

years now, and I can't tell you how proud I am to be a part of this organization. I have always been one to put community and country above self and it is the Grange that embodies this spirit. In that regard, I always judge people based on what they return to their community. By that regard, all the members, past and present, of the Corinth Grange are truly great Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Corinth Grange No. 823 will be holding an open house to commemorate their 100th anniversary on August 25 of this year. As they will gather at the Grange Hall on Main Street, I ask now that you, and all Members of the House join with me to pay tribute to everyone who has comprised their history since back in 1896, they certainly deserve it.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3734,
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND
WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILI-
ATION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record the following letter from the National Conference of State Legislatures [NCSL] regarding welfare reform. As past president of NCSL, I understand first hand the concerns they raise about meeting the work requirements in H.R. 3734 without adequate Federal funding and the potential cost shifts the welfare reform proposal places on States. I supported H.R. 3734 with similar concerns and look forward to working with State legislators during the 105th Congress to see that these concerns are addressed:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF STATE LEGISLATURES,
Washington, DC July 31, 1996.

Hon. KAREN MCCARTHY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MCCARTHY: The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) has long sought federal legislation reforming our welfare system and now urges your support for the conference agreement on H.R. 3734. This legislation builds on the numerous state legislative welfare reform efforts of the past decade and on federal waivers granted in recent years.

We particularly are pleased with the creation of block grants for cash assistance and child care and the programmatic and administrative flexibility they may bring. The inclusion of increased child care funding, establishment of a contingency fund, preservation of child welfare entitlements and preservation of state legislative authority over block grant funds are notable achievements and represent key provisions recommended and sought by NCSL. We are further gratified with the inclusion of several policy options, such as the state option to provide Medicaid to legal immigrants and refugees, recognition of the need for adequate transition time, restructuring of child support collection systems and initiatives as well as an exemption for states from electronic benefit transfer liabilities.

We remain particularly concerned about work participation requirements and a related array of policy mandates and sanctions. These will be troublesome. The flexibility

needed in the work participation area is missing. Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office has repeatedly warned of the multi-billion dollar shortfall in federal funding for work efforts. We recommend that Congress and the Administration collaborate with state legislators and others to review and evaluate work requirements, state experiences with these requirements, funding needs and worker placement and job retention accomplishments commencing with the 105th Congress.

We continue to question policy changes in H.R. 3734 regarding income security accessibility for legal immigrants and refugees. We remain convinced that H.R. 3734 will produce unfunded mandates and cost shifts to state and local governments of unacceptable proportions. We strongly recommend that Congress and the Administration immediately begin an analysis and review of state experiences regarding income security program availability for legal immigrant populations, particularly children, the elderly and the disabled. Those provisions of H.R. 3734 regarding legal immigrants should be tested against the intent and objectives of S. 1, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995, and Executive Order 12875. This recommended review and analysis should involve state legislators and other officials.

H.R. 3734 represents a number of policy compromises. It also offers states new opportunities to manage a welfare system most Americans agree needs restructuring and redirection. Despite some of its aforementioned shortcomings, we encourage your support for H.R. 3734 and urge you to work with state legislators to ensure its success.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. BOX,
Majority Chairman,
Alabama House,
President, NCSL.

JAMES J. LACK,
State Senator, New
York, Immediate
Past President,
NCSL.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS TRAINING
PROGRAM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to authorize permanently a very successful, low-cost, community-based program that I created as part of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988, to train and counsel current and potential women business owners.

Mr. Chairman, women entrepreneurs remain an increasingly significant part of the U.S. economy. They account for approximately one-third of all U.S. businesses and are starting businesses at twice the rate of men. Masked by these impressive statistics, however, is the fact that women encounter numerous obstacles trying to start, maintain or expand a business—obstacles which must be eliminated if we are ever to realize the full potential of this dynamic sector of our economy.

While all small businesses have common challenges—access to capital, for example—there are particular problems faced by women. In 1988, the Committee on Small Business heard testimony from dozens of women business owners on this issue, and one area

which was repeatedly cited was a need for business training to teach women financial management and technical skills. The women's business training program, which is the subject of today's legislation, thus was established as a pilot program to see if it could help fill the training void. I can report to you today that it has exceeded our hopes for it.

Currently, the authorization for this program expires at the end of fiscal year 1997. My bill does not change any of the terms or conditions of the program; it simply removes the expiration date, thereby allowing existing training centers to plan their futures with more certainty, and encouraging States and locales without centers to try to establish them.

As befitting a program administered by the Small Business Administration, this program takes a very business-like approach to fostering and assisting women entrepreneurs. Organizations experienced in business counseling and training may submit to the SBA proposals for Federal funding to start a training center. The proposals are very competitive for a number of reasons, including the facts that Federal funds for the program are limited, are given for a maximum of 3 years, and must be matched by non-Federal assistance according to a specified formula. I can assure you that such terms weed out all but those who are the most committed to assisting women entrepreneurs and are the most likely to be able to keep their center operational when Federal assistance ends after 3 years.

If, as one says, the proof is in the pudding, let me now turn to that. Eight years after getting off the ground, there are currently 54 training sites in 28 States, with each center tailoring its style and curriculum to the particular needs of the community—be it rural, urban, low income, or linguistically or culturally diverse. More than 55,000 women have sought and benefited from the training and counseling in business management, marketing, financial and technical assistance offered by the centers. The centers have directly led to business start-ups, expansions and job creation. Equally important, the program has also prevented business failures.

Mr. Chairman, I could spend hours giving concrete examples of the accomplishments of this program and describing the experienced and talented people who put enormous time and energy into running their sites. I will, however, take just a minute to give a few examples:

There is a site in Mississippi where the National Council of Negro Women operates the training program, essentially "circuit riding" from place to place to bring assistance to rural women who are or want to be business owners.

The Center for Women and Enterprise in Massachusetts, a new site, has been given \$150,000 by the Bank of Boston toward the center's matching fund requirement. I think this says volumes about the center's importance to the community. The director of this training site has a Harvard MBA and experience in microenterprise development in South America.

The Ms. Foundation has given a grant of \$150,000 to the site in Ukiah, CA, a rural area some hours north of San Francisco. This training center is one of the many still up and running even though its Federal start-up funding has ended.

One of the earliest sites started under the program, run by the National Association of

Women Business Owners in Chicago, remains operational 4 years after it stopped receiving Federal money under this program. For mere seed money in the late 1980's, we are still helping women get their economic footing.

Mr. Chairman, this program has since its inception received broad bipartisan support in both houses of Congress. It does what we want most Federal programs to do: runs on a shoestring, produces concrete results, reaches and benefits a wide array of individuals, permits only a finite and brief period of financial aid to any one recipient location, and requires no bureaucracy to run it. This program works and it puts people to work. I urge all Members to support this bill and I look forward to its quick passage.

HONORING AMERICAN WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, to commemorate our Nation's Labor Day holiday, and to honor New York's vibrant and diverse work force. Appropriately enough, before Congress adjourns, we will have passed a bill to raise the minimum wage and sent it to the President for his signature. This marks a tremendous victory for those people who have been working tirelessly to ensure that this vital, and long overdue, action be taken. Many people deserve praise for their work on this and other issues, but I would especially like to recognize the New York State AFL-CIO, the Long Island Central Labor Council, the New York Central Labor Council, and the Building and Construction Trades Union of the AFL-CIO, as well as all of you in the labor community who have united to work together against the antilabor sentiment that has pervaded Congress in the last 18 months. Your immeasurable support in this effort has assisted Congress in finally, after 7 years, passing a much-needed raise in our Nation's minimum wage, as well as staving off several vitriolic attacks on our Nation's workers.

In a short time, those workers who have been scraping by on \$4.25 an hour will get some relief for their families by earning a little bit more. Right now, the minimum wage is at 40-year low in terms of purchasing power. The simple fact is that people can no longer raise a family on this kind of wage. Yes, it's a small step, but it's no secret that it's a step that most Americans have desired for a long time. In fact, 80 percent of the American public supports this raise. Additionally, this legislation is the essence of family values—in other words, by enacting this measure, we are truly valuing our families. In my view, it is a simple matter. If we don't assist, nurture, and encourage our families to attain a higher standard of living, how do we expect America as a whole to succeed?

