

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE PRESIDENTIAL MANAGEMENT ALUMNI GROUP

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 20th anniversary of the Presidential Management Intern Program [PMI]. On August 25, 1977, by Executive order, President Jimmy Carter introduced and implemented this effective and constructive program, to encourage the best and brightest into public service.

Mr. Speaker, the Presidential Management Intern Programs have a mission to help build the character and credentials of our citizens. The Presidential Management Intern Program's goal is to "Attract to Federal service men and women of exceptional management potential who have received special training in planning and managing public programs and policies."

Although the requirements are strenuous, the lessons learned through this program compel individuals to reach beyond themselves and touch the lives of others. The selection process requires the recipients to have pursued a course of study oriented toward public management at a graduate level. The final selection of interns is made by the head of the government, agency, or component within the Executive Office of the President in which the intern is to be employed. No more than 500 interns can be actively engaged at one time. However, interns who display exceptional aptitude and attitude may be granted competitive Civil Service status.

Mr. Speaker, what is impressive is that over 3,500 individuals have served as Presidential management interns. Even more astounding is that nearly 50 percent remain employed with the Federal Government today. It has been said "That the apple doesn't fall far from the tree." The truth to this quote is that the Presidential Management Intern Program is rooted in wholesome, educational opportunities. This program has promoted and produced opened doors for thousands of ambitious and bright individuals who may have never witnessed the privilege of public service. Today, Presidential management interns are active in all three branches of Government, ranging from the House of Representatives to the White House.

Mr. Speaker, it is programs like PMI which enhance, encourage, and empower the full potential embedded in the lives of people like these.

When we labor in the life of another our hours are never spent in vain but valiantly invested in tomorrow's leaders.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, please join with me in wishing the Presidential Management Intern Program continued success and congratulations on their two decades of helping young leaders reach their fullest potential.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 28, Tuesday, July 29, and Wednesday, July 30, I appreciated being granted excused absences due to a death in my family. Due to that absence, I missed several rollcall votes.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on Monday, July 28, I would have voted in the following manner on H.R. 2209, the fiscal year 1998 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 335, on making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes;

Nay on rollcall vote No. 334, on a motion to recommit with instructions;

Aye on rollcall vote No. 333, on agreeing to the Klug amendment to reduce the number of full-time personnel in the Government Printing Office by 10 percent;

Nay on rollcall vote No. 332, on agreeing to the Fazio amendment to reduce the funds appropriated in the bill for the Joint Tax Committee by \$238,000, maintaining the current funding level for the committee.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on Tuesday, July 29, I would have voted:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 340, on Mr. JONES' motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1348, the Expanded War Crimes Act, amending United States Code, title 18, relating to war crimes.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 339, on Mr. BARCIA's motion to suspend the rules and agree to House Concurrent Resolution 75, expressing the sense of Congress regarding States' efforts against repeat criminals; that States should work more aggressively to attack the problem of violent crimes committed by repeat offenders and criminals serving abbreviated sentences.

Also on Tuesday, July 29, I would have voted in the following manner on H.R. 2266, the fiscal year 1998 Department of Defense Appropriations Act:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 338, on making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

Nay on rollcall vote No. 337, on agreeing to the amendment to reduce the overall amount of funds appropriated in the bill by \$4.3 billion.

Nay on rollcall vote No. 336, on agreeing to the Obey amendment to eliminate the \$331 million appropriation in the bill to begin advanced procurement of an additional 9 B-2 bombers; and transferring the funds to other procurement accounts, the Army Breast Cancer Research Program and applying the balance to deficit reduction.

Had I not been unavoidably absent on Wednesday, July 30, I would have voted:

Aye on rollcall vote No. 348, on House Concurrent Resolution 133, on agreeing to the

resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the terrorist bombing in the Jerusalem market on July 30, 1997.

Nay on rollcall vote No. 347, H.R. 2159, on agreeing to the Paul amendment to strike all the funds in title I of the bill which essentially eliminates all funding for export and investment assistance.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 345, H.R. 2015, the Balanced Budget Act Conference Report, on agreeing to the conference report providing for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (c) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 343, House Resolution 202, on ordering the previous question; waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2015) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (c) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 342, on House Resolution 201, on agreeing to the resolution waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.

Aye on rollcall vote No. 341, on House Resolution 201, on ordering the previous waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ACID DEPOSITION CONTROL ACT OF 1997

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to fight acid rain and air pollution. This legislation will build on the Clean Air Act and the provisions dealing with the pollutants most responsible for acid rain. I am pleased to have the support of Congressman JOHN MCHUGH in this legislation as well as Senator D'AMATO and Senator MOYNIHAN who will be introducing the identical legislation in the Senate.

Although we've made tremendous progress in cutting down on pollution through the original Clean Air Act, it hasn't been enough in cutting the pollution responsible for acid rain and excessive air contamination we suffer from in New York. The forests and waterways of the Hudson Valley and the Adirondacks have become a dumping ground for this pollution and will be destroyed if we don't do something to stop it. As an outdoorsman and life-long resident of this beautiful region, I'm not going to stand by and watch our area be destroyed.

This legislation, entitled the Acid Deposition Control Act of 1997, focuses on further reductions in the emissions of nitrogen oxide [NO_x] and sulfur dioxide [SO₂], the two primary components of acid rain. Sulfur dioxide emissions

• 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.

have been declining under the emissions cap currently in place, but not fast enough for environmentally sensitive areas like the Adirondack Mountains and the Hudson Valley. This bill would cut the amount of SO₂ emitted in half in 2003 so dirty power plants won't be able to continue business-as-usual and get around pollution restrictions.

But even more important, this proposal finally takes on dangerous nitrogen oxide emissions. The Clean Air Act as it stands virtually ignores nitrogen oxides which in many ways is the most dangerous pollutant because of its devastating contributions to acid rain and also ozone pollution which can cause significant health risks for people suffering from respiratory problems like asthma.

This bill creates a market-based cap and trade system for NO_x emissions similar to that already in place under the Clean Air Act of 1990 that regulates SO₂. Under such a trading system, States are given pollution allowances directly related to the percent of power the utilities in their state produce. The state then divides up these allowances to each utility in whatever manner they choose. The system provides incentives for utilities to produce less pollution than allotted because they can sell extra allowances to other utilities. However, if a utility exceeds its emission allowances, even after buying additional credits, they will be subject to serious financial penalty.

Another important provision dealing with NO_x emissions seeks to cut these emissions at the most dangerous point of the year for many elderly and children afflicted with respiratory problems. The bill cuts in half the NO_x allowance during the summer months of May, June, July, August, and September when the heat and sunshine combine with NO_x and other pollutants to create hazardous ozone pollution.

I am pleased with the support this legislation has already received from many environmental organizations and industry groups. I also look forward to working with all of the New York delegation in the House and Senate as well as my fellow Members of Congress that are serious about reducing pollution in this country. I urge all my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation and become committed to this cause. It's time for all of us to get together to fight against acid rain and for the health of our citizens and the health of our vital natural resources.

CONGRATULATIONS ON 50 YEARS OF SUCCESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the owners and employees of the Federal Bronze Casting Industries, Inc. of Newark, NJ, and the Fox Hills Industries, Inc., of Huntington Beach, CA, for over 50 years of service and dedication to their communities.

These companies are strong, small businesses which produce mainly bronze sand castings, but also work with other alloys such as aluminum and brass. Their membership in the Non-Ferrous Founders' Society, the association for nonferrous foundries, is a visible indication to their customers, as well as other in-

dustrial members, that they are concerned with quality issues and understand the necessity of moving the foundry industry into the next century. Today, I would especially recognize John W. Burk, president, and Douglas J. Reichard, vice president. I am confident that under their leadership, Federal Bronze and Fox Hills will continue to flourish.

The U.S. nonferrous foundry industry is comprised of companies producing aluminum, brass, bronze and other nonferrous metal castings, principally via the sand and permanent mold casting processes. Nonferrous foundries constitute nearly two-thirds of the entire U.S. foundry industry. Though some foundries specialize producing castings primarily of one metal type, many nonferrous foundries routinely produce both aluminum and copper-based castings. Other nonferrous foundries may produce castings from zinc, magnesium or ferrous metals as well. Nearly every manufacturing sector of the economy employ nonferrous castings, which are particularly important in areas such as automotive production, plumbing and fluid handling, industrial, marine, aircraft and aerospace products; machine tool and heavy machinery, housing and construction, appliances, and defense and military, ordnance, applications.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the owners and employees of Federal Bronze and Fox Hills for their untiring efforts to provide quality products. I would also like to recognize the thousands of small foundries, located in urban and rural areas alike in all 50 States, which help make America stronger and more prosperous.

IN HONOR OF VIRGINIA AND PAWEL BEDNAREK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to Virginia and Pawel Bednarek who have been chosen as the Marshals for the Greenpoint, Brooklyn contingent in the 1997 Pulaski Day Parade in New York City. As editors of Greenpoint's local paper, the Greenpoint Gazette, and through their civic activities, the Bednareks have contributed immensely to the Greenpoint community.

Virginia Bednarek, born and raised in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, is the daughter of the late Adelle Haines, the founder and original editor of the Greenpoint Gazette. After her mother passed away, Virginia Bednarek assumed the position of editor of the Gazette.

Pawel Bednarek met his wife in 1978 when he came from Europe to the United States to continue his study of music and singing. During the early years of their marriage, Pawel achieved wide acclaim for his vocal talent. In 1992, he joined Virginia at the Gazette.

Through the Gazette, the Bednareks keep the community informed about current events while highlighting subjects of local importance each week. They also devote much of their free time to community causes. They led community opposition to New York City zoning laws that permitted X-rated stores to open in Greenpoint.

The Bednareks' personal dedication to the Greenpoint community is evident in their sup-

port of organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America, the YMCA and St. Stan's Athletic League. They are both parishioners at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church where Mr. Bednarek is the vice-president of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi. The Bednareks have a son, John Paul, and a daughter, Maria Yvonne.

For their wideranging efforts and accomplishments, the couple has been honored by organizations such as the Catholic War Veterans, the Northside Community Development and St. Stan's Athletic League.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Virginia and Pawel Bednarek. Mr. and Mrs. Bednarek are tremendously talented and exhibit extraordinary dedication to their community. I am delighted that they live in my district.

HELPING AMERICA'S CHILDREN AT RISK

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, last night, I had the distinct honor to have dinner with Mr. Wintley Phipps, who many Members know from his extraordinary singing during Mother Theresa's visit a few weeks ago. Following that ceremony, I met with Mr. Phipps to discuss how we can ensure that some of our most underprivileged young people can participate in the amazing opportunities in the Information Age.

He responded by assembling more than a dozen of the brightest minds in the African-American community—educators, doctors, bankers, computer graphics specialists and others. They have developed what I believe is a brilliant plan to save those children most likely to be considered at-risk as well as reaching out to lower the recidivism rate in our prison populations. The group proposes, "to build a national, faith-based, on-line academy that will facilitate and coordinate the training of as many as possible of America's children at risk."

This is a project which can be attained. Wintley Phipps and his associates' idea is of such merit that I submit their statement into the RECORD and highly recommend studying it to all those either reading these printed words or viewing them on the THOMAS system.

OPENING STATEMENT, JULY 30, 1997

(By Wintley Phipps)

Mr. Speaker, just a few short weeks ago you called me into your office and shared with me your concern that too many of America's children were falling behind in this information age. You asked me to call together a few leaders for an informal dinner meeting, where we could explore concepts and strategies that might result in an initiative offering character development as well as educational and vocational preparedness for life in the 21st century.

Because of my respect for you, I took your expression of concern as a personal mandate and set upon a course to facilitate this meeting.

All of the people before you today are people that I love, respect, and deeply admire. The gifts, experience, and passion they display for children and the disadvantaged is not only extraordinary, but awe-inspiring.

We have with us today; one who has given me invaluable assistance in preparing for