

the Scholastic Aptitude Test vs. 95% and 75% of Catholic-school students, respectively, Catholic-school students scored an average of 815 on the SAT. By shameful contrast, the small "elite" of public-school students who graduated and took the SAT averaged only 642 for those in neighborhood schools and 715 for those in magnet schools.

In 1993 the New York State Department of Education compared city schools with the highest levels of minority enrollment. Conclusions: "Catholic schools with 81% to 100% minority composition outscored New York public schools with the same percentage of minority enrollment in Grade 3 reading (+17%), Grade 3 mathematics (+10%), Grade 5 writing (+6%), Grade 6 reading (+10%) and Grade 6 mathematics (+11%)."

Yet most of the elite, in New York and elsewhere, is resolutely uninterested in the Catholic schools' success. In part this reflects the enormous power of teachers' unions, fierce opponents of anything that threatens their monopoly on education. In part it reflects a secular discomfort with religious institutions.

I myself have felt this discomfort over the years, walking past Catholic schools like St. Gregory the Great, near my Manhattan home. Every morning, as I took my sons to public school, I couldn't help noticing the well-behaved black and Hispanic children in their neat uniforms entering the drab parish building. But my curiosity never led me past the imposing crucifix looking down from the roof, which evoked childhood images of Catholic anti-Semitism and clerical obscurantism.

Finally, earlier this year, I ventured in, and I was impressed. I sat in, for example, as fourth-grade teacher Susan Viti conducted a review lesson on the geography of the Western United States. All the children were completely engaged and had obviously done their homework. They were able to answer each of her questions about the principal cities and capitals of the Western states—some of which I couldn't name—and the topography and natural resource of the region. "Which minerals would be found in the Rocky Mountains?" Miss Viti asked. Eager hands shot up. Miss Viti used the lesson to expand the students' vocabulary, when the children wrote things down, she insisted on proper grammar and spelling.

I found myself wishing that my own son's fourth-grade teachers at nearby Public School 87, reputedly one of the best public schools in the city, were anywhere near as productive and as focused on basic skills as Miss Viti. Both my boys's teachers have wasted an enormous amount of time with empty verbiage about the evils of racism and sexism. By contrast, in Miss Viti's class and in all the other Catholic-school classes I visited, it was taken for granted that a real education is the best antidote to prejudice.

Miss Viti earns \$21,000 a year, \$8,000 less than a first-year public-school teacher. "I've taught in an all-white, affluent suburban school, where I made over \$40,000," she says. "This time I wanted to do something good for society, and I am lucky enough to be able to afford to do it. I am trying to instill in my students that whatever their life situation is now, they can succeed if they work hard and study."

You might expect liberals, self-styled champions of disadvantaged children, to applaud the commitment and sacrifice of educators like Susan Viti. You might even expect them to look for ways of getting government money to these underfunded schools. Instead, they've done their best to make sure the wall of separation between church and state remains impenetrable. Liberal child-advocacy groups tout an endless array of "prevention" programs that are

supposed to stave off delinquency, dropping out of school and even pregnancy—yet they consistently ignore Catholic schools, which always succeed in preventing these pathologies.

Read the chapter on education in Hillary Clinton's "It Takes a Village." Mrs. Clinton advocates an alphabet soup of education programs for poor kids, but says not a word about Catholic schools. Similarly, in his books on education and inner-city ghettos, Jonathan Kozol offers vivid tours of decrepit public schools in places like the South Bronx, but he never stops at the many Catholic schools that are succeeding a few blocks away.

Why are Catholic schools taboo among those who talk the loudest about compassion for the downtrodden? It's hard to escape the conclusion that one of the most powerful reasons is liberals' alliance with the teachers' unions, which have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the campaign coffers of liberal candidates around the country. Two weeks ago I attended the National Education Association convention in Washington, a week-long pep rally for Bill Clinton punctuated by ritual denunciations of privatization.

Before the teachers' unions rise to political power, it was not unusual to see urban Democrats like former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo support government aid to Catholic schools. Mr. Cuomo's flip-flop on this issue is especially revealing. In 1974, when he first ran for public office, Mr. Cuomo wrote a letter to potential supporters: "I've spent more than 15 years . . . arguing for aid to private schools," he wrote. "If you believe aid is a good thing, then you are the good people. If you believe it, then it's your moral obligation, as it is my own, to do something about it. . . . Let's try tax-credit plans and anything else that offers any help."

Mr. Cuomo soon learned his lesson. In his published diaries he wrote: "Teachers are perhaps the most effective of all the state's unions. If they go all-out, it will mean telephones and vigorous statewide support. It will also mean some money." In his 1982 campaign for governor, Mr. Cuomo gave a speech trumpeting the primacy of public education and the rights of teachers. He won the union's enthusiastic endorsement against Ed Koch in the Democratic primary. Over the next 12 years, in private meetings with Catholic leaders, Gov. Cuomo would declare that he still supported tax relief for parochial school parents. Then he would take a completely different position in public. For example, in 1984 he acknowledged that giving tax credits for parochial-school tuition was "clearly constitutional" under a recent Supreme Court decision—but he refused to support such a plan.

