

language also urges American law enforcement officials to prosecute those who are illegally marketing and selling these organs in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, as a physician I am outraged that people have reportedly paid as much as \$30,000 for the kidneys of executed prisoners at People's Liberation Army medical facilities. Chinese prisoners are being killed for profit and this outrage must stop.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MT. ZION
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Hammond, IN, as it prepares to celebrate its 78th anniversary on Sunday, November 16, 1997. I would also like to take this opportunity to commend Rev. Doctor A.R. Burns and the members of 78th Anniversary Committee, Yvonne Alexander, Shirley Sheppard, Ruby Peppers, Paul Lewis, Leo Harwell, and Jennifer Collins, for the hard work they have put forth in organizing this special event. The anniversary festivities will begin with a church service at 4 p.m., and will feature an exciting program of guest speakers.

A church of very modest beginnings, Mt. Zion was founded in 1919 by a group of Christian believers who desired to establish Hammond's first African-American Baptist Church. The African-American population in Hammond was small at that time, however, and the few people who began the church had meager resources. Therefore, a small, rented storefront building became the first home of the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church. The parishioners worshiped at this humble location for several months under the leadership of Reverend Phelps of Gary, IN.

As its parishioners experienced financial difficulties brought about by a lack of job opportunity in Hammond, Mt. Zion struggled to support a minister and find an adequate place of worship. As a result, the church was moved to several locations and was led by a variety of pastors. However, in spite of the trials they faced, the small group of parishioners continued to grow and prosper. Within a year of its founding, Mt. Zion had already established a senior choir and became officially organized by Reverend Jackson of Indianapolis, IN. In 1921, Rev. William Davis, of Morgan Park, IL, became pastor of Mt. Zion, and he brought with him a vision of a larger, revitalized parish. Although Reverend Davis passed away in October of 1945, he donated the first \$25 toward a \$4,000 building fund, and, thus, laid the groundwork for the young minister, Rev. A.R. Burns, to fulfill his dream.

Reverend Burns, who began his pastorship at Mt. Zion in December of 1945, led the parish in purchasing lots for a new church at 1027 Kenwood Street. In 1949, the parish moved from the basement structure they had been occupying for several years to the new Mt. Zion church, which then became known as "The Friendly Place of Worship." In addition to fulfilling Reverend Davis' dream, Reverend

Burns followed his own dream of establishing a quality housing facility for the elderly. This dream became a reality in 1983, as a beautiful \$6 million, seven-story, 128-unit building was completed at 940 Kenwood Street. The first tenants moved into the Mt. Zion Pleasant View Plaza in June 1983.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church parishioners as they prepare to celebrate the 78th anniversary of their parish. The many obstacles the Mt. Zion congregation has overcome to successfully guide and serve others in its community is truly inspirational.

TRIBUTE TO J.M. "SAGE" REAGOR
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. J.M. "Sage" Reagor will retire on November 12, 1997.

I have known Sage Reagor for longer than either one of us wants to admit. He is a man of integrity and or honor. His quick wit and eternal optimism are his hallmarks.

Sage Reagor served his country in the U.S. Navy from 1942-43 and again from 1950-52. He graduated summa cum laude from Texas Christian University in 1955 with a bachelor of arts degree. He received a masters in Business Administration from Georgia State University in 1968.

He began his professional career with the Humble Oil and Refining Co. as a draftsman in 1948. From 1953 to 1969, Sage Reagor held various positions with the Sinclair Pipeline Co., Sinclair Oil & Gas, the Sinclair Refining Co. and Sinclair Oil Corp.

After a 2-year stint with B.P. Inc., Sage Reagor moved to Standard Oil of Ohio. While at Standard Oil, Sage established and managed the company's first State government affairs department. For the next 14 years, his department grew from a one-man operation to over 30 professionals in four departments.

Sage Reagor tried retirement once before. In 1985 he retired from Standard Oil, only to return to the work force when he affiliated with Governmental Policy Group, Inc. of Columbus, Ohio. Given Sage's track record, I am confident that in his second go at retirement, he will be as active as ever.

Mr. Speaker, J.M. "Sage" Reagor is a gentleman who embodies all that corporate America can and should be. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he enters his second retirement. Maybe he will finally get it right this time.

CLARIFYING U.S. POLICY
TOWARDS JERUSALEM, H.R. 2832

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Speaker GINGRICH, I introduced legislation

clarifying United States policy with respect to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. H.R. 2832 is a compendium of four important provisions that flow from Public Law 104-45, the Jerusalem Embassy Relocation Act. That legislation became law 2 years ago this week. Many of us attended the Rotunda ceremony that celebrated the passage of that landmark legislation, and which, regrettably, was the last time most of us saw Israeli Prime Minister Yitzbak Rabin before he was gunned down by an assassin. The law makes a statement of policy that "Jerusalem should remain an undivided city . . . recognized as the capital of . . . Israel; and the U.S. Embassy . . . should be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31, 1999."

In furtherance of those requirements, this bill has four basic provisions: first, it would authorize \$25 million in fiscal year 1998 and \$75 million in fiscal year 1999 for the construction of an embassy in Jerusalem. For those who may be unaware, in January 1989, the United States signed a 99-year lease with the Government of Israel at \$1 per year for a 14 acre site in southwest Jerusalem. With the negotiations actively discussing going to final status talks, parallel activity needs to keep pace with these developments to ensure that a U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem is not going to be an afterthought.

Second, no funds appropriated by the act may be expended for the operation of the Consulate General or other diplomatic facilities in Jerusalem unless it comes under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel. This provision is a follow-on measure to previous congressional achievements that list the United States consulate in Jerusalem under the "Israel" heading in the United States Government booklet listing embassies, consulates, and their personnel.

Third, that no funds appropriated by the act may be used for the publication of official Government documents that list countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This provision is necessary to for the implementation of Public Law 104-45, and to ensure consistency of U.S. policies.

Fourth, this bill requires that for those born in Jerusalem seeking a United States passport or other official document listing their birth, the place of birth shall be listed, upon request, as Jerusalem, Israel. Today, on passports of citizens born in the United States, the city of one's birth is listed. For those citizens who are naturalized the country of birth is listed. If you are an Israeli, born in Tel Aviv, your passport says Israel. But if you are an Israeli born in Jerusalem your United States passport says Jerusalem, not Israel. The option for individuals born in Jerusalem to have the place of birth in their passports listed as Jerusalem, Israel should be made available. It is a simple case of fairness, and of righting a wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend your ongoing leadership on this most important of issues. The congressional certification of Jerusalem as Israel's capital must continue to be one of our highest priorities. According, I urge our colleagues to co-sponsor this measure at their earliest possible opportunity.

H.R. 2832

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for "Security and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad," \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated for the construction of a United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act should be expended for the operation of a United States consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem unless such consulate or diplomatic facility is under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel.

(c) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLICATIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be available for the publication of any official government document which lists countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

(d) RECORD OF PLACE OF BIRTH AS ISRAEL FOR PASSPORT PURPOSES.—For purposes of the registration of birth, certification of nationality, or issuance of a passport of a United States citizen born in the city of Jerusalem, the Secretary of State shall, upon the request of the citizen, record the place of birth as Israel.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today we are taking yet another step in giving the taxpayers of this country a few more rights in their battle with the IRS.

First I want to thank JIM TRAFICANT for pursuing one of these issues from day one. This bill will shift the burden of proof from the taxpayer to the IRS. I know what it's like to come out for something when everybody else thinks your crazy for doing it, and I know how gratifying it is when you can finally see your ideas be accepted by the body as a whole. We have you to thank for that provision.

I'm excited about another provision in this bill as well. Back about 8 years ago, I introduced legislation that would expand taxpayers rights. The last provision of that bill that is not yet law is in this bill. Finally the IRS will have to pay taxpayers interest at the same rate the taxpayer has to pay the IRS. No, it's not a big thing to do, but it is the right thing to do, and I thank the sponsors of this bill for including it.

But don't think that we're done with IRS reform. We need to do even more to force the IRS to justify their lifestyle audits. This bill takes a first step, but doesn't go far enough.

What's more, should a taxpayer actually win a court case against the IRS, they may never get paid. I think that if the IRS, with all the power of the Federal Government behind them, loses to a taxpayer in tax court, then they should not get any appeals, and they should pay the taxpayer within 90 days of the judgment against them. Again, it's the right thing to do.

