

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TEACHER TECHNOLOGY TRAINING ACT OF 1997

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Teacher Technology Training Act of 1997 offered by my friend and colleague, Representative MORELLA, who heads the Science Committee's Subcommittee on Technology. I am proud to be a sponsor of this important legislative initiative.

Hooking schools to the Internet and improving access to technology are crucial first steps towards ensuring our Nation's students can compete in the increasingly global economy of the 21st century. However, access to technology is only half the equation. Making sure teachers and students are able to do more than admire the brand new computers in their classrooms and actually use them is the second half of the equation. The Internet is truly the world's first global teaching tool, but we will never realize the power and potential of the Internet as a teaching tool until we equip teachers with the necessary training to know how to optimize its use in the classroom.

The Teacher Training Technology Act is a legislative initiative introduced in Congress geared solely towards funding for teacher training in technology. Many Federal programs have money available for teacher training, but there are frankly too many claims and demands on these funds to accommodate teacher technology training. Included in the President's Technology and Literacy Program, is a proposal set aside of funds for technology in education, but a glaring defect is that no funds are focused specifically on technology training for teachers.

This legislation recognizes the technology training deficit and provides for both in-service training for existing teachers, and pre-service training for new teachers, so that both groups will be better prepared in the classroom.

Just as a dictionary cannot be used as a resource by someone who is unable to read, computers in our classroom are only useful to the extent that teachers are able to understand their operation and apply this know how in the classroom today and tomorrow. I ask that my colleagues support this bipartisan legislation.

U.S. GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute three outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by the Michigan Pine and Dunes Girl Scout Council in Muskegon, MI. Debbie

Christenson, Shannon Jones, and Randi Durst were honored May 15, 1997 for earning the Gold Award, the highest achievement award in U.S. girl scouting.

The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the career exploration pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, as well as design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project.

As members of the Michigan Pine and Dunes Girl Scout Council, Debbie, Shannon, and Randi have been working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award for over a year. Debbie completed her Gold Award project in the area of developing pride for girl scouting in younger members by honoring the Girl Scout founder, Juliette Low. For her project, Shannon coordinated and promoted the 85th anniversary celebration of girl scouting, while Randi's project was in the area of scholarship funding for wider opportunity participants.

I would like to commend these three young women for the significant service they have provided to their community and their country and congratulate them on receiving the Girl Scout Gold Award.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, many Department of Energy sites have dramatically downsized over the past three years. In fact, each of the three largest sites—Hanford, Savannah River, and Oak Ridge—have seen reductions in employment of at least 30 percent during this time frame. Each has had its work force reduced by at least 3,100 employees. This has had a dramatic impact on these areas, especially those located away from a metropolitan area.

In spite of these reductions, the committee cut section 3161 economic transition funding from \$70 million to \$22 million—more than a 60 percent reduction.

My amendment would restore \$44 million to the program, and require that the Department contract with a private auditing firm to conduct a study examining the impact of the program in the past 2 years, and an estimate of the number of jobs created in each community under the 3161 program.

This is a responsible, commonsense way to ensure that current programs continue, but that we also take steps to ensure that the money is spent efficiently.

If the report suggests otherwise, Congress can then take action to address the program's deficiencies.

As a result, I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF A. JASON BONAPARTE

HON. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise to recognize high school senior, A. Jason Bonaparte, for his outstanding contributions to our community as a member of the Beautillion 1997 Program. The success of our Nation lies in the hands of our youth as they mature into the next generation of decisionmaking adults. It is particularly reassuring to see a young man such as Jason make a concerted effort to secure his future and the future of our Nation.

This spring, Jason Bonaparte achieved two important milestones. In addition to receiving a high school diploma, he also graduated from the Beautillion 1997 Program. Sponsored by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, this program is dedicated to assisting in the advancement of African-American males in our communities. The Beautillion prepares a select group of individuals for life in college and beyond through various educational, outreach, and service-oriented activities. Jason and his fellow participants took on tough issues facing our Nation through discussion groups, and had an opportunity to gain valuable insight from community leaders through a guest lecture series.

The hard work and dedication of Jason Bonaparte and his fellow participants in the Beautillion Program is deserving of our recognition. In their efforts, these young men have become role models for our Nation's youth. The have made a positive investment, not only in their own lives, but in the future of our country as a whole. I commend them on their efforts.

DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED- NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this resolution. The debate today comes down to two simple questions: Will we choose to isolate China, or will we remain actively engaged with China through trade and economic cooperation?

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The 20th century will be recorded as the American century Mr. Speaker, because as a nation, we led the world in trade, in human rights and in international cooperation. If we expect to lay claim to the 21st century, as we did the 20th, we must engage China—a nation which will emerge as one of the most powerful in the world.

There is no doubt that China has serious human rights problems that must be addressed. But there are more effective means to address these concerns without hurting American jobs, such as, implementing targeted sanctions and enforcing existing international trade laws.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, maintaining normal trade relations, which is all MFN does, provides America with a meaningful forum to influence important human rights issues.

Tomorrow's marketplace will be shaped by the forces of technology and globalization. Studies tell us that in the 21st century, 90 percent of today's kindergarten students will be working in jobs that do not exist today. Many of these jobs will be export driven, and many of these exports will go to China. If America disengages from China, our ability to compete in that global marketplace will be undermined. I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF DEPUTY DON LANQUIST

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Deputy Don Lanquist for 30 years of distinguished service to our community and the Ventura County Sheriff's Department. John F. Kennedy measures a man's success in public service according to four criteria—courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication. Chief Deputy Don Lanquist not only possesses these virtues, but serves as an example of what a leaders should be.

When most people think of Don, they think of someone they can always go to in order to get the job done. He is able to follow projects from inception to completion, personally working each and every step along the way.

The Todd Road Jail Facility, a nationally recognized showcase facility, is one example of his exceptional work. Don began with the idea of building a new jail, requisitioned the funding from legislators, aided in project design and development, and planned the inauguration of the new facility. Few people are capable of following projects to completion especially with such success. This is just one of the many reasons the citizens of Thousand Oaks honor him today.

In addition to his contributions to law enforcement and public protection, I would like to recognize Don today for his compassionate treatment of other people. He is an extraordinary leader because he always puts the feelings of others first. His leadership, however, does not end with his job. Don has also served on the State Sheriff's Association and on the California Board of Corrections.

Chief Deputy Lanquist is truly able to accomplish monumental tasks and has indeed led his field of custody operations in to the 21st century. His successes in prisoner man-

agement and rehabilitation have contributed to Ventura County's reputation as one of the Nation's safest counties.

I ask my esteemed colleagues today to join the family, friends, and citizens of Ventura County in recognizing Chief Deputy Don Lanquist for 30 years of exceptional service. His hard work and dedication make him a role model for all in our community.

FLOODING IN MILWAUKEE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend southeastern Wisconsin experienced serious flooding when more than 7 inches of rain fell within 12 hours, forcing hundreds of my constituents from their homes and causing millions of dollars in damages. Many residents of Milwaukee County were without electricity, trying to rescue their valuable possessions, furniture, major appliances, and other household essentials from flooded and mud-caked basements. Schools, roads, government buildings, and municipal equipment also suffered significant damage. In fact, my family and I spent 2 days getting a foot and a half of water out of our own basement.

Since the flooding began, I have been in contact with local and State disaster officials, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and the Small Business Administration [SBA], to coordinate a response to this disaster. Today, FEMA officials are in Milwaukee to survey the damage and provide a preliminary damage assessment [PDA] to the President as he decides whether to declare the region a Federal disaster area. I am confident that the people of Milwaukee will work together to repair the damage caused by the flooding, and that we will be successful in our efforts to rebuild.

As a result of this disaster, I was not present during rollcall votes 225, 226, and 227 on Monday, June 23. I strongly support these three amendments to the Defense authorization bill, and had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each. I am pleased that the House approved these amendments overwhelmingly, and I look forward to their consideration in the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF GALEN W. BROOKENS

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure today to honor Galen W. Brookens, who is retiring this year as chief of police at the Fremont Police Department in Fremont, MI.

Chief Brookens began his distinguished career with the Fremont Police Department on March 16, 1963, as a patrolman. He served in this capacity until January 1, 1968, when he went to work as an investigator for the twenty-seventh circuit court. In December 1968, he returned to the Fremont Police Department after accepting the position of chief of police.

Throughout his career, Chief Brookens has played an instrumental role in the community he has served. In 1979, he aided in the development and institution of the 911 system in Newaygo County, the second county in Michigan to provide this service, and also worked to establish the Silent Observer Program. He has served as chairman and board member of the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council, the Newaygo County Administrative Officers Association, and the Michigan Chiefs of Police. In 1982, Chief Brookens received the "Service Above Self" award from the Rotary Club for his role in the development of an alcohol rehabilitation program in Newaygo County, his willingness to speak and teach at Fremont High School and various civic organizations, and his service and devotion to the First Reformed Church as a Sunday school teacher, deacon, and choir member. In addition, Chief Brookens has been given numerous awards, certificates, and commendations for exemplary police work and selfless service to the community of Fremont.

For 33 years, Chief Brookens has dedicated his career to serving others. His work in the community has been an invaluable asset that has affected, and will continue to affect, the lives of many. As he retires, I would like to give him my thanks for his years of public service to the citizens of Fremont, and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

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HON. DOC HASTINGS

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The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1119) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the 1997 Department of Defense Authorization Act included several provisions designed to encourage the Department of Energy to implement reforms in the management of environmental cleanup programs.

Unfortunately, Department management continues to struggle with ongoing cleanup programs, as evidenced by the problems facing the Pit 9 project in Idaho, and problems with the transition to new contractors at a number of sites.

Recognizing these programs, a bipartisan group of lawmakers spent several months studying the Department system. Working with our colleagues, with our constituents, and with the Nation's Governors and State attorneys general, we came up with a series of recommendations which were designed to help cut through the redtape and bureaucracy surrounding the DOE cleanup system.

These provisions were included in the House version of the 1997 Defense bill, and are now a part of Public Law 104-260.

Unfortunately, the Department has virtually ignored congressional intent, and has failed to implement almost every single one of these recommendations. For instance: