

All Members of Congress care about our Nation's children. We all want to see America's education system work better, our children obtain the best education they can and succeed to the best of their abilities.

But our debate over Federal policy is not about who cares more, but how to effectively improve education in America.

Goals 2000 is a Federal program where the Department of Education administers and monitors national education standards. The establishment of this program was the beginning of the Clinton administration's strategy to substantially increase the role of the Federal Government in our local schools. It is the hallmark of the Clinton administration's attempt to transfer authority to run our country's schools from local communities to Washington.

While this administration failed to nationalize our Nation's health care system, they are trying through a slow, step-by-step process to federalize our Nation's schools. For example, as part of this process, the Clinton administration and the Department of Education are continuing to pursue, without congressional authorization and in direct contravention of current law, their proposal for a system of national testing. These national tests will clearly and quickly lead to a national curriculum designed by favored interest groups and Federal bureaucrats.

My legislation begins an effort to roll back the rising tide of nationalization and federalization. This bill will significantly reduce the Federal role in determining standards but will maintain the funding. It cuts the layers of bureaucracy and red tape that bog down our goal of improving our children's education. It requires money go directly to every school district in America with few strings attached.

The Goals 2000 Program has done little, if anything, to improve the performance of America's students in the classroom. Indeed, by taking money that could best be used by a teacher in a classroom and giving it to a bureaucrat, this program has prevented local school districts from using their tax dollars to improve schools.

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, Federal spending for education was estimated to be \$100.5 billion in fiscal year 1997, an increase of \$37.7 billion, or 60 percent, since fiscal year 1990. Even after adjusting for inflation, Federal support for education increased 31 percent. We certainly have not seen a 31-percent improvement in our education system. We are spending enough money, but we are spending it in the wrong ways.

My bill will abolish the increasingly intrusive role of the Federal Government in education and give educators at the local level the freedom they need to educate students in a way that meets the unique needs of their community. I believe decisions about education should be left up to local communities, principals, teachers and parents.

Because of this growing Federal interference, State and local governments are spending too little money in the classroom, and too much money on bureaucracy. According to the Digest of Education Statistics, in 1993 only \$141 billion out of \$265 billion spent on elementary and secondary education was spent on instruction. The National Center for Education Statistics pointed out that in 1994 only 52 percent of staff employed in public elementary and secondary school systems were

teachers. These statistics clearly demonstrate the need to get more funding into the classroom.

This legislation also promotes accountability in education. By giving the control of these funds to local school boards, parents can hold local leaders accountable. If parents are unsatisfied with the performance of their schools, they can vote their school board officials out of office. Parents can't vote a nameless, faceless Federal bureaucrat out of their office.

Some have characterized Goals 2000 as a voluntary program. Supposedly, States can receive grant money from the program without any direction or coercion. To believe the Federal bureaucracy, whether overseen by a liberal or conservative administration, would not try to mandate and control education programs through national standards, or leave their imprint on how the money is spent is, at best, naive.

Since the inception of the U.S. Department of Education in 1979, its budget has doubled to over \$32 billion. Now, 50 percent of all mandates regarding how to educate children emanate from Washington. However, they only provide 6 percent of the money. Test scores remain low, dropout rates are stagnant, and, overall, the Nation's education system is lagging behind other industrialized countries.

The Parents and Teachers Know Best Act will encourage parental involvement in education, as well as empower teachers and local school board officials to establish or continue education programs that meet the unique needs of their community.

My goal is to put the money in the hands of those who know our children's names, those who know how to educate our children best—parents, teachers and locally elected school board officials. At the end of the day, if we are not able to educate our children locally, then no amount of Washington benevolence will save us.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH
ANDERSON, JR.

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the African-American Network of Kern County hosted its seventh annual community awards night on November 8, 1997, and selected several outstanding Kern County citizens in recognition of their lifelong efforts to improve the way of life that thousands of people, young and old, black and white enjoy.

Dr. Joseph Anderson, Jr. is the recipient of the African-American Network of Kern County's Humanitarian Award for 1997. A humanitarian is an individual who through personal effort has contributed with excellence to the community as a whole and this speaks directly to the life and career of Dr. Anderson.