Politically controlled schools are unlikely to improve much without strong pressure from outside. Thus, the case for government aid to Catholic schools is now more compelling than ever. If only to provide the competitive pressure to force state schools to change. And the conventional wisdom that government is constitutionally prohibited from aiding Catholic schools has been undermined by several recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

#### SUCKER'S TRAP

Since the powerful teachers' union vehemently oppose any form of government aid to Catholic schools, reformers are often skittish about advocating vouchers or tuition tax credits, fearing that will end the public-school reform conversation before it begins. But to abandon aid to Catholic schools in the name of public-school reform is a sucker's trap. We have ended up with no aid to Catholic schools and no real public-school reform either.

Catholic schools are a valuable public resource not just because they profoundly benefit the children who enroll in them. They also challenge the public-school monopoly, constantly reminding us that the neediest kids are educable and that spending extravagant sums of money isn't the answer. No one who cares about reviving our failing public schools can afford to ignore this inspiring laboratory of reform.

#### HONORING THE TRI-VALLEY TIGERS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 4, 1996*

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in the past year, America has witnessed Cal Ripken become the new Iron Man, Michael Jordan return to basketball, and the centennial Olympic games take place in Atlanta. These have been signal events in modern sports history.

Yet for my own home region, the East Bay of San Francisco, an even more exciting event took place when, in late August, the Alacosta Tri-Valley Tigers took second in the U.S. National Babe Ruth Tournament in Manteo, NC. The Tigers are a Babe Ruth team that posted an undefeated regular season record and an overall record of 59–5. In addition, they won the State and regional titles on the way to the contest for the national title.

Ranging in ages from 16 to 18, these 17 young men and their four coaches have brought pride and dedication to their remarkable efforts. They learned the value of team commitment, of hard, concentrated effort, and had a lot of fun along the way. Their performance in post-season play was outstanding, and as runners-up in the national championship game, they brought great credit to themselves, their coaches, and to the whole East Bay.

While there may be momentary disappointment over not winning the national title itself, this in no way diminishes the sterling performance of the Tigers at every level of play. Along with their parents and neighbors, I am very proud of each of them and am pleased to recognize them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their sportsmanship, tenacity, and all-around excellence.

As Ernie Banks might say, when it comes to the Tri-Valley Tigers, "Let's play two."

#### DELAURO HONORS VINCENT CHASE OF STRATFORD

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 4, 1996*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 6, 1996, State Representative Vincent Chase will be honored with a dinner-roast. Representative Chase has served in the Connecticut State Legislature for 16 years and recently announced that he will not be seeking reelection. It is my great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to Vinnie and to congratulate and thank him for him many years of public service.

Vinnie was first elected to the general assembly in 1980 to represent the 120th District in Stratford. In the following years, he went on to become one of the highest ranking leaders of the House of Representatives. After the 1990 election he was appointed as an assistant house minority leader and for the 1995 and 1996 sessions, he served as deputy house minority leader. During his tenure in the legislature, Vinnie developed a reputation for consistency and thoroughness. His ability to master details led to his appointment to serve as cochair of the regulation review committee. In addition, he served as dean of the insurance and real estate committee and also served on the executive and legislative nominations committee and the joint committee on legislative management.

Vinnie's experience and skill as a legislator led to several initiatives of which he is particularly proud. He has worked on legislation dealing with health and auto insurance reform, welfare reform, and the protection of Long Island Sound. In 1996 he cosponsored legislation which resulted in the removal of tolls from Interstate 95 and the Marritt and Wilbur Cross parkways and the largest tax cut in Connecticut history. These successes underscore the need for legislators that bring a sense of personal and moral responsibility to politics. For 16 years, Vinnie never forgot the reason he went to Hartford: to serve. He has remained a consistent champion for his constituents and a true public servant. He has said,

The greatest honor of my years of service has not been the awards or plaques that I have received from various groups, but the simple "thank you" from a constituent I was able to assist. For that is what public service is all about, helping people.

Throughout his legislative career, Vincent has brought common sense and concern for people to the general assembly. His contributions and efforts will be greatly missed. I have long relied on Vinnie's hard-won wisdom and insightful advice. We have worked together to protect Stratford's environment and to fight for jobs for Stratford's citizens. I will continue to seek his counsel as long as I am in Congress. It is my pleasure to join Vincent's family friends, and citizens of the town of Stratford in wishing him well as he leaves the State house of representatives and begins a new chapter in his life.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE SHELTER ISLAND POST OFFICE'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 4, 1996*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Shelter Island Post Office, located on Shelter Island, Long Island, NY, that this year is celebrating its 150th anniversary of dedicated service to the residents of this island.

