

changed the way that the USFWS worked, by providing for the ecosystem as a whole instead of dividing the country into parts.

In particular, Mollie was instrumental in helping me create legislation to authorize the purchase of Shadmoor in Montauk, Long Island. When acquired, this land will be preserved as a national wildlife refuge. Thanks to her help and dedication, this legislation is now law and we are one step closer to the preservation of Shadmoor.

The entire Nation may not realize the extent to which Mrs. Beattie has touched our lives, but those who knew her personally and knew what she worked for will miss her dedication and her spirit. May she rest in peace.

JESSE OWENS' LEGACY STANDS: A SPECIAL SALUTE TO OLYMPIC COMPETITORS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, the games of the 1996 summer Olympics began. The city of Atlanta is hosting the biggest Olympics ever with more than 10,000 athletes from 197 countries gathered for the centennial games. This includes an Olympic-record 4,000 women athletes who are competing in Atlanta. The 16 days of Olympic competition promises to be exciting from start to finish.

I am proud that the 1996 Olympics include outstanding athletes from the great State of Ohio. Our State is represented in many of the Olympic events, including gymnastics, swimming, track and field, diving, archery, and team handball, just to name a few. I take pride in saluting these outstanding athletes as they strive for victory in the Olympic arena. I also salute the Olympic team coaches and assistant coaches who were selected from the State of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, as the Olympic games get underway, many articles are being written about previous Olympic champions. I read with interest an article which appeared in the July 15, 1996, edition of USA Today. In that article it is reported that the sports staff was asked to vote on the greatest moments in Olympic history. They were unanimous in selecting Jesse Owens' 1936 performance as the one that best signifies the Olympic spirit.

We are reminded that 60 years ago, the world watched as Jesse Owens became the first person in the history of the Olympics to capture four gold medals. In accomplishing this feat, Jesse Owens, the son of a sharecropper and grandson of a slave, shattered Adolf Hitler's hopes for Aryan supremacy in the games. Owens also captured the hearts of the world with his stunning performance and remarkable grace.

Jesse Owens died in 1980 at the age of 66. Throughout his life, he continued to exhibit the type of spirit that made him an Olympic hero and American legend. Jesse Owens is perhaps the greatest athlete who ever lived. I am proud that this Olympic hero was reared and attended school in my congressional district. I am also proud to be the author of legislation which awarded Congress' highest honor, the Congressional Gold Medal, to Jesse Owens posthumously.

Mr. Speaker, I want to share the USA Today article which is entitled, "Owens' Legacy Stands," with my colleagues and others throughout the Nation. I applaud the athletes who are gathered in Atlanta for the summer games. It is my hope that they will be inspired by Jesse Owens and his achievements. As we celebrate the centennial Olympics, we pay tribute to the memory of this great American.

[From USA Today, July 15, 1996]

OWENS' LEGACY STANDS

HIS SUPREME STATEMENT STILL INSPIRES IN '96

(By Gary Mihoces)

Adolf Hitler planned a 400,000-seat stadium in Germany to host the Olympics for all time, according to his chief architect. At the 1936 Berlin Games, he settled for a 110,000-seat stadium to showcase his belief in Aryan supremacy.

But Jesse Owens made his statement at those '36 Games with four gold medals in the sprints and long jump, a track and field feat matched only by Carl Lewis during the boycotted 1984 Games.

With 16 days of Olympic competition about to begin in Atlanta, USA TODAY staffers selected 16 moments best signifying the Olympic spirit.

Owens' performance was rated the ultimate. His legacy—not Hitler's giant stadium—looms over every Olympics.

"I don't think I've been anywhere (that) anybody who is a sports fan has not heard of Jesse Owens," says Harrison Dillard, who was inspired by Owens to become an Olympic track champion himself in 1948 and 1952. "It's not only what he did, but the circumstances under which he did it, right there in front of Hitler."

Owens, son of an Alabama sharecropper and grandson of a slave, represented the USA when blacks were barred from major pro sports at home. He competed in a Berlin where Hitler's brand of racial superiority was official policy.

Hitler already had stripped Jews of citizenship, but anti-Jewish signs were taken down during the Games. Nazi newspapers downplayed their references to the "black auxiliaries" of the U.S. team.

Owens had been a sensation at Ohio State, where in a 1935 meet he broke three world records and tied another.

"He was only 23. He was very focused on why he was there, to do the best he could in his events," says Owens' daughter, Marlene Rankin. "I don't think he was very conscious of what was happening politically."

One popular story was that Hitler snubbed Owens by refusing to shake his hand. According to the book *The Nazi Olympics* by Richard Mandell, the International Olympic Committee sent word to Hitler after the first day's competition that "he should congratulate all or none" of the medalists and that Hitler chose the latter.

So when Owens won the 100 on the second day, he wasn't greeted by Hitler, "nor was any other winner on that or any of the following days," Mandell writes.

Owens later said, "It was all right with me. I didn't go to Berlin to shake hands with him anyway."

But Owens was among 10 black members of the U.S. track and field team who combined for 13 medals.

That "highly annoyed" Hitler, former Nazi architect Albert Speer wrote in his memoir *Inside the Third Reich*. Speer said Hitler decided black athletes "must be excluded from future games."

Speer also designed the giant stadium Hitler had planned for Nuremberg to host the Games for "all time to come."

Owens' second gold came in the long jump. But he fouled on his first two qualifying

jumps and had one more. German jumper Luz Long reportedly suggested Owens place a towel behind the takeoff board to use as his starting point to avoid fouling.

That story has been refuted by many, but Owens easily made his third qualifying jump and won the final with an Olympic-record jump of 26 feet, 5¼ inches. Long hurried to congratulate Owens and they left the field arm in arm, Mandell writes. Long was later killed in the war.

On Aug. 5, Owens won the 200 meters in an Olympic-record 20.7 seconds. He expected that to be the end of his competition, but he and Ralph Metcalfe were added to the four-by-100-meter relay team to replace Marty Glickman and Sam Stoller.

Glickman and Stoller were Jewish. There were reports they were bumped off the relay team because U.S. officials bowed to pressures from the Nazis. There were other claims that it was simply a matter of ensuring the victory.

Owens was lead runner on the relay team, which set a world record.

Just after his Olympic victories, Owens ran afoul of the Amateur Athletic Union. When he declined to continue in a European tour the AAU had arranged to offset Olympic expenses, he was suspended from U.S. amateur competition.

In the years after the Olympics, his ventures ranged from running exhibition races against horses to a failed dry cleaning business. However, he later found a niche as a public speaker and goodwill ambassador until his death in 1980 at age 66 of lung cancer.

Rankin is executive director of the Chicago-based Jesse Owens Foundation, which has several scholarship programs.

"He always believed that the youth of any country is its greatest resource," she says.

Dillard says Owens later worked at a recreation center in Cleveland. "He had a rough time, particularly early on," says Dillard. "The endorsements were not there, and high-profile companies were not using African-Americans."

Commercial use of Owens' name or likeness now is controlled by CMG Worldwide of Indianapolis, under agreement with Owens' heirs.

But Rankin says Owens never despaired that he wasn't born in an era of more lucrative rewards.

"Money didn't mean an awful lot to him," she says. "He liked what it would buy . . . But he was not extravagant. He loved the sport, the discipline of training and the challenge to do it better. Not better than someone else, just best for yourself. And his best just happened to be better than most."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the House on an official leave of absence on July 17 attending a memorial service at which I was a speaker. While I was out, I missed seven rollcall votes. Because I have each year since coming to Congress published and provided my constituents my entire voting record, I want the record to show that had I been in the House and voting on July 17, I would have cast the following votes:

"No" on rollcall 320, Hoyer amendment to H.R. 3756, fiscal year 1997 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government appropriations.

"No" on rollcall 321, Solomon amendment to H.R. 3756.

"No" on rollcall 322, Gutknecht amendment to H.R. 3756.

"Yes" on rollcall 323, on passage of H.R. 3756.

"Yes" on rollcall 324, motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3166, Government Accountability Act of 1996.

"Yes" on rollcall 325, motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3161, extend most-favored-nation status to Romania.

"Yes" on rollcall 326, motion to close portions of the conference on H.R. 3230, fiscal 1997 Defense authorization.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on July 17 and 18, 1996 for rollcall votes 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, and 331. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, and 331, and I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 329 and 330. I request that the RECORD reflect my positions on these votes.

TRIBUTE TO VILLAGE OF ORCHARD PARK ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my enthusiastic congratulations to the village of Orchard Park, in New York's 30th Congressional District, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

Founded in the early 19th century by Quakers, Orchard Park originally fell under the charter of the town of East Hamburg, NY. A group of concerned citizens petitioned the town of East Hamburg for the incorporation of the village of Orchard Park on August 21, 1921, and on October 18, the measure was subsequently ratified by a vote of 155 to 96.

Throughout its celebrated history, the village of Orchard Park has steadfastly demonstrated its distinct sense of civic loyalty and pride through its dedication to local education, financial development in its business and retail districts, and careful maintenance of the village's original charm of 1921.

As a former teacher in the Orchard Park Central School District, I have seen first hand the village's dedicated commitment to its residents, distinguished community service, and strong sense of community spirit and pride.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the residents of the village of Orchard Park, village Mayor Patricia Dickman, the members of the village board, and indeed, our entire western New York community in warm tribute to the village of Orchard Park on the occasion of this historic anniversary, and send my personal best wishes for continued prosperity in the future.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MINISTER JOHN CHANG

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to see that Mr. John Chang has been appointed the new foreign minister of the Republic of China.

Educated at Georgetown University, Mr. John Chang is a career diplomat. His most recent post was minister of the Overseas Chinese Commission, Republic of China.

Minister Chang speaks fluent English and French. An avid swimmer, he also excels in tennis and golf. He is married and has three children.

Under Minister Chang's leadership, I believe that the Republic of China and the United States will become even closer partners in trade and other matters vital to the interests of both nations. It is my personal hope that the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China will soon engage in serious discussions—as equal partners—of their eventual reunification and that the Republic of China will soon be able to participate in the activities of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations.

In the meantime I send my best wishes and congratulations to Foreign Minister John Chang of the Republic of China.

INTRODUCTION OF STUDENT DEBT REDUCTION ACT OF 1996

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am happy to introduce a bill cosponsored by Representatives GREENWOOD, MCKEON, FATTAH, FAWELL, CLINGER, and GEKAS which corrects a technical problem with the language of the Higher Education Act that thwarts competition among lenders in the Federal Family Education Loan Program and results in higher costs for students in need of unsubsidized student loans.

The Higher Education Act as interpreted by the U.S. Department of Education allows lenders to pay origination fees—3 percent of the loan amount—charged a student at the time as subsidized loan is obtained; one where the Federal Government pays the interest on the student's behalf while in school. Unfortunately, the Department has interpreted the language of the Higher Education Act to prohibit lenders from paying origination fees—3 percent of the loan amount—charged a student if the student obtains an unsubsidized loan one where the student is responsible for all the interest.

The result is that student's obtaining unsubsidized student loans are forced to pay higher up-front costs simply because of an interpretation that we believe is incorrect.

Under the bill being introduced today, anyone may pay the origination fees on behalf of the student borrower. This is particularly significant in Pennsylvania because of the loan programs administered by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency. For the

1995–96 school year—prior to the Department's ruling on the origination fee issue—students and families in Pennsylvania had an extra \$2 million available for immediate educational expenses due to a special loan program which reduced a student's origination fee from 3 to 1 percent. More than 36,000 students received this benefit for the 1995–96 school year. If we allow the Department of Education's interpretation to stand, more than 9,300 students, in Pennsylvania will have to forego the benefit of reduced up-front fees and we don't think that should happen.

The great thing about this proposal is that it doesn't cost the Federal Government a dime, while student's reap the benefits of competition in the student loan program.

And this doesn't just help Pennsylvania students. Lenders across the country can offer to pay a student's origination fees so students have more cash to pay for their higher education expenses. Reduced interest rates are already being offered by many lenders as a reward for making monthly payments on time and this is also a feature offered by the Pennsylvania program which helps students save a little money during the repayment period. The combined effect of reduced up-front costs and lower interest rates during repayment make all student loans more affordable and manageable for students.

I am particularly pleased to include for the RECORD, a letter from the Pennsylvania Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators who have expressed their wholehearted support for this legislation. These are the people on the front lines in the student financial aid office who daily advise and counsel our college students on ways to finance a college education and I am delighted to have their support.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATORS,

July 3, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM F. GOODLING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GOODLING: The Pennsylvania Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (PASFAA) is a professional organization dedicated to promoting access to higher education by providing financial assistance to those who might otherwise be unable to attend. With more than 550 members, the PASFAA membership encompasses virtually every segment of higher education and every component of student financial assistance.

The purpose of this letter is to express PASFAA's wholehearted support for legislation which would allow for a reduction in the cost of origination fees for borrowers of unsubsidized student loans. Such legislation would enable lenders and guarantors to reduce the up front cost of student loans, thereby increasing the amount of money students would have available to them to meet their educational expenses for the 1996–97 academic year. In doing so, lenders would be providing a direct financial benefit to students without putting a corresponding burden on the federal budget or the taxpayers, making this legislation even more attractive.

This legislation would provide an immediate benefit to Pennsylvania residents receiving loan assistance through PHEAA's Keystone and Keystone Direct Loan Programs. In addition, lenders nationwide would now have the opportunity to offer low-cost loans by reducing origination fees if they so desire.