However, this labor-unfriendly majority has, for some time now, been a virtual roadblock in the way of achieving meaningful legislation such as this, as well as other important labor and family related matters. We need to continue to be in the business of improving, not undercutting, the well being, and survival, of our families. Nonetheless, whether its been in

the form of striker-replacement legislation, allowing companies to raid the pensions of its workers, crafting a bill to mandate employer-led organizations to address labor issues, or cutting funding for important agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] and the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB], the Republican leadership has strived to make it more difficult for American workers to have access to safety and security in their jobs. These actions do not send the right message to hardworking Americans, and I intend to ensure that trend is reversed.

Lastly, through the persistent efforts of those such as my colleague Senator TED KENNEDY, we are also able to pass a serious first step toward meaningful health insurance reform. This bill will affect at least 25 million Americans who either change or lose their jobs, or have preexisting conditions in their family that has, up until now, given insurance companies an excuse not to offer comprehensive health insurance. That is patently unfair and just plain wrong, and I have consistently made sure that these concerns are addressed properly.

Working men and women have been the glue of this country ever since its inception, and I heartily salute them on Labor Day 1996. I strongly urge my colleagues to commemorate with me the workers of New York and their families on this day, and I look forward to a time when all Americans can feel safe in their jobs and financially secure in their lives.

TRIBUTE TO THE EIGHTH BRONX PUERTO RICAN DAY PARADE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the eighth Bronx Puerto Rican Day Parade, which will be held this Sunday in my South Bronx congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, this year, like each of the past 7, Puerto Ricans from all five boroughs of New York City, and from Puerto Rico have come together to march along the Grand Concourse, the South Bronx, in celebration of Puerto Rican traditions, music, and history.

Under the leadership of its President, Adolfo Carrión, Jr., the parade has continued to grow attracting thousands of visitors from New York State and other areas of the United States. This year more than 400,000 participants are expected.

The 1996 Bronx Puerto Rican Day Parade will commemorate the centenary of the flag of Puerto Rico. In its honor, participants will march carrying the Puerto Rican flag with pride.

Mr. Speaker, the idea and design of the Puerto Rican flag were conceived in New York City. On December 22, 1895, a group of Puerto Ricans patriots met at Chimney Hall, between 25th Street and 6th Avenue, in Manhattan, to approve a resolution for the adoption of the Puerto Rican flag. The flag which was presented that day was sewn by Ms. Mima Barbosa.

The parade will also honor and recognize the Puerto Rican community for transforming New York City into a bilingual city. It is in their honor that we celebrate Puerto Rican culture and the Spanish language.

The parade will feature the music of "La India," Pete "Conde" Rodriguez, and Ray Sepulveda, among other performers. It will be a day of joyful celebration of Puerto Rican heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the individuals and participants who have made possible the celebration of the Bronx Puerto Rican Day Parade—8 years of bringing joy to the community.

IN APPRECIATION OF ROBERT BITZER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert Bitzer of Shelbyville, IL. For half a century, he touched many lives as a selfless community leader and businessman. Mr. Bitzer passed way on July 18, leaving behind a legacy of hard work and dedication.

Mr. Bitzer was born March 30, 1923 in East St. Louis, IL. He graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in business administration. From 1945 to 1947 he assumed the role of Chief Illiniwek and made an appearance in the Rose Bowl. Though such an experience would often lead to a lifetime of storytelling, those who heard the story of this modest man, only heard it from others.

As a World War II veteran, he went on to serve as president of Bitzer-Taggart Motor Co. for 44 years. During this time, his tireless involvement in the community led some to dub him "Mr. Shelbyville." He was an instrumental force in the development of Lake Shelbyville and served as the chairman of the Lake Shelbyville 25th Anniversary Celebration. His numerous leadership positions in the community were rewarded with the Business Ethics and Social Involvement Award and the Outstanding Businessman Award from the city of Shelbyville. Despite his unwavering dedication to the community, his family was always his first priority.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Bitzer was a model citizen whose humble service and dedication were the archetype of "leading by example." His life is an inspiration that we can all look to with pride, and do our best to emulate. It is a privilege to represent him in the United States Congress.

TRIBUTE TO KAREN CLARK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as president and CEO of Managed Healthcare Systems, Inc. [MHS], Karen L. Clark has pioneered the concept of community-based managed care in New York City. In leading MHS from its inception 2 years ago to its current position as the fourth largest provider of Medicaid managed care in the city, Ms. Clark has demonstrated that a minority-controlled and operated, for-profit health maintenance organization [HMO] can successfully deliver quality health care to residents of inner-city neighborhoods that