An internal and pulmonary physician since the 1960's, Dr. Joseph Anderson has practiced medicine during 40 years of tremendous growth in technology and research in health care. He can look back knowing that the decision he made to go into medicine came at the moment in history that medicine started its most significant advances in the history of mankind.

While maintaining an active practice, Dr. Anderson gave of his time to the people of Kern County through dozens of service organizations, including those promoting the appreciation of music, young people, the environment, health care, and religion.

Dr. Anderson can proudly look back at his life and know he is seen as a great humanitarian because of the thousands of people who have a better physical and mental outlook on life due his efforts.

Dr. Anderson is one of those Americans who is a leader at home, but often through quiet bearing, is not recognized. We salute him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILD
ABUSE AND PREVENTION EN-
FORCEMENT ACT

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with Representative TOM EWING of Illinois and Representative JIM GREENWOOD of Pennsylvania, introduced the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act, CAPE Act. This bill builds upon the foundation of the Child Abuse and Neglect Enforcement Act [CANE], which was introduced by my close friend, and former colleague, Susan Molinari.

As the mother of a wonderful young child, it breaks my heart to know that nearly 2,000 children die each year of abuse and neglect. In 1 recent year alone, there were 992,617 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect in our country. As a Federal legislator, I believe we must continue marshaling our Federal resources in a way that helps State and local officials in their fight against child abuse and their efforts to help the innocent victims of such abuse.

The CAPE Act contains a number of important provisions designed to assist State and local law enforcement and child protective services workers in fighting child abuse and providing assistance to the innocent victims.

First, the bill helps States provide access to criminal conviction records by child protective and child welfare workers. This will help such workers identify whether troubled children may be victims of abuse at the hands of adult caregivers.

Second, the bill helps States provide law enforcement instant and timely access to court child custody, visitation, protection, guardianship, or stay away orders. This will help police establish the validity of urgent complaints that children have been snatched by an abusive ex-spouse, so that such complaints can be pursued in a timely manner, particularly when courthouses are closed. This provision addresses a very real problem which was brought to my attention by the Ohio State attorney general Betty Montgomery.

Third, this bill allows major Federal law enforcement grant funds to be used by State and local police for enforcement of child abuse and neglect law. This adds an additional \$500 million which may be used in the fight against child abuse and neglect.

Fourth, the bill doubles the amount of Federal funding to States which may be used for victims of child abuse. This will significantly increase funding for things such as training for

child protective workers, child advocacy centers, and support for court-appointed special advocates.

In addition, I, and the other sponsors of the bill, will request that the General Accounting Office study the amount of documents required under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and other Federal laws related to child abuse and make recommendations on reducing the number of paperwork requirements. This is the first step which the sponsors are taking towards reducing the paperwork required of child welfare workers, so that they will be able to spend more time working with children they serve.

We must never give up the fight to protect our Nation's children from abuse and neglect. While I do not believe the CAPE Act will end child abuse, it would provide a another arrow in the quiver to be used in the fight.

RETIREMENT OF JERRY B.
HEDRICK, JR.

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a respected leader in the health care industry and a friend, Jerry B. Hedrick, Jr. He has tirelessly contributed his insight and guidance to positively effect the public policies of health care companies in our country. He is retiring after 22 years of service to the pharmaceutical industry culminating as vice president, government affairs of Hoechst Marion Roussel.

Mr. Hedrick joined Marion Laboratories, a predecessor company to Marion Merrell Dow, Inc. and Hoechst Marion Roussel, in 1975 as a consultant. In 1976 he was named manager of special projects and administration and in 1983 advanced to director of state government affairs. He assumed the position of vice president, government affairs in January 1988, and continued in this role with Marion Merrell Dow, Inc. until August 1995 when he was named to his present position.

In addition to his accomplished career in the pharmaceutical industry, Jerry is equally renowned as an announcer and participant in the American Quarter Horse Association and the American Rodeo Association. He was chosen by his peers in the United Rodeo Association to announce the finals and championships 10 years in a row. He also served in the same capacity for the Quarter Horse Association championships for a similar period.

Mr. Hedrick is a leader in his community where he actively participates with several organizations. He is a member of the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; he is one of the founding trustees of the Midwest Bioethics Center, he sits on the advisory council at Emporia State University and he is the current Kansas State director for the American Quarter Horse Association. He is also involved with the Heart of America Council of the Boys Scouts of America and volunteers his time to help the Dream Factory, an organization dedicated to granting the wishes of very ill children. I can attest to his strong desire to make a difference in his personal and professional life.

Through his work and volunteer efforts Jerry has made many positive contributions. Mr.

Speaker, please join me in honoring and acknowledging the lifelong achievements of Jerry B. Hedrick and in wishing him the best upon his retirement.

RECOGNIZING DR. TADAIRO
SEKIMOTO

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Tadairo Sekimoto, who is the Chairman of the Board of NEC Corp. His goal of peace, progress and prosperity for all is a goal we all share. Mr. Speaker, his statement offers a vision for the multinational corporation in the next millennium which I believe will be of interest to political and business leaders in our country and around the world:

CALLING WORLD LEADERS TO ACTION TO ADDRESS THE NEW ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION IN THE NEW CENTURY

(By Dr. Tadairo Sekimoto)

As we approach the start of a new millennium, it is—I believe—time for those of us in positions of international stewardship to help illuminate the way to a new century of peace, progress, and prosperity for all.

GREAT CHANGE

During the half century that I have been in the information technology (IT) industry, I have been privileged to be an eye-witness to its creation of astounding change, perhaps the most dramatic of which has been the world's rapid advance toward a more universal society characterized by the accelerated movement of labor goods, technology, and capital across frontiers.

This 20th Century phenomenon is making us increasingly dependent upon each other because it is dissolving the largely arbitrary boundaries between many of the societal underpinnings—especially nation states, and thus economies—with which we and our ancestors have lived more or less comfortably over the past millennia.

To what can we attribute the steady disintegration of these once very convenient lines of demarcation, this new mobility and rapidly expanding cross-border and hence cross-cultural interaction? Clearly, advances in science and technology, including IT, are playing significant roles in the unfolding drama-roles so enduring, in fact, that they are producing a new economy (and its resultant new society) and requiring us to write another chapter in the history of our civilization.

This new episode, which some call the "Information Age", is dramatically transforming, largely for the better, most aspects of daily life in most parts of the world. But perhaps even more important, it is leading to a new society that will be based on an ability to understand and respond to the needs and wishes of individuals everywhere in the world.

ALSO GREAT CHALLENGES

With the expansion of this new information economy and society throughout the universe will come radical new roles for our world institutions, including companies like mine. But what are these new roles going to be? How will they transform our multinational giants, the successful management of which challenges us greatly even today? What will this enterprise be like in the future? What should it be like?

By no means do I believe that I have crystal-clear vision of the future. But I have begun trying to understand it and its urgent demands. And in my mind, the most compelling challenge of the international corporation in the 21st century is the need to maintain a concern for the environment.

It is clear that the well-being of all people go hand-in hand with economic progress. And from my vantage point it seems that additional advances in science and technology are key to producing this much needed harmony that is increasingly important to our survival.

More effective management of competition's chaotic expansion is the second most serious new responsibility that the Information Age is requiring us to assume. And I believe that cooperation at all levels—including those of global, regional, national, local, and corporate—is the essential element here. World institutions will simply have to invent and engage in novel forms of collaboration at the same time they compete. In the business community we refer to this more contemporary and useful way of operating as the "complementarian" mode where sometimes we compete, sometimes we cooperate, and more often we do both.

The mutually beneficial working relationship between the IT industries of the United States and Japan aptly illustrates this complementarian concept. The U.S. is strong in software. This is not surprising: America's economy has been information-intensive for some time. Augmenting your strength in software is Japan's power in hardware—reflective of our highly advanced position in the Industrial Age. For some time now the two industries and countries have astutely engaged in a symbiotic association that is probably typical of what will occur much more frequently in the complementarian climate of