

the larger context of improving government. We can learn from this effort, and I hope that my colleagues, in future Congresses, will take a close look at a bill I introduced with Senator PRYOR recently, S. 2095, which promotes a more rational and consistent approach to government-sponsored enterprises and government corporations.

Mr. President, the Sallie Mae privatization provisions include important language designed to ensure that all students have access to loans. The Higher Education Act already requires that student loan secondary markets using tax-exempt bonds may not make lending or loan-purchasing decisions based on the borrower's race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, handicapped status, income, attendance at a particular institution, length of the borrower's educational program, or the borrower's academic year. The purpose of this rule is to ensure that secondary markets do not use such factors as excuses for not effectively performing the supportive functions for which the markets have been allowed to participate in the Federal student loan program. Section 604 of the omnibus appropriations bill amends the Higher Education Act to impose on Sallie Mae the same service requirement that apply under current law for tax-exempt secondary markets. This is a important element of the privatization legislation.●

#### TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH NOYCE

●Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, a bright light of optimism and benevolence in Maine has been extinguished. I rise to express my deep sadness and profound sympathies to the family of Elizabeth Noyce, a great Mainer and close friend who has left an indelible mark on our state and all those whose lives she touched.

Elizabeth Noyce had achieved an almost legendary status in Maine—a goal which ironically would have been the furthest from her mind. She was an incredible and unique woman whose tremendous loss is being felt throughout the State. I take the floor today to honor the memory of this woman who gave so much to the place she loved and asked so little in return.

What makes Betty Noyce special, what endeared her to the people of Maine was her humble, unassuming style and unwavering commitment to a better future. Her generosity was born not of a quest for notoriety, but from a deep and genuine devotion to our State. A close friend said it simply and said it best: "Maine was her passion."

Elizabeth Noyce did not grow up in Maine—nor did she grow up in luxury. But as so often happens during life's long journey, turns in the road brought her to Maine—and Betty's love affair with the State kept her there. And although she came to acquire money, she never lost sight of the things that are really important—family, friends, and a commitment to leaving the world a better place for having lived in it.

Betty Noyce has left our world, but her incredible legacy will be forever. She donated millions of dollars to Maine hospitals, museums, and colleges—but for Betty, simply writing a check was little payment on what she felt she owed to her adopted home. She also provided energy and leadership to a host of civic, cultural, and State organizations—but even more importantly, she gave us pride in our place and hope for a better future. Her enthusiasm was contagious—she made you believe in a project and believe in yourself. Betty invested more than money—she invested her time and her spirit and her energy. She was never a distant figure behind wrought iron gates—instead, she was a figure at the local diner, just an ordinary person taking a break from performing extraordinary deeds.

Indeed, practically every aspect of Maine's society—from business, to health care, education, arts and culture—was touched and enriched by her generosity. Consider what she has given just within the past couple of years: \$3 million toward the Barbara Bush Children's Hospital at Maine Medical Center. \$10,000 to help finance a gun buyback program conducted by the Portland Police Department. \$1.3 million to the Cumberland County Civic Center to fund improvements and preserve its public name. \$5 million to the University of Maine; and exceptional art works to the Portland Museum of Art.

Most importantly, she worked to create jobs, burnish the economies of Portland and the entire State, and make Maine a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

In recent years, Betty increasingly turned to what she called catalytic philanthropy. She measured the potential success of a project in terms of how many jobs would result and how much Maine would be improved. She knew that Mainers—proud and fiercely independent—want most of all to work and have the sense of self-worth and self-sufficiency that come with an honest day's effort.

Some of her projects that put people to work include: Starting a bank dedicated to local investors and savers; buying struggling office buildings; purchasing a local bakery—Nissen Baking—that employed over 300 workers; announcing plans for 24,000-square-foot public market in underprivileged area of Portland; unveiling plans for L.L. Bean to open factory store in a former 5-and-10 building downtown.

One of the most remarkable things about Betty Noyce—for all of her wealth, for all the things she had seen and done—was that she never became cynical, never became jaded. It was the simple things that gave her pleasure—a good book, a walk on the beach, or time spent next to the fireplace in the face of a good old-fashioned nor'easter. Perhaps it was because she was so comfortable with herself and what she wanted from life that she shunned no-

toriety. Betty Noyce never wanted her name on a building. She knew she was making a difference in the lives of Mainers, and that's all the gratification Betty ever needed.

Most of us in politics are here because we think we can improve the human condition, and we hope to leave a better America for the next generation. While Betty Noyce never held public office, I think we would do well to take a page from her book. At the memorial, Owen Wells, Betty's attorney and friend, said: "To be given a fortune and accept it not as a stroke of luck but a mission, as she did, represents a kind of moral fiber that is extraordinary." Indeed, she has set an example for compassion and generosity of spirit, and reminds all of us that we have an obligation to make use of whatever gifts we have to give.

I will always feel tremendous appreciation and deep affection for Betty and I will miss her very much. We will never forget her kindness, her enthusiasm, and the exemplary way in which she lived her life.●

#### TELAMON ELECTRONICS MAKING A DIFFERENCE

●Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a successful small business in my State, Telamon Electronics, which will celebrate the opening of its new offices on October 1, 1996 in Chino, CA.

Telamon, Nortel, and Pacific Bell have forged a high technology business alliance in Chino which has shown how large and small businesses can work together effectively. Through their efforts, Telamon has created over 30 new high-technology jobs in one of the southern California communities most affected by the reduction in defense spending. At a time when we are shifting spending to the local level, these partners have made it possible for the California economy to benefit from Telamon's over \$1 million in estimated tax revenues. It is the highest sales tax generator out of 2,100 businesses in the city of Chino, which is located 35 miles east of Los Angeles.

To foster employee growth, Telamon Electronics offers its employees profit sharing, rewards for suggestions, scholarships for their children, and education grants for their professional growth.

Telamon is enhancing its community by enhancing its employees.●

#### AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

●Mr. ABRAHAM. I would like to congratulate the Senator from Kentucky for his leadership in shepherding the Foreign Operations Assistance Appropriations bill to a successful resolution. This legislation deals with many matters of importance to the United States. The Senator deserves our gratitude for his untiring efforts to bring about final enactment of this bill.

As the Senator from Kentucky knows, I have a particular interest in the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad or ASHA Program. Funding for this program falls under the Foreign Operations Assistance Appropriations bill. I am particularly concerned with the manner in which the bill's conference committee report resolves the question of ASHA funding. With the support of the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Vermont, my amendment to earmark \$15 million for this program in fiscal year 1997 was included in the final version of the Senate bill. The House, however, did not include a similar provision in its bill. The conference committee also did not choose to include the earmark in the bill. But the conference committee did insert strongly worded language in the conference report which refers to ASHA funding.

I understand that during conference deliberation on this matter the managers of both the House and Senate agreed to two specific principles. First, it was agreed to that AID should not phase out ASHA. Second, the managers insisted that the ASHA Program be funded at an amount at least equal to that in fiscal year 1996. I would like to ask the Chairman for clarification as to the actual funding level contemplated by this language.

As the Senator from Kentucky knows, on September 6, 1996 AID formally notified Congress that grants made through ASHA in fiscal year 1996 would total \$17.6 million. Based on this figure, it would be my interpretation of the report language that AID should award ASHA grants totalling at least \$17.6 million for fiscal year 1997. In other words, in referring to the fiscal year 1996 funding level, the conference committee had in mind the ASHA funding level for the most recent year; it was not concerned with the fiscal year in which allocated funds were actually appropriated. Could the Senator from Kentucky tell me if my interpretation is correct?

Mr. McCONNELL. I thank the Senator from Michigan for his kind words. I am pleased to say that his interpretation is correct. The Conference Committee intentions were to make clear to AID that it strongly disagrees with the agency's proposal to phase out ASHA over the next 2 fiscal years. There is broad agreement in both the Senate and the House that this program should be continued at levels close to those of the recent past. As for the fiscal year 1997 grant cycle in particular, we expect AID to make grants of at least \$17.6 million. So, although the conferees did not retain the specific language of the amendment by the Senator from Michigan, we certainly concur with its spirit.

Mr. ABRAHAM. I thank the Senator from Kentucky for that clarification.●

#### A PLACE TO STAY

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President there is a publication in Chicago called Street-

wise that is sold by homeless people. They sell it for \$1.00 each, and my guess is that most of that money goes to the person who sells it.

In an issue that I bought the other day from someone on Michigan Avenue, who appeared to be homeless, is a brief analysis about who the homeless are and why they are homeless.

It gives as a source for this the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless.

They also have a story written by Jeff Mason about a man named Mike who tells about his 24 hour experience as a homeless person.

This takes place at the Pacific Garden Mission, which I've had the opportunity to visit on several occasions. It is a religious organization where people are obviously committed to living their faith and helping those who are less fortunate.

Mr. President, I ask that both items from Streetwise be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From Streetwise, Sept. 16-30, 1996]

#### A PLACE TO STAY

(By Jeff Mason)

7 p.m. It's a summer Wednesday night in Chicago. The sky is getting dark as people hustle to their cars, trains and buses. Everyone has some place to go, it seems. Everyone, that is, except Chicago's homeless. They remain on the streets or go to a shelter, looking for a place to stay.

Like any other night during the year, guests at the Pacific Garden Mission, located at 646 S. State St., are sitting on folding chairs in the assembly room waiting for church to begin. The room is large, easily accommodating the more than 400 men and women the shelter serves every night. Rectangular signs hang from the walls with Bible verses proclaiming the wonders of salvation. Men dressed in suit coats and ties patrol the aisles, telling the guests not to lean against the walls and not to wander around the room.

Some of those seated in the chairs are dressed in shabby, dated clothing. Many men have overgrown beards and messy hair; others are better groomed and wear newer clothes. To stay the night, the guests must attend the church service. So they sit, they wait and, eventually, they worship.

"You either feel like you're in the military or you feel like you're in jail," says "Mike," a 35-year-old homeless man staying in the shelter. "They treat you like a child—like you don't have common sense. I guess they have to do it like that. Otherwise, it would be total chaos."

Mike, who declined to give his real name, has been homeless since his basement apartment flooded earlier this year. Pacific Garden Mission is his first shelter. He can't live at home because of a falling out with his family. In fact, his family and most of his friends don't even know he's staying here.

According to the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, approximately 15,000 people are homeless like Mike on any given night in Chicago. The Chicago Department of Human Services reports that there are approximately 5,500 shelter beds available in the winter. Some shelters close during the summer, though, making the search for overnight housing even harder.

Michael Stoops, Director of Field Organizing for the National Coalition for the Homeless, recognizes that shelters meet a gaping social need but criticizes the way homeless people are treated in them.

"The regimentation is abominable," Stoops says. "They treat people who are adults like children."

High numbers force shelters like Pacific Garden, which is open all year, to enforce strict rules on the people who stay there.

"The reason it has to be so regimented is for the safety of everyone involved," says Pastor Phil Kwiatkowski, director of the men's division at Pacific Garden. "We want this to be a safe haven."

Father Jim Hoffman, director of the Franciscan House of Mary and Joseph, a shelter located at 2715 W. Harrison St., agrees. "We've been at 99 percent occupancy for the last two years," Hoffman says. "If procedures are followed, people feel safe here."

8 p.m. The church service at Pacific Garden has started. A college student opens the service with a prayer for those who haven't been saved. A chorus of junior high girls sings. A preacher delivers his sermon. "First-timers" are ushered into a small hallway adjacent to the meeting room to await counseling with one of the staff. After the service, the men and women are separated. Then, sandwiches and fruit are served and the guests get in line to go upstairs for bed.

"When you're hungry, you go to the shelter," Mike says. "When you want to sleep, you go to the shelter. When you want to take a shower, you go to the shelter. Without the shelter where would you get these things? What would you do? Where would you go?"

Some wouldn't go to a shelter at all. "I would always want to stay on the street instead of a shelter," says Joel Alfassa, Street Wise vendor # 267, who was homeless for almost two years. "I'm a very independent person. I don't like to be regimented, and that [freedom] is what the street offered."

9:30 p.m. The men stand in line for mandatory showers. Belongings are left in a locked room downstairs and each man is frisked before walking up to the second floor. The men are given hangers and told to strip in a communal dressing room next to the showers. Each man hands his hanger of clothing to an attendant and takes a timed two-minute maximum shower. A staff member walks in the room where the men are undressing and sprays the floor with an aerosol can. The men shout their approval; the spray masks the smell.

"This is home for a lot of individuals," Kwiatkowski says. "When you're living in a communal environment, everyone has to be clean."

A small towel and a thin hospital gown are issued after the showers and the dripping men plod their way to a bunk bed or a place on the floor. The mission has approximately 250 beds, but Kwiatkowski says they serve anywhere from 400 to 550 people a night.

"Unless you get there early to get a bed, or you're a first-timer, you'll be sleeping on the hard, stone floor. Unless you're exhausted, your first night in a shelter, you can't sleep," Mike says. "You have to be sure you're in a safe area. You have to hide your things. With so many people, it tends to be overcrowded; tempers flow easily. So, you've got your guard up on that."

"It could be a night in hell for you," Mike says.

11 p.m. The lights are dimmed. The room is filled with the sounds of snoring and farting—sounds of men going to sleep. Though all the men have bathed, the room still smells of sweat and body odor. Talking is prohibited, but the noises of communal living keep some like Mike from getting a good night's sleep.

"Man, these guys snore like crazy. A lot of people may think that's not a big deal. But, let's say you're one of the fortunate people that does have a job—you don't get enough rest to go to work."