themselves to be outstanding young Hoosier scholars. I submit their names for the RECORD because they demonstrate the capabilities of today's students and are fine representatives of our Nation.

This year, Hoosier students wrote on the theme "Indiana Farmers—Producers of Food, Jobs, and World Trade." Students were encouraged to consider and creatively express the role of Indiana agriculture in our country and in the world marketplace. I would like to submit for the RECORD the winning essays of Jamie Shonk of Clay County and Joe Roth of Pulaski County. As State winners of the Youth Essay Contest, these two outstanding students are being recognized today, Friday, March 31, 1995, during a visit to our Nation's Capital.

The essays follow:

INDIANA FARMERS—PRODUCERS OF FOOD, JOBS, AND WORLD TRADE

(By Jamie Shonk, Clay County)

Indiana agriculture has a far reaching effect on Hoosier economy and world trade. Indiana is one of the top five corn producing states in the United States. Corn production influences the Indiana job market and economy in various direct and indirect ways.

Corn production begins with research in test plots, laboratories, and Purdue University, where germination testing is done. Planting seed corn requires laborers and detasslers. It is processed, bagged, and distributed, meaning jobs for sales people, secretaries, truckers and advertising. Farmers purchase seed, chemicals, fertilizer, fuel and equipment. Average costs per acre is \$135.00. At harvest, grain is either stored or sold to local grain elevators. From there, corn is shipped by train or truck to central elevators. Corn is then sold to cereal mills and food processors. High oil corn is sold for livestock feed. Brokerage firms benefit because more farmers are selling on the futures market and the board of trade. Farming magazines, radio, and T.V. brings revenue to the advertising industry. Corn is also used to make ethanol.

Corn is also a major source of food, from the Corn Flakes we eat in the morning to the oil we use for cooking. As Americans are becoming more health conscious, we are shifting away from animal fats to corn oil.

Corn is sold to other countries where crops cannot be grown, and is profitable to Indiana in world trade.

Modern corn production in Indiana involves high technology, business, marketing, research, advertising, and labor. This will be demonstrated in 1995 by the Farm Progress Show at the Jarvis Farm in Terre Haute. Area motels were booked full four hours after the location announcement. Corn production touches all Hoosiers some way by food, jobs, or trade.

INDIANA FARMERS—PRODUCERS OF FOOD, JOBS AND WORLD TRADE

(By Joe Roth, Pulaski County)

I am a bushel of corn. On October 16th I was harvested from a farm in North Central Indiana. I was put in a bin on that Indiana farm where I was dried to a suitable moisture for safe keeping until January. Already in my short life I have helped employ several people. People who design, build and maintain farm equipment, and people who manufacture, sell, and transport fuel for this harvesting equipment and gas for the drying process.

Come with me on the rest of my journey until I have become a finished product. From the farm I am loaded into a tractor trailer truck that transports me to a large elevator. Here at the local elevator some of the corn is ground for feed for local livestock feeders, but I am being sent to the East Coast for export to a foreign country. I have been weighed, checked for moisture and quality, and loaded into a 100 car train. Here I have helped employ several more people. Once I arrive at the Baltimore seaport, I am unloaded from the train. Again I am checked for quality and loaded into a large cargo ship. My destination is a corn processor in Europe. Soon I'll become feed for livestock, or if I'm good enough, maybe corn flakes for human consumption.

Along the way I have helped employ hundreds of people, people involved in the manufacturing, sales and service of farm machinery, transportation equipment, fertilizer, seed and agronomy people, the petroleum industry, people who labor in the feed mills and the elevators, people who work in the commodities trading business, and last but not least, the people who work in the food processing business.

I am just a bushel of corn, and right now I am only worth \$1.86, but if you stop and think about how many people I help employ, you will soon realize just how important I am to these people. I help make Indiana and the USA the greatest supplier of food in the world.

1994-95 DISTRICT WINNERS

District 1: Jenny Marsh, Joe Roth.
District 2: Allison Westrem, Charles Geller.
District 3: Amanda Miller, Tony Goyer.
District 4: Miriah Chapman, Brett Steffen.
District 5: Ashley Beth Greenwood, Adam Chandler.
District 6: Becky Black, Patrick Aitchison.
District 7: Jamie Shonk, Gregory James Scott.
District 8: Lori Parcel, Justin Russell.
District 9: Katie Parker, Jeff Buchanan.
District 10: Hannah Dunn, Adam C. Cord.

1994-95 COUNTY WINNERS

Allen: Allison Westrem, Charles Geller.
Bartholomew: Melanie Foster, Marcus Chui.
Benton: Grant Miller.
Carroll: Melissa Wise, Tony Goyer.
Cass: Amanda Miller, Ryan Baker.
Clay: Jamie Shonk, Gregory Scott.
Dearborn: Elizabeth Fricke, Joseph Berendsen.
Decatur: Julie Kiefer, Bob Johannigman.
Delaware: Sarah Reiley, Clayton Callan.
Elkart: James Phillips Mauck, III.
Fayette: Justin Russell.

Franklin: Kylene Kaiser.
Fulton: Army Runkle.
Greene: Kellie Abel.
Hancock: Valerie Vail.
Harrison: Marissa Joyce, Marc Richardson.
Hendricks: Adam Chandler.
Henry: Casey Ash, Patrick Aitchison.
Jackson: Kirstie L. Hackman.
Jay: Miriah Chapman, Jeremiah Roush.
Jefferson: Melinda Duncan, Matthew Bar-

ron.
Johnson: Lori Parcel.
Knox: Anna Marie Cardinal.
Kosciusko: Cherish Beam, Mike Shingledecker.
Lake: Tina Srisuwananukorn, Mirko Acomovich.
Lawrence: Megan Synder.
Madison: Kylie Barker.
Marion: Becky Black, Kyle Mallison.
Marshall: Wendy Wagner, Drew Hudkins.
Monroe: Michele Renee Knoy.
Montgomery: Kyle Smith.
Morgan: Joseph Crone.
Newton: Natalie Clark, Eric Dombroski.
Parke: Dane Leatherman.
Pike: Dezarae Miller.
Posey: Amanda Greenwell, Jeff Buchanan.
Pulaski: Jenny Marsh, Joe Roth.
Spencer: Amanda Wilkinson, Nick Kern.
Starke: Brooklyn Boo, Mark Childers.
St. Joseph: Alissa Brasseur, Eric Vandewalle.
Switzerland: Michelle Duckworth, Adam Cord.
Vanderburgh: Katie Parker, Garret Swartzentruber.
Wabash: Sarah Smith, Matt Dillman.
Warrick: Libby Schmidt, Adam Tieman.
Washington: Kelly Hoar, Josh Elgin.
Wells: Susan Barth, Brett Steffen.●

DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM IS GOOD DEAL FOR ALL

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the controversies we will face in the Senate before this session is out is whether to follow the advice of the bankers and the secondary markets and cut back on the direct loan program.

Direct loans are a great thing for students, their parents, the colleges and universities, and for the taxpayers.

To cave in to the financial interests, who want to keep their Federal subsidy—often the same people who denounce welfare for the poor—is something I hope the Senate will not do.

Recently, the Chicago Sun-Times, which originally opposed the direct lending program, had an editorial supporting the program now.

The experience in the schools that have it is so positive, I hope we will listen to our colleges and universities and not to those who are eager for profits at the taxpayers' expense.

I ask that the Sun-Times editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Sun-Times, Mar. 29, 1995]

DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM IS GOOD DEAL FOR ALL

Under the guises of deficit reduction and reduced government, Republican forces in Congress are pressing for changes in student loan programs that would impose onerous new costs on college students and stall broader availability of direct loans, the plan sponsored by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) to eliminate middlemen.

Both proposals are without merit and should be "zeroed out," to swipe a phrase from the new congressional vocabulary.

Efforts to eliminate the federal subsidy of interest charges on student loans come at a time when rising college costs are forcing more students to borrow money to pay for their education. The American Council on Education reports that 6.6 million students took federal loans this year, up from 4.5 million in 1988. Meanwhile, the dollar amount increased from \$11.8 billion to \$25.8 billion. The government eases that burden by paying interest on loans while the student is in school. Without the subsidy, the debt of an undergraduate who takes out the maximum loan amount for four years would increase 20 percent, the ACE says.

These subsidies are costly—\$2.2 billion this year—but they are based on sound public policy: providing access to higher education.

Elsewhere in Congress, moves are afoot to limit the direct loan program, which Simon sponsored to allow students to get loans directly from the federal government. The program, which is being phased in over five years, is strongly opposed by banks that have risk-free profits under government loan guarantees, and by the huge public-private agencies that administer the program and run profitable secondary loan markets. Having failed to block the original legislation, opponents now seek to limit direct loans to 40 percent of student loan volume, arguing that private enterprise works better than government.

Although we would like to see stronger guarantees that schools are not ripping off

the direct loan program—as many for-profit trade schools did under the subsidized bank loan program—we believe the record of the direct loan program to date calls for its continued expansion. Students and participating schools, including the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, report fewer hassles with direct loans.

More important, the program is expected to save money. The Clinton administration estimates \$5.2 billion would be saved by 2000, if the direct loan program were fully implemented by the 1997–98 school year. That's a good deal for the schools and a good deal for the taxpayers. The program should continue on schedule.●

RESOLUTION OVER UNDER THE RULE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 98, that resolution will go over under rule XIV.

RECESS UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1995, AT 11 A.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 11 a.m., Monday, April 3.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 2:52 p.m., recessed until Monday, April 3, 1995, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 31, 1995:

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

MICHELE DRISCOLL ALIOTO, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1996, VICE MICHAEL B. UNHJEM, TERM EXPIRED.

THE JUDICIARY

WILEY Y. DANIEL, OF COLORADO, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO VICE SHERMAN G. FINESILVER, RETIRED.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

TOMMY EDWARD JEWELL III, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1995, VICE JANICE L. GRADWOHL, TERM EXPIRED.

TOMMY EDWARD JEWELL III, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OF THE STATES JUSTICE INSTITUTE FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 17, 1998. (REAPPOINTMENT)

THE JUDICIARY

DIANE P. WOOD, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT, VICE WILLIAM J. BAUER, RETIRED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD D. HOLDER, JR., 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY.