

offs, let's allow our citizenry to express their support for the arts through a voluntary contribution of their tax refund to such a worthwhile cause.

I propose to further these ideas through a regional petition drive urging Congress to support funding for the National Endowment for the Arts.

I believe I recognize the problems that are going on within the United States, but I also believe that the arts provide a fundamental part of life. You can't really experience life without experiencing the arts because they really show the true human emotion and no human can live without emotion. I believe we can fund it through a number of the things that I listed which were the endowment funds and such, and I believe that if we really try, we can find funding for it if we realize that it is such an important part of our life.

At Burr & Burton we've been provided a lot of educational things that have helped us out. We've had some dancers that have come, some drummers. We've also had plays that have been put on here in the Smith Center for us and I believe that it's been an important part of our school life. It helps us to just know that there's more out there than what we see every day.

I believe that art is subjective and if the person that didn't like it should also recognize that now he knows what he doesn't like and he knows that—what true art is now. He knows what he likes to look for and he also knows what he will never see again, so it is also enriching his life.

I believe that everyone should have the right to go see it if they want to. If they're not funded, then they may not be wide for public appeal and you may not even if you wanted to have the chance to go see it. You have the choice not to go see it and that's your choice, but by federal funding, it allows the people who may not be able to go see it. Like some people can't get up to New York to see the plays and everything and this brings it home to Vermont so everyone is allowed the equal opportunity to see these things.

THE CRIME STOPPERS CLUB OF D.C.

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Crime Stoppers Club of D.C., a wonderful 30-year old organization in the District that teaches youth in D.C. to "Stop crime by not committing crime." Since it began this valuable work, almost 25,000 boys and girls have become members and taken the Crime Stoppers pledge: "We, the Crime Stoppers of D.C., pledge to obey all laws, respect police officers and all other citizens."

Recently this club celebrated its 30-year history at a special proclamation ceremony at Eastern High School in D.C. where they delivered speeches and celebrated living their lives crime-free. These youth have every reason to celebrate and to be honored by the community. They are contributing to the significant reduction we are seeing in crime in the District. Most important, the commitment of these youth to grow into adulthood without the burden and stigma of a police record shows how bright and successful their futures can be.

Crime and its results have destroyed the lives of many children in many communities.

How fortunate District residents are that this grassroots club of great effectiveness continues its work and that it is successful in encouraging children to stop crime and to become tomorrow's law-abiding citizens.

The founder of this club, Margie Wilbur, is the driving force behind this thriving club whose spirit and commitment has made it so effective in reaching youth in D.C. A retired Federal employee, Ms. Wilbur deserves much praise for actively nurturing this club and keeping it alive throughout the years, sometimes with her own funds.

It is my particular pleasure and honor to congratulate and salute the present members of the Crime Stopper's Club and the 25,000 boys and girls whose lives have been changed by its 30-year presence in Washington DC. You look forward to a future full of achievement and opportunity.

TRIBUTE TO MILDRED HELMS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special person who has made an enormous contribution through 40 years of dedicated service to our community, Mrs. Mildred Helms. On June 20, there will be a ceremony in Newark, NJ to pay tribute to Mrs. Helms, who serves as president of Clinton Hill Area Redevelopment Corporation, for her lifetime of service providing housing for residents of Newark and recreational activities for children.

Mrs. Helms is the founder of two housing corporations which provide affordable home ownership to local residents. It was in 1963 that she first approached the Newark Housing Authority Urban Renewal office with a plan to develop new housing for the city. She has shown a great deal of determination, pushing forward for over 15 years until her group, the Clinton Hill Area Redevelopment Corporation, was finally able to see their first project become a reality. When I served as a councilman, I had the pleasure of working with Mrs. Helms to expand housing opportunities. In fact, I first became involved with Mrs. Helms in 1958 at a community meeting at Southside High School where I once taught and which is now called Malcolm X Shabazz High School. Other housing activists at that time included Stanley Winters and Rev. Kim Jefferson.

In addition to her work on housing opportunities, Mrs. Helms gave her time and talents to many volunteer efforts, especially with children and young people. I was pleased to become involved with a youth group she organized which became known as the Clintonians. She organized a group which became active in the Newark YMWCA. She also organized a Summer Fun Day Camp sponsored by her church and a Jewish synagogue. She also planned an annual Halloween Party and parade, involving local merchants who served as sponsors. Among the many awards and accolades Mrs. Helms has received are the 1986 Human Rights Award from the New Jersey Institute of Technology, the Private Sector Initiative Award from President Ronald Reagan, the 1983 Woman of the Year Award from the Sharpe

James Civic Association. The Mildred Helms Park is named in her honor. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of this extraordinary woman who has done so much for our community. I know my colleagues join me in sending congratulations and very best wishes for many more productive and fulfilling years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DAVID HERBST

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a community leader and my friend, David Herbst, on his completion of a successful year as the president of the Westchester/LAX Chamber of Commerce.

It has been my pleasure to participate with David in a number of important events, beginning with his magnificent installation ceremony on the campus of his alma mater, Loyola Marymount University.

Under David's tenure, the Westchester/LAX chamber has also played host to important dignitaries, many of whom I cohosted, among them Mickey Kantor, then Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Defense William Cohen, who spoke to a breakfast of 400 business leaders just last month.

David deserves a great deal of credit for superb leadership, yielding successful growth in the chamber's financial performance, community support, and interaction with governmental bodies.

I salute David for being one of those rare people who is not only successful in the business world, but dedicated to our community. Westchester is a better place because of his work.

THE OLIVER PROJECT

HON. EDWARD A. PEASE

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 1997

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a very unique teen leadership program being held here in Washington, DC., this week; the Orphan Foundation of America's 1997 Oliver Project. The Oliver Project was established to highlight the hope and potential of America's foster youth by focussing a positive spotlight on their abilities and accomplishments.

The 12 youths participating in the 1997 Oliver Project are bright and shining examples of what's right in America. Despite having young lives that were filled with loss, disappointment, and chaos, these young men and women have shown us that the American spirit is still alive and strong. Instead of feeling sorry for themselves each of these students made a decision to fight for themselves, and what was important to them. Each knew instinctively that education was the key. Even though their turbulent lives sometimes made staying focussed difficult, they each persevered.

All 12 have also expressed a sincere desire to give back to their communities, and indeed they have already begun to do so by being active in everything from church youth groups

and choirs, to community clean-up projects, to feeding the homeless and homebound AIDS patients, to working with physically and mentally challenged youngsters. They have played sports, joined teams, held down jobs, and been recognized and honored—both locally and nationally—for their scholastic abilities. In short, these six young women and six young men have shown us that, if given a chance, every child has the ability to succeed.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally commend each of the 12 students participating in the 1997 Oliver Project, as well as the Orphan Foundation of America for giving these young Americans a chance to be tomorrow's leaders.

EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, if our economy is so great, than why are American workers losing their jobs? If our economy is so great, than why are American workers going bankrupt in record numbers? If our economy is so great, why do many families need three jobs just to pay their bills? And Mr. Speaker, if our economy is so great, why are so many manufacturing plants going out of business?

On May 31, 1997, something happened in my congressional district that deeply affected 70 of my constituents and their families. The Camcar Textron Brainard Rivet plant in Girard, OH closed its doors and told its workers to go home. The workers at this plant, scared for their futures and the futures of their families, wanted to work with the parent company of Camcar, Textron to negotiate an employee buyout through an Employee Stock Ownership Plan [ESOP]. Unfortunately, Textron did not feel that selling the plant to the employees through an ESOP would be in the best interests of the company. I was particularly concerned over the fact that Textron has referred 50 former Brainard Rivet customers to another non-Textron company. These customers could have been the base for an employee-owned company.

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs to do all it to encourage ESOP's. That is why today I am introducing legislation, the Employee Ownership Enhancement Act, to require that an employer closing a manufacturing plant to offer the employees an opportunity to purchase the business through an ESOP. This legislation would exempt companies that are planning to continue using the assets and/or capital from a closed plant at another location or the companies that close a plant but still are manufacturing the same product at another plant.

The current economy presents many challenges for both workers and employers. Congress needs to put in place reasonable laws to enable hard working Americans a chance to own and operate manufacturing plants if the owners don't want to anymore. My bill would apply to only a handful of plant closing a year, but would provide hope and opportunity to thousands of workers and their families. It is that simple.

I urge all my colleagues to support this very important piece of legislation.

STATEMENTS BY TISON CAMPBELL AND JONATHAN LAFARGE REGARDING THE U.S. IN THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD these statements by high school students from Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. CAMPBELL. In the next three years the United States will enter the 21st Century. We will find ourselves faced with many challenges that will be difficult but not impossible to overcome. These challenges are overcoming the national debt, dealing with fossil fuel shortages, threats to national security and the future of the global community.

As we near the beginning of the next century, we face a growing national debt. This debt is consuming more and more government money. We must act before this debt gets so large that it causes the downfall of our economy.

In order to solve this problem, the government must raise more money. The most practical way to do this is to raise taxes or to implement a national sales tax. The added income from the tax increase or sales tax would greatly aid in the eradication of this debt.

We will also face the problem of fossil fuel shortages. As we consume more and more of these non renewable resources, we will find it necessary to convert to alternate energy sources. We can utilize the energy from the sun to generate electricity. The most efficient way to accomplish this is to place satellites fitted with solar panels in orbit and then to have the energy beamed back to collecting stations on the earth. This would give us an unlimited supply of cheap electricity thus allowing us to gradually phase out fossil fuels.

There will be many threats to national security in the next century. These threats will be both physical and mental, domestic and international. The mental threat to our society is the public distrust of the government. The members of our government must act to change this image so that people will once again realize that the government is there to make their lives better, not to destroy them. This could be accomplished through a series of speeches or an advertising campaign in which the representatives for a certain district or a state would answer questions from the people about the state of a government.

Another threat to our society is that of terrorism. As the countries of the world grow more peaceful, violent people will have to shift to terrorism in order to get their goals accomplished. In order to combat this threat, we must devise better security measures to scan people entering the country. We can also work with the nations of the world to track down terrorist organizations before they can cause any real damage.

To combat terrorism originating in our country, we must pass strong anti-terrorist laws that call for strict punishment of terrorists. By taking a strong stand on this issue, we can convince potential terrorists that if they want to reform the system, it needs to be done from within with the consent of the majority of the people.

With the invention of the airplane, it became possible to travel long distances in

short periods of time. This brought the world together and caused the formation of the global community. As this community expands, alliances will be formed. We are already seeing examples of this with the formation of the European Union and the United Nations. As the world continues to evolve, the people will eventually realize that it will be beneficial to form a world government. This government would be an expansion of the United Nations that would operate under a constitution based on that of the United States. This constitution would guarantee that all people will have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The creation of this government would all but abolish war. The armies of the world would be combined to form a large world army with each country keeping a smaller force to act as our National Guard does today. This would ensure that the rights of each independent country would not be abused and that, if necessary, the country would be able to defend itself.

The world government would also eliminate the need for atomic weapons. This would allow us to destroy the weapons and to shift our scientific resources to things more beneficial than the creation of weapons.

The world government would allow us to achieve peace on earth and it would ensure the rights of every man, woman and child on the planet.

Mr. LAFARGE. This government would be formed by an expansion of the power of the United Nations. It would be the job of this government to carry out the solutions to the problems listed above.

First, all countries would need to form into a council modeled after the United States Senate with each country having two members. This council would need to choose a chief executive. The Executive Branch would be headed by the chief executive with a cabinet of seven officials. The seven departments would be Justice, Defense, Treasury, Space Exploration, Interior, World Health and International Transportation. The Judicial branch would be headed by an international Supreme Court. There would be a branch of the international court in every country. Then, once established, the government would gradually need to form a world currency. This would ease transaction and aid in the forming of a world stock market. This would also allow businesses around the world to merge and further unify the world.

With the constant advances in technology, this government would need to play an active role in the development of these technologies. Space exploration and medicine are the most prominent areas of study. There could be whole space stations dedicated to one field or disease. Dangerous biohazards could be contained and controlled. The unique properties of a low G environment would enable us to do things that we cannot do on earth. Scientists could create more resilient strains of plants and then clone these to solve world food problems. Scientists could use accelerated cellular reproduction to grow food faster and allow for faster distribution.

Through the implementation of these programs, we can bring humanity into a golden age where all men live under a fair, just government based upon principles in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I haven't seen much progress with just what I've witnessed from Congress. There have been attempts to balance the budget, and that's a good start; but even with a balanced budget, we won't generate enough capital to quickly pay off this debt before it can really start to affect our economy. I believe that eventually we're going to be forced to increase taxes in order to pay for this.