

Differences also existed for students of different racial backgrounds. The study was carefully designed to reflect the diversity of American 12th graders and, in fact, only 60 percent of the sample were whites who answered, on average, 60.7 percent of the questions correctly. Native Americans averaged 48.8, African Americans 50.3, Hispanic Americans 55.1 and Asian-Americans 55.7.

Contrary to expectations, differences in scores were not very dependent upon family income. Students with family incomes below \$20,000 per year averaged 55.2% in contrast to the 58.6% of families in the over \$80,000 bracket. In fact, average scores were slightly lower for students in the top income bracket than for those in the bracket below (\$40,000 to \$79,999) indicating, perhaps, that more affluent, college-bound students were not as concerned than their less affluent counterparts with personal survival skills. However, the 2 percent of students who planned no education beyond high school did nakedly worse on the exam (43.8%) than did others.

Students were asked to name the most difficult money management problems faced by people their age and also by adults who have families. The most frequently mentioned problem for their age cohort was spending on things that they really didn't need. This was followed by the problems of being able to save, particularly for college. For adults, problems of paying bills, budgeting and supporting children were identified as being most severe.

The magnitude of the problems of financial literacy uncovered by this study greatly understates the true extent of the problem nationally for two reasons. First, the sample included only high school seniors who will shortly become high school graduates and did not include those who dropped out. Second, even among high school seniors, the sample picked up only 2 percent who planned no additional education. This may relate to the request that high schools administer the test to 12th grade classes in English or social studies other than economics to avoid biasing study results. Since students who were not college bound did substantially worse than the others, the study may have omitted as many as a third of all 18 year olds who will not graduate from high school or who plan no additional education and who would have caused a substantial decrease in the overall results. For this reason, the plan of the JumpStart Coalition to encourage the teaching of financial literacy in all grade levels is critical.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Retirement income received from a company is called
 - (a) Social Security.
 - (b) pension.
 - (c) 401k plan.
 - (d) rents and profits.
2. Ralph worked his way through college earning \$12,000 per year. After graduation, his first job pays \$24,000. The total dollar amount Ralph will have to pay in federal income taxes in his new job will
 - (a) be lower than when he was in college.
 - (b) stay the same as when he was in college.
 - (c) go up a little from when he was in college.
 - (d) double, at least, from when he was in college.
3. Many young people receive health insurance benefits through their parents. Which of the following statements is true about health insurance coverage:
 - (a) You are covered by your parents' insurance until you marry, regardless of your age.
 - (b) You continue to be covered by your parents' insurance as long as you live at home, regardless of your age.

(c) If your parents become unemployed, your insurance coverage must stop, regardless of your age.

(d) Young people don't need health insurance because they are so healthy.

4. Paulo and Susanna just had a baby. They received money as baby gifts and want to put it away for the baby's education. Which of the following is likely to have the highest growth over the next 18 months:

- (a) A savings account.
- (b) A checking account.
- (c) A U.S. government bond.
- (d) Stocks.

5. If your credit card is stolen and the thief runs up a total of \$1,000, you will be responsible for the following amount after notifying the credit card issuers:

- (a) None.
- (b) \$500.
- (c) \$1,000.
- (d) \$50.

Answers: 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4. (d) and 5. (d).

HONORING WAKE EDEN COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to honor the Wake Eden Community Baptist Church which is celebrating its 25th anniversary as a center of worship in the northeast Bronx.

The establishing of a mission in the community was borne out of an idea by the Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Simpson who, when driving through the area, saw the closed church. Instead of driving on, he wondered why, when he felt that the neighborhood needed a mission. That was in 1969. Three years later, on the second Sunday of May, 1972, an inaugural service was held. Present at the service were representatives of the Bronx Baptist Church and the Greenwich Baptist Church, two churches whose contributions made Wake Eden possible. Also at that historic service were local and denominational leaders as well as civic and community representatives.

In the 25 years that followed, many programs were established to bring the ministry of the church into the neighborhood. A Sunday school and a youth group were established to teach and minister to the youth of the area, a medical fellowship composed of hospital workers makes their services available to the needy, a prison ministry carries the word to the imprisoned with a follow up for released inmates, the summer day camp and vacation Bible school cater to scores of community children, and the Wake-Eden Christian Academy, which started with 5 students, now has more than 80.

These are a few of the programs with which Wake-Eden makes its community a better place. I congratulate the Rev. Dr. Simpson and his church for their continuing good works.

IN MEMORY OF OFFICER HERNAN SABATH

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to hear about the unfortunate death of Officer Hernan Sabath in an automobile accident on Monday. Officer Sabath leaves his wife, Norah, and two children. I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Officer Sabath through his service as a desk officer at one of the entrances to the Cannon House Office Building. He was unfailingly courteous, professional, and good humored—not only in his interactions with Members of Congress but, from my observations, with all visitors to the Capitol.

I will personally miss his presence here at the Capitol and the many opportunities we had to converse in Spanish. He was a patient teacher who always endured my less than polished accent and poor vocabulary with a smile.

Much more important, though, he'll be sorely missed by his family and many friends in the Capitol Police. He served honorably as an officer in the Capitol Police for almost 11 years, and touched the lives of so many members of the Capitol Hill community. We all offer our prayers and condolences to his family. Officer Sabath will be greatly missed.

THE CHURCH INSURANCE PROTECTION ACT OF 1997—NOT ALL THREATS HAVE BEEN EXTINGUISHED

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Congresswoman CYNTHIA MCKINNEY of Georgia in defense of our Nation's sacred houses of worship to reintroduce the Church Insurance Protection Act [CIPA].

In the 104th Congress, the gentlelady from Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY and I first introduced this legislation, H.R. 3830, to prohibit insurance companies from canceling, overpricing, or refusing to renew fire insurance policies for any house of worship.

We introduced this legislation in the spirit of H.R. 3525, the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, which passed the House of Representatives in a rare unanimous vote. It was our obligation to deter the flames of bigotry and ignorance which set these churches ablaze, and the House's efforts served to deter the epidemic assault on our Nation's houses of worship.

However, while the embers of the destroyed churches were still smoldering, certain unscrupulous insurers were threatening to cancel or not renew the fire insurance policies of some churches simply because of the perceived "increased risk" of arson.

One year later little has changed, and our churches continue to face the real threat of losing their fire insurance policies.

While we must continue our efforts to prevent future arson fires and to rebuild the

churches destroyed by the fires, we must also be certain to protect their ability to insure themselves against this violence in the future. We cannot allow the insurer's fear of a claim to remove a congregation's ability to adequately protect its house of worship and support buildings. Our churches must be held harmless and not subject to punitive measures from the insurance companies.

By prohibiting policy cancellations, the Church Insurance Protection Act will extinguish the final smoldering ember that continues to threaten our churches long after the fires were put out.

We are currently joined in our efforts by 18 of our colleagues and we are confident that this number will grow as more become familiar with the continued need for this important legislation. We urge our colleagues to act promptly to bring this important legislation to the full House for consideration.

America's houses of prayer are sacred places, and they deserve this protection.

**A TRIBUTE TO MY GOOD FRIEND
LARRY CHANEY, FAREWELL**

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, April 20, 1997, marked a sad day in the history of southern Illinois. A good man, who served as mayor of Pana, IL, and my good friend, Larry Chaney passed away from an unexpected heart attack.

Larry was just recently reelected mayor and he was a man most comfortable serving his constituents. During his early tenure in office, he brought a new water treatment plant and convinced two businesses to relocate in Pana's Industrial Park, stirring new business and encouraging new economic growth in the area. Larry also helped developed this beautiful region of Illinois with a bicycle-hiking trail along an old railroad pass between Pana and Taylorville. Before he was mayor he served 10 years as alderman in Pana's Second Ward.

Larry's success can be attributed to his dedication and hard work, as well as the support he received from his family. They were the backbone to his career and his family's togetherness is an inspiration to all of us in southern Illinois. He is survived by his wife, Janet Koontz; son, Larry Sean Chaney; daughter, Michelle Lebon; grandchildren, Adam, Amy, Chelsy, Brittany, and Zachary; and two sisters, Marilyn Uteg and Shirley Campbell. Mr. Speaker, southern Illinois is mourning a great loss. No one could ever replace Larry Chaney. I wish to express my condolences to the family—we know that his predecessor has big shoes to fill. It has been an honor to represent Larry and the city of Pana in the U.S. Congress.

**GOVERNOR'S ART MEDALLION FOR
ART SCHOLARS**

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional group of young individ-

uals from my community who are being awarded the Governors Arts Scholars Medallion. This is the highest distinction awarded to high school students for their work in the arts. Receipt of this award represents a culmination of years of dedication, hard work, and a love of the arts.

The young artists receiving this award are students in the California State School for the Arts. This school is made up of 500 students recommended by their schools and selected from a rigorous competition. The school represents a unique blend of the private and public sectors working together and the results over the last decade have been fantastic. Through this school's programs, student's natural artistic gifts are cultivated by experts in fields ranging from sculpture to dance. Students come from across the State and for the month, they study together, all geographic, economic, and social barriers are brought down and replaced by a mutual love of the arts.

I would like to recognize the students from my district, Steven Goldin, Sharon Fatoorechi, Tiffany Braun, Destiny Wood, Adriana McPhee, Sarah Nehamen, Julia Katz, Victoria Keen, Andrasta VanGaea, Kendelle Hoyer, Kiwana Johnston, Gena Rabinowitz, Janelle Sutherland, Karen Velas, Maureen Shampine, David Guillen, and Javier Serrato. I look forward to meeting these young men and women, and enjoying the fruit of their talents for years to come.

The California Summer School for the Arts is an exceptional program bringing together professional artists and talented young people into a synergistic relationship. The importance of maintaining a thriving legacy of art can not be undervalued, as Henry James wrote, "It is art that makes life, makes interest, makes importance, for our consideration and application of these things, and I know of no substitute whatever for the force and beauty of its process."

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to represent such outstanding young people, as they are truly the future of this great nation.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO INCREASE THE STANDARD
MILEAGE RATE DEDUCTION FOR
CHARITABLE USE OF AUTO-
MOBILES**

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, because voluntarism plays so important a role in this country, I rise today to introduce legislation that will, in a small way, assist people who give their time and efforts to charitable organizations.

Americans are a giving people, Mr. Speaker. Whether volunteering at a veterans nursing home, helping to deliver meals to the homebound elderly, helping a child learn to read, or helping entire nations ravaged by famine or strife, I think it speaks well of our society that we are so readily willing and able to help our neighbors in need.

There are ways in which the Federal Government can help promote voluntarism, including the use of the Tax Code. In 1984, Congress passed legislation that set a standard

mileage deduction rate of 12 cents per mile for persons who use their own automobiles in the course of supporting the work of charitable organizations. This was an important step to offset the out-of-pocket costs of those who use their cars for volunteer work.

Over a decade later, however, the mileage deduction rate remains at 12 cents per mile, despite the fact that the deductibility of mileage expenses for the business use of automobiles has risen over the years to 31.5 cents per mile. The legislation that I introduce today corrects this oversight and raises the deduction for volunteers to 18 cents per mile, the same ratio between the charitable and business deductions which existed in 1984. My bill also takes the next step by giving the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to adjust the deduction for volunteers each year to reflect changes in costs, authority which is lacking under current law.

Mr. Speaker, it should be the policy of our Government to support and promote voluntarism, and this legislation does just that. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

**HONORING WAKEFIELD GRACE
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that churches are often not only the spiritual centers of communities but also the centers of gravity which hold them together. For 110 years the Wakefield Grace United Methodist Church has been such a center for the Wakefield section of the Bronx.

The church was founded in 1875 when that small community was known as Washingtonville. The neighborhood worshippers decided that the only Methodist churches in the area were too far away to walk to with children and started to meet in the first floor of a dwelling at 241st Street and Richardson Avenue. When the Sunday school reached an enrollment of 91 it was decided to erect a building for the church.

The pragmatism of the neighborhood showed itself again when they disassembled a church building in Mount Vernon, where that congregation was building a new church, and reassembled it on land donated for their worship. And in 1887 the cornerstone of the rebuilt church was laid.

The present parsonage was built in 1911 and 2 years later a neighboring building was bought and turned into the social hall. The church has also had adversity; one tower was struck by lightning in 1927, setting it on fire, and in 1989, only 2 days before Christmas, a fire destroyed the stained glass windows and the organ. Despite this, the church has served as an anchor to the people of the area.

The church today, under the guidance of Bishop Ernest S. Lyght and the Rev. Allen N. Pinckney, Pastor, continues to serve as a beacon to the area, allowing the spiritual and temporal values of the neighborhood to grow and prosper.