Many communities pay little attention to their local post office, beyond receiving and sending mail, but that is not the case with Shelter Island. Since its creation in 1846, the Shelter Island Post Office has been the focal point of the island community, between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island.

Separated by water from family, friends, and business partners, for 150 years the local post office was Shelter Island's link with the outside world. Every day, except Sundays, for the past 150 years island residents gather at their post office to pick up their mail, visit with friends and neighbors, and discuss the latest local news.

The Shelter Island Post Office quickly became the town's central meeting place, like the town square of a New England Village. It was the post office where most islanders learned of new births and recent deaths, graduations, new businesses, and new neighbors. If the local baymen who plied the surrounding Peconic Bay for fish, lobsters, scallops, and clams were having a successful season, they would hear of it at the post office.

During its 150 years, the Shelter Island Post Office has moved around the downtown area several times. It was chased from its original site that it shared with a blacksmith, cobbler, butcher, and country store. After a fire destroyed the building in 1891, the post office moved across the street to Duvall's Corner. The old mail drop slot is still at the old Gibbs Home. After another move, the post office settled in its present location in 1960.

During its 150 years, the Shelter Island Post Office has been led by several dedicated postmasters. Perhaps most impressive among them was Archibald Havens, who took over for the original postmaster in 1848 and remained through 1893. Civil War veteran Elias Havens Payne took over next and stayed through 1915; Alice Sherman ran the office for 22 years and Melva Sherman, mother of current Shelter Island Town Supervisor Huson Sherman, was postmaster from 1967–74.

At a special anniversary celebration on August 24, Postmaster Estelle Simes postmarked each letter with a special, significant design of a Long Island Osprey, a majestic seahawk that is indigenous to Shelter Island. The anniversary postmark is a pen and ink drawing done by Island artist Carol Wilson. Current Postmaster Estelle Simes even has available an anniversary cachet depicting the original post office building. A great deal of time has passed since it first opened in 1846, but the important role that the Shelter Island Post Office serves in its community has not changed. I join all Shelter Island residents in saluting its post office as it heads into its next 150 years of outstanding service to local residents.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO RHODE ISLAND'S WESTERN CRANSTON LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 4, 1996*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rhode Island's Western Cranston Little League team, winners of the Little League National Championship.

Western Cranston was comprised of 14 players: Lucas Ashton, Jacob Bazirgan, Brett Bell, Lewis Colby, Evan DiZoglio, Christopher Gallo, Matt Lovejoy, Michael Luke, Tom Michael, Jonathan Sparling, Peter Spinelli, Craig Stinson, Ricky Stoddard, and Paul Tavarozzi. Under the guidance of coaches Mike Varrato, Nick DiNezza, Larry Lapore, and Benny

Marandola, these 14 young men quickly transformed into a championship team.

On July 24, the Western Cranston Little Leaguers were among 7,000 teams playing in 83 countries on 6 continents, beginning a quest for the Little League World Series. On August 25, 3 cities, 16 games, and 1 Little League National Championship later, Western Cranston returned home to a hero's welcome, when over 7,000 Rhode Islanders packed Cranston Stadium to congratulate them.

That this Nation's smallest State could produce its best Little League team is a tribute to the spirit of Rhode Islanders, as well as the teamwork and never-say-die attitude of these 14 young men. With the help of their families and coaches and the support of Rhode Island, Western Cranston traveled to Williamsport, PA and achieved what was unthinkable just a month before. They inspired a nation and brought immeasurable pride and joy to their State.

Today, I am indeed proud to say that my home town of Cranston is the home of the Little League National Champions. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Western Cranston Little League team.

#### IN HONOR OF FRED CASTRO AND HIS 32 YEARS OF DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 4, 1996*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exceptional dedication of Mr. Fred Castro, a dedicated member of the Park and Recreation Commission. Fred has given over 32 years of outstanding service to the residents of California's 13th Congressional District.

Fred Castro was born in Modesto and grew up in Oakland. As a young man, he joined the Navy and was stationed at Pearl Harbor when it was bombed. He served his country in the Pacific for the remainder of World War II. When he returned, he married his wife Lorraine on March 3, 1946. Fred also served during the Korean conflict, returning to the Bay Area to work in the shipyards at Mare Island, Hunters Point, and the Naval Supply Center in Oakland.

Fred and Lorraine have lived in Union City since the early 1960's. In 1964, Fred was appointed to the first Parks and Recreation Commission in Union City by Mayor Will Davis. Since then, Fred Castro has tirelessly served our community for the past 32 years. The 17 parks and 2 community centers in Union City were all developed during Fred Castro's years of service to the 13th district. Fred worked to put together the bond measure in 1968 to build the Kennedy Center, and he was the chair of the dedication ceremony for the Holly Center.

Throughout his career, Fred continued to promote parks and recreation through his involvement with the California Association of Parks and Recreation Commissioners and Board Members. Not only was he on the board for many years, but he was president in 1990. In addition to his continued support to our community, Fred also found time to represent commissioners and board members on