Overall this legislation is another step towards restoring some of the rights the taxpayers of this country should have had all along.

INTRODUCTION OF CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S TEACHER TRAINING LEGISLATION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce President Clinton's proposal for the reauthorization of title V, the teacher training title of the Higher Education Act. This important legislation has two important purposes: First, to improve the quality of teacher education programs in America's colleges and universities, and second, to provide schools in communities where the need is greatest of a new infusion of highly-qualified teachers.

I have said on many occasions that education is a capital investment. It is truly an investment in our future strength. Surely nothing could be more important than investing in our children by investing in the men and women who will teach them. All across America there are efforts underway to raise standards for student performance, but these efforts will be dramatically diminished if our teachers do not have the knowledge and skills to teach to those high standards.

The Federal Government currently addresses the professional development of teachers already in the classroom through efforts such as the Eisenhower Professional Development Program. Unfortunately, there is no similar Federal commitment in the education and training of new teachers. Simply put, we do little to recruit, prepare, and then support new classroom teachers.

Over the next decade we will experience a student enrollment boom that will bring more students than ever before into our classrooms. The result is that we will need to hire more than 2 million teachers. At the same time, shortages of qualified teachers will intensify in many areas of the country, and most especially in our Nation's most needy communities. Central cities with large concentrations of low-income students will need to hire approximately 345,000 teachers. An additional 207,000 teachers will be needed in isolated, and often poor, rural areas.

When schools face shortages of qualified teachers, they are forced to hire teachers who lack full certification, or who do not have any teacher training at all. Every year, 50,000 people who lack the training for their jobs enter the teaching profession. More than one-quarter of newly-hired teachers begin teaching without having full met State standards.

Shortages of qualified teachers often result in educators teaching outside their subject areas. Over one-third of public school teachers who teach the primary subjects do not have even a college minor in the field they are teaching. For students in high-poverty urban and rural schools—the very students who need the best teachers—the problem is even worse. Almost half of their teachers have neither a major nor a minor in the field they are teaching.

Of the 2 million teachers we will need to hire over the next 10 years, 1 million will be

newly-prepared teachers. They will be called upon to teach all students to high standards. It is imperative, therefore, that their training be second to none.

Unfortunately, many teacher education programs do not sufficiently prepare teachers well for the challenges of today's classrooms, and especially for the demands and challenges of our high-poverty classrooms. Many teachers experience too little clinical training. They lack in-depth knowledge of their area of concentration and of effective classroom practices. Many teacher preparation programs do not prepare teachers to use technology to facilitate student learning. And, once new teachers enter the classroom, they are all too often left without the support they need to ease the transition from student to teacher.

The President's title V proposals addresses these challenges in a targeted, coherent way. The legislation would authorize \$67 million for fiscal year 1999 for two programs focused on recruitment, preparation, and support for new teachers.

The Lighthouse Partnerships program seeks both to identify and disseminate widely the best practices in teacher preparation and to ensure that K-12 schools are actively involved with colleges in the preparation of new teachers. The program would identify higher education institutions that currently prepare teachers well, institutions that have already done the hard work of reforming their teacher education programs and have a track record of collaboration with K-12 schools. These institutions would partner with other teacher preparation institutions that want to restructure their programs. The result would be a dramatic change in teacher preparation and a new commitment to high-quality teacher education. The program places a special emphasis on preparing new teachers for the challenges of our Nation's high-poverty urban and rural classrooms.

The second part of the administration's proposal is the Recruiting New Teachers for Underserved Areas Program. This program would increase the number and diversity of teachers in the high-poverty areas that need them most. Partnerships between institutions of higher education and K-12 schools would work together to determine the schools' needs for teachers, such as the need for teachers in specific subject areas or the need for a more diverse teaching force. The partners would then work collaboratively to design programs to attract, prepare, and retain teachers to meet those needs. Prospective teachers would receive support services and scholarships if they agreed to teach in underserved areas for at least 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, everyone in this Chamber knows that our future depends upon the quality of the education our children receive. The quality of that education, in turn, depends upon establishing and maintaining a teaching force of the highest quality. The President's teacher training proposals constitute a prudent investment in our teachers, our children, and our Nation. As the ranking Democrat on the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enact strong teacher recruitment and preparation legislation that adheres to the President's proposals in this area.