

farms, ranches, and businesses from one generation to the next without paying outrageous inheritance taxes. The reduction in capital gains taxes will encourage the kind of long-term investment that our country needs to expand economic opportunity and create jobs. And we will do this in the context of a balanced budget. This bipartisan plan gives us a chance to give American taxpayers a break, without breaking the bank.

At the same time, we are making an important commitment to provide health insurance for children. In my home State of Texas, more than 1 million children—23 percent—lack health insurance. This lack of health coverage is risky for children, heartbreaking for parents, and devastating for our country in the long run. Children who do not receive immunizations and other basic preventive care will cost us millions more down the road. Children without adequate health insurance will not get off to the right start in life, and they will not live up to their potential as adults. The funding for children's health insurance is a sound investment in the future of our country.

This bipartisan budget plan proves that we can accomplish a great deal when we work together. We're balancing the budget for the first time in a generation. We're investing in education. We're preserving Medicare. We're extending health insurance to more children. And we're giving real tax relief to American families. This is a great day for this Congress, and for the American people.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOST REVEREND  
MICHAEL F. McAULIFFE, S.T.D.,  
THE BISHOP OF JEFFERSON  
CITY

### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 31, 1997*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I pay tribute to a dedicated Missouri religious leader, the Most Reverend Michael F. McAuliffe, S.T.D. the bishop of Jefferson City. Bishop McAuliffe is retiring on August 27, 1997 after serving as bishop for 28 years.

Bishop McAuliffe grew up in Kansas City, and studies at the St. Louis Preparatory Seminary and the Theological College of the Catholic University. He was ordained to the priesthood on May 31, 1945. He was the pastor at three parishes in the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, and also served in a number of diocesan positions, including diocesan superintendent of schools. He was also active in community affairs as a member of the Human Relations Commission of the city of Kansas City.

Bishop McAuliffe was ordained as bishop and appointed to lead the Diocese of Jefferson City in 1969. During his tenure, he has been an active religious and community leader. He served as executive chairman of the Missouri Catholic Conference, as chairperson of the Steering Committee of the Missouri Christian Leadership Forum, and as a member of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops of the United States, in addition to membership on other boards and committees.

Bishop McAuliffe's dedication to the people of the Diocese of Jefferson City, and his leadership, will be missed. I know the Members of

the House will join me and all Missourians in thanking him for his service, and in wishing him a happy and healthy retirement.

### CELLULAR INDUSTRY ANSWERS NEWT'S CHALLENGE

#### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 1, 1997*

Mr. GINGRICH. I want to encourage my colleagues to read the following article by Brian Ekberg from the July edition of Atlanta Consumer Technology.

Two years ago I challenged the wireless telephone industry to become involved in improving the Nation's schools. They responded by creating ClassLink, a program that brings modern communications technology to schools. The first program put cellular telephones in a Washington, DC school. On Wednesday, May 28, the 100th ClassLink hook-up was dedicated at Lockheed Elementary School in Marietta, which is in my district. ClassLink 100, the culmination of the program, will bring together school, community, and industry officials for the dedication at Lockheed. As we approach the 21st century, it is imperative that we look for similar opportunities that increase efficiency and effectiveness in the classroom, the workplace, and the entire society.

[From The Atlanta Consumer Technology,  
July 1997]

### CELLULAR INDUSTRY ANSWERS NEWT'S CHALLENGE

(By Brian Ekberg)

Teachers at Lockheed Elementary School in Marietta won't have to head for the teacher's lounge to make their phone calls anymore. Thanks to a donation from Atlanta's own AirTouch Cellular, the educator's can catch up to the rest of the working world with cellular telephones. They recently celebrated the donations at the school, with representatives from AirTouch, Lockheed Elementary and the sixth district's own Newt Gingrich, "We're here today because of a challenge two years ago by Newt," said Tom Wheeler, president of the Cellular Telephone Industry Association (CTIA).

Wheeler was referring to a challenge Gingrich issued to the telecommunications industry in which he called for industry leaders to take the lead in proving teachers, children and schools with technology to improve the processes of education.

What initially began as a call to technological arms quickly evolved into the ClassLink program. The program found its roots in Washington, D.C. where they conducted the first ClassLink donation at an area elementary school. Twenty-four months later, at a rate of one cellular donation and installation per month, the program has found its 100th school donation right here in Gingrich's own legislative stomping grounds. Besides providing the physical units to the teachers and administrators, the ClassLink program officers other benefits, including:

Increased productivity in the classroom. According to Wheeler, use of the cellular telephone can save teachers as much as 60 minutes per day in administrative time.

Voicemail system that allows teachers to receive important messages in a timely manner.

The ability for teachers and students to find research material quickly. Several

teachers have already taken advantage of this function, leaving homework assignments available to children via voicemail (effectively ending the "I swear we don't have any homework!" excuse.)

"This really opens up the world," said Mary Jo Brubaker, principal of Lockheed Elementary School. Brubaker said it was only logical that they include teachers in the telecommunications boom because, after all, "The rest of the (business) world has phones." According to Brubaker, parents can call the teachers' classrooms directly and leave messages via voicemail. During non-instructional periods, teachers may leave the phones on to field calls from parents. During active instruction time, however, they directly route calls to voicemail.

Wheeler admitted being a bit surprised at the overwhelming response to this program. According to Wheeler, studies conducted by the CTIA have stated that some sort of telephony was at the top of the priority list for secondary education facilities, with laptop computers and Internet connection falling behind. "Too often we overlook the commonplace in search of the spectacular," Wheeler said. "Here we have the telephone put to proper use, that can have the biggest impact."

Time is money, as we all know, and Wheeler said the time saved by teachers across the 100 ClassLink programs has amounted to approximately \$14 million in educational savings. House Speaker Gingrich was equally pleased with the program's success, calling this and other technology programs "liberating." "They open up opportunities to focus resources on the kids. We think about the resources that are available today and we realize that we are on a scale of learning that none of us have ever seen before."

"The future of learning is tied into the Information Age," said Gingrich who went on to say that the first 100 schools affected by ClassLink are just the beginning of a nationwide effort to infuse technology into the classroom of the '90s and beyond.

What was Gingrich's next challenge to the high tech industry? In a word: WebTV. Offering schools a low cost gateway to the Internet was the major attractiveness to the product, Gingrich said. Just as cellular phones are beginning to creep into elementary classrooms across the nation, perhaps the next step in this journey is the path to the Web.

### CSAT KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION GRANTS

#### HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 31, 1997*

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following letter for the RECORD:

U.S. CONGRESS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, July 25, 1997.

DAVID J. MACTAS,  
Director, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment,  
SAMHSA/CSAT, 5600 Fishers Lane,  
Rockwall II Building, Suite 615, Rockville,  
MD.

DEAR MR. MACTAS: We are writing to express our concerns about attempts that have been made to close down vital Pregnant Postpartum Women and Infants (PPWI) programs despite the fact that the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee has provided full funding to continue all of these programs. We are particularly concerned about the Tarzana treatment center, as it has helped numerous

women, children and families in all of our Southern California Districts.

Both categories of women and children programs provide intensive substance abuse treatment as well as strong support services and childcare for infants and children of women in treatment. Families depend on these programs to become healthy and self-sufficient. In addition, invaluable outcome data is collected and analyzed at the completion of the five year grants. This information is shared with other treatment programs to ensure that the best modalities of treatment are replicated in other regions of the country.

We are concerned that you will continue to direct certain women and children treatment programs to close down as you did last fall, despite the congressional intent to fully fund these programs in the Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1997. To ensure that these programs will not be forced to shut down, we would like to receive your written confirmation indicating that when Congress appropriates these funds for all of the women and children programs, you will distribute this money to the thirteen Residential Women and Children and eleven Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Infants programs.

All of the CSAT Knowledge Development and Application grants are key to ending the vicious cycle of addiction. The PPWI programs, in particular, give women a second chance and their children the healthy start they need to break this cycle.

Thank you in advance for providing us with written assurance that CSAT will enforce the legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton, and that none of these programs for women and children will be shut down in fiscal year 1998.

Sincerely,

JUANITA MILLENDER-  
MCDONALD,  
Member of Congress.

BRAD SHERMAN,  
Member of Congress.

LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD,  
Member of Congress.

HOWARD BERMAN,  
Member of Congress.

#### CASA FAMILIAR: 25 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

#### HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 1, 1997*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization in my district which has made innumerable contributions toward improving the lives of everyday citizens in the community of San Ysidro. Today, I ask all my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 25th anniversary of Casa Familiar.

In 1972, Casa Familiar was formed by the San Diego Chapter of Trabajadores de la Raza, a group of local citizens, who were motivated by shared concerns for the residents in their community. Casa Familiar was founded to primarily serve Spanish-speaking residents, but today, it makes these services available for all the residents of south San Diego County.

Casa Familiar provides numerous services to enhance the quality of life for its residents. Through its education department, Casa Familiar not only provides classes for teens and the elderly, it also serves as an advocate for

quality education for both youth and adults. As part of its commitment to the community, Casa Familiar, provides counseling, case management, translation, and citizenship assistance to neighborhood residents.

Casa Familiar recently began to offer programs to promote affordable housing. Casa Familiar has developed innovative partnerships with owners of multifamily complexes to provide safe, decent, and affordable shelter. These partnerships have resulted in rental referral programs, which are vital in helping people search for housing. The transitional housing program has been successful in providing local residents an opportunity to achieve the American dream—a home.

Casa Familiar is located in San Ysidro, at the southern end of San Diego County—adjacent to the United States-Mexico border. The community consists of working families and new immigrants who contribute their share to the greatness of our Nation's economy. San Ysidro is California's gateway to international trade and commerce.

In our community Casa Familiar is known as a leader, a voice for our community. Since its inception, Casa Familiar has remained true to fulfilling its mission of building the community by advocating on behalf of community interests.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in saluting Casa Familiar's 25 years of community service.

#### CHINA'S MFN STATUS

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 1, 1997*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, China will indefinitely enjoy its most favored nation trade status with the United States. The designation means fewer barriers to trade between the two nations.

Despite weeks-long debate in Congress, MFN for China was never really in doubt. The only thing tested was the will of Congress to send a firm message to Chinese Communist leaders about human rights, terrorism, drug trafficking, weapons sales, military aggression, tampering with United States elections, et cetera.

The President ultimately decides whether to extend MFN, and President Clinton did just that with respect to China. Congress then has the option of challenging the President's designation by repealing it.

Congress did, in fact, consider a bill to revoke MFN for China, but rejected the idea. I voted for the repeal. Yet, had the bill to repeal actually prevailed through the House and Senate, the measure would have still required Clinton's signature. He assured a veto. Again, MFN for China was never really questionable.

I had hoped to achieve a few important objectives throughout the debate. First, I had urged a delay of the House vote—perhaps by only a few weeks.

Second, I had hoped the House would have considered, at the same time of the MFN vote, various sanctions against China targeting the specific problems we have with the nation, thereby allowing the trade issue to stand alone.

Third, I had suggested the House request certain commitments on these topics from the

Chinese Government in exchange for continuing MFN status.

Unfortunately, there was a rush to force a vote on MFN prior to a handful of key events that might have improved America's standing with China. Since that time, a number of reports have been published exposing serious questions about our relationship with China.

One of my colleagues from California, for example, cited the following four specific documents in a recent letter to each Member of Congress.

Religious Persecution: "Nearly one month after the vote on MFN for China, the State Department's report on religious persecution has been made public. It was on June 23 when U.S. News and World Report revealed the report would not be released before the vote on MFN as had been expected. In The New York Times, Steven Erlanger writes in "U.S. Assails China Over Suppression of Religious Life," that the report is highly critical of the Chinese regime for its wanton disregard of religious freedom and its persecution of those practicing non-sanctioned religions. This includes Catholics who believe in Papal authority. In his column, "On My Mind," New York Times Columnist A.M. Rosenthal expounds on the State Department report."

Proliferation: "The Chinese government continues to ignore international agreements and, in some cases, arms our enemies with weapons of mass destruction. These actions place American servicemen and women at risk. Tim Weiner of the New York Times reveals who is buying what in his July 3rd article: "China is Top Supplier to Nations Seeking Powerful, Banned Arms."

The China Trade Deficit: "The Commerce Department reported the U.S. trade deficit with China widened by 9.1 percent in May to \$3.76 billion from \$3.45 billion in April. The gap was the highest since October 1996. The trade deficit with China surpassed that of Japan, for the third time.

"Also in the New York Times, A.M. Rosenthal writes about Chinese abuses running the gamut from human rights to nuclear weapons in The Connecting Line."

John N. Stafford, the Reagan administration's chief Department of the Interior judge, recently wrote in his well-respected international investment newsletter about the tremendous extent to which China influences the U.S. bond market. Stafford recently wrote, "We are providing funding for our own self-destruction, especially when money is being used to facilitate efforts to build up China's military and provide weapons of mass destruction to known terrorist countries and sworn enemies of the U.S."

To be clear, I have no doubt that China's markets are attractive to our agricultural and manufacturing interests in Colorado. In fact, the president of the Colorado Farm Bureau testified in a recent debate that I sponsored in Fort Collins, that most of our expansion in foreign markets could occur in China over the next few years. Clearly, I do not want Colorado to miss out on that, and improving our relationship with China is something I believe we should definitely do.

But extending MFN the way the White House did, simply missed a golden opportunity to make meaningful progress in China.

The very purpose of MFN status should be to foster more open trade with partners who act fairly and demonstrate good-faith policies. According to United States Customs Department testimony, Communist China continually violates United States copyright and intellectual property laws by the mass pirating and sale of American-made software, films, books, music and other media and technologies. These unscrupulous acts