

should be measuring outputs. Is the infant mortality rate going down? Are kids staying in school? Are kids learning more in school? Are parents getting—and keeping—jobs?

In an atmosphere of waivers, flexibility, and interdisciplinary coordination, the challenge of program evaluation becomes even more difficult. The Family Service Improvement Act creates what I believe is a workable system for both tracking and evaluating the impact of our Federal investment in these programs.

Many States are moving toward this focus on results, and have already identified State goals such as improved employment, reduced crime, increased high school completion and decreased infant mortality. Under the Family Services Improvement Act, a number of consortia will develop plans which identify goals taken from their State's list. The consortia will be responsible for collecting data over time to measure progress toward these goals. Data will be collected on a community-wide basis as well as disaggregated by appropriate subgroups as identified by the consortium, and published.

I believe the results of this demonstration will show that four purposes are met by collecting and publishing data in this way. First, collection of data will show how well the programs accomplish their goals for all people in the community, and allow the consortium to improve and adapt services as necessary. This information will become a valuable diagnostic tool for improving services. Second, publication of data will create bottom-up pressure within the community to serve all segments of the community. Third, disaggregation of data will help to prevent programs from cherry-picking the best clients just to improve their outcome statistics, and will create incentives to address the needs of the hardest to serve as well as the easiest. And fourth, collection of this type of data will allow the Federal Government to evaluate the effectiveness of its financial investment in these programs.

The Federal Government must demonstrate its leadership in promoting flexibility, demanding accountability, and eliminating redtape. We must get rid of the "taps and buckets" approach, and instead create a seamless flow of assistance that truly meets the needs of children and families. The Family Services Improvement Act is an important step in that direction.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

149

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly condemn the cowardly acts of wanton terrorism that have resulted in the deaths and wounding of innocent Israeli civilians in the past few weeks and to urge my colleagues to unanimously support House Concurrent Resolution 149.

Terrorism must not triumph. The terrorist groups responsible and those who support them must be held accountable. All civilized governments should assist Israel's efforts in its counterterrorist efforts, and I commend all the nations who are attending the antiterrorism conference this week in Egypt.

As an ally, the United States must stand by Israel and strongly support Israel's decision to make its people's security its top priority. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat must immediately eliminate Hamas as a political organization and the Palestinian Authority must stop the charade of Hamas masquerading as a charitable group. Legitimate charitable activities should be assumed by the Palestinian Authority.

Terrorism threatens every country, including the United States and no country can afford to sit idly by. As we learned at the World Trade Center and Oklahoma City, what has happened in Israel can happen in our country as well.

My heart goes out to all those affected by terrorism in the Middle East and I urge my colleagues to pass House Concurrent Resolution 149, of which I am an original cosponsor.

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF NANCY FASIG

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend. Nancy Fasig of Marion, IL, is retiring after 17 years of service with the Nutrition Education Program [NET], which is administered by the Southern Illinois Regional Education Service Center [SIESC]. I was the assistant director of SIESC in the mid-to-late 1970's, and had the pleasure to work with Nancy during these years. She was not only a model of efficiency and skill, but the kind of person who truly brightened the work environment and made it a better place to be. It is with great admiration that I wish her a happy retirement and best wishes on her future endeavors.

Politics is full of talk these days about family values and positive role models. There are few greater examples of family values than Nancy. She has given her all to her family. Nancy and her husband, Joe, have 5 kids, and have been blessed with 11 grandchildren. Nancy stayed home with the children until they were in school, and then went to work for NET. In many ways these two roles were similar. As a mother, she guided her kids through the trials and tribulations of growing up, while at work she made sure the office functioned on an even keel. The effort involved in doing both of these roles well is monumental, and the true embodiment of dedication, sacrifice, and love.

Mr. Speaker, in a larger sense, we all owe a debt of thanks to Nancy and other committed parents like her. To raise healthy and productive children is too often an unsung accomplishment in our society. It is in fact, the heart of family values. It has been my great honor to know and represent Nancy Fasig in the U.S. Congress. It is also my sincerest hope that she now reaps the reward of her labors by enjoying her family for years to come.

STATEMENT BY RABBI ISRAEL
ZOBERMAN CONGREGATION
BETH CHAVERIM VIRGINIA
BEACH, VA

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this statement made by Rabbi Israel Zoberman of the Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, VA, on February 16, 1996, at his request.

A JEWISH RESPONSE TO THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT

One of the poignant lessons of the Jewish people's story is not to take for granted a hospitable environment which confers equality on all its children. That must mean that we have a stake in preserving and enhancing the quality of American Life. Eternal vigilance is the non-negotiable price that comes along with the previous benefits of a great democratic system of government.

The United States has flourished due in large measure to its built-in pluralism, a complex and delicate texture that would unravel without one essential thread—the traditional separation between church and state as guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

That principle has been under attack by powerful forces committed to replacing the enviable American way of life with their own sectarian vision. The Religious Right, potentially embracing fifty million Americans, first flexed its considerable muscle at the 1980 presidential elections and has kept faithful to its promise to try to change America as we know it. The proponents of our nation as an exclusively Christian one, have proven to be creative and resourceful.

Let us not take lightly a movement with a sense of mission, particularly one with a mixture of religious and political aspirations that also happens to have friends in some of the highest offices in the land. In spite of its flirtation with the State of Israel, I assume that the Religious Right counts the Jews among those who will yet have to see the light.

There is surely a no better place to begin implementing one's radical plan than in the mind of a child. It is no wonder then that our public schools have turned into contested arenas, with children becoming pawns in a scheme to recreate American society. I believe that God should, indeed, be present in our public educational system, but not in a subjective manner upholding a certain religious approach clearly identified or nebulous. God is found where caring, sensitivity, concern and learning permeate the classroom, where a student's and teacher's sacred heritage and secular curriculum are not compromised by undue pressure to conform to enforced guidelines of religious expression of whatever type. The Book of Genesis was not intended to be a scientific textbook. Its thrust was and remains to instill an appreciation for revered ideas and principles. The cause of religion is best served when its teachings and guidelines are expounded upon in one's church, synagogue and mosque, where interpretation is offered according to one's traditions.

While we should be candid about our fundamental disagreement with the Religious Right, we are duty-bound to emphasize to its supporters and to ourselves that we also share a common agenda.

The urgent need to stringent family life, though we part ways on the issues of reproductive choice and life styles. The significance of transcendent values and time-tested

ideals in a pervasively secular and materialistic environment. The positive contribution religion can and should make to the individual and community. The obligation to consciously remedy the ills and shortcomings we face.

Working together on these weighty themes which unite us all, would hopefully provide us the indispensable platform to discuss differences of purpose and approach. Our opponents need to know that a wrong kind of medication can be fatal to a patient. So it is with improper means employed toward beneficial ends.

We Jews are not alone in our apprehension, joined as we are by concerned fellow-Americans across lines of religious and political affiliation. Only through such a wide coalition, will we respond most effectively to the challenges confronting the entire American system. A time of crisis is a time of opportunity. May we all dedicate ourselves anew to the kind of America we dare not do without.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman is the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, Virginia, and past president of the Hampton Roads Board of Rabbis and the Virginia Beach Clergy Association.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the experiences of Pamela Ferguson-Brey. She is the Honolulu League of Women Voters Human Resource chair and she attended the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

In September, 1995, I joined women from around the world at the United Nations Fourth World Conference in China. The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) conference provided a platform for community organizations from around the world to influence their governments to move more quickly toward equal rights and human rights for women and girls. The NGO forum also provided women from around the world with a forum to highlight issues from their neighborhood, town, city, region, and country and brought participants together to discuss local, national, international solutions to these issues.

The NGO conference was an overwhelming experience. From the moment that I first boarded the plane to China and during the conference there was an unspoken acknowledgment, a bond and an excitement between the conference participants. Tens of thousands of women from around the world together for one purpose—to accelerate the movement of governments toward equal human rights for women and girls. While we were strangers and did not all speak the same language or have the same customs, we all shared a unique understanding about our status as women. As women, we know what it means to be denied human rights because of our gender status. As women, we know what it means to be afraid of violence because we are not safe in our streets or in our homes. We know what it means to be denied equal access to reproductive and medical care. We know what it means to be denied a seat at the table when policy decisions are being made about our lives and rights. And we know that in over a dozen countries, through infanticide and dowry deaths,

women and girls are killed because of their gender.

The bond between women at the conference was also a reflection of the commitment that these thousands of women had to make to realize the changes that are necessary at the local, national and international level to assure that women have equal human rights.

At the opening ceremony to the NGO conference NGO participants sang "I'm going to fight for women's freedom, never turning back, never turning back." I think of these words and the conference and I am re-committed and energized to help my own community move forward more quickly toward equal human rights for women and girls.

TEEN PREGNANCY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the President's National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

The mission of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is to reduce teen pregnancy by promoting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence. This is a mission that everyone can support. Furthermore, the campaign establishes the goal of reducing the national teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005.

I wholeheartedly support the methods and targets set by the President's campaign. If we are to stop the cycle of children having babies in this country we must make the President's goal a reality. The success of this campaign is imperative to the healthy development of young girls and children throughout the Nation.

As poverty is a strong predictor for teen pregnancy, teen pregnancy is a near certain predictor of poverty. In my home State of Connecticut, the Department of Public Health Records reported 3,757 teen births in 1993. In New Haven, the biggest city in my district, there were 354 teen births reported that year. These figures do not account for all the teen pregnancies in a given year, but they do indicate the enormity of the problem and the need for immediate action.

We must instill in our children the importance of making responsible choices in life. Clearly, bringing a baby into the world without the emotional maturity and financial resources to raise a healthy child is not in the best interest of either the parents or the newborn. Discussing the value of personal responsibility and providing information to children on this issue are tools that will work to prevent teen mothers and fathers. The President's campaign expands the scope and reach of this dialogue through the media, schools, and civic activities.

I am a proud supporter of the National Campaign to Reduce Teen Pregnancy. Through education and communication the campaign will be an effective tool to assist young women and young men with the dilemma of teen pregnancy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which the House passed today in a vote that went largely, though not entirely, along party lines, was an uneven piece of legislation at best. I opposed the bill because I think it represents a retreat from America's historic mission to promote democracy—particularly in those lands that were until recently ruled by tyranny and dictatorship, such as those nations formerly part of the Soviet Union.

But I rise to express praise for one provision of the bill included by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], known as the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. I was an original cosponsor of this legislation, which has broad bipartisan support. As the cochairman of the Armenian Issue Caucus, along with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], I have worked for enactment of this provision.

Mr. Speaker, the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act would withhold U.S. aid to nations which are blocking congressionally approved humanitarian assistance to other countries. It requires all U.S. aid recipients to allow unencumbered delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Republic of Turkey has imposed a blockade on the neighboring Republic of Armenia, preventing the delivery of food, medicine, and other humanitarian relief supplies to Armenia. Much of this aid originates in the United States. While we may not be able to deter every country in the world from resorting to the disruption of humanitarian aid as a weapon against their neighbors, we can make sure that such countries do not get a dime of American aid as long as they undermine our foreign policy objectives.

Luckily, Mr. Speaker, this provision was also included in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that the President signed into law last month. Mr. PORTER and I currently have a Dear Colleague letter circulating urging the administration to strictly enforce this provision of law. While it is my hope that we can ultimately enact the Corridor Act as a permanent law in a constructive, bipartisan manner, I am prepared to work through the appropriations process, as we successfully did last year, to keep the Corridor Act in force.

BALANCED BUDGET DOWNPAYMENT ACT, II

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3019) making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to day in strong support of the Lowey amendment, which deletes the provision in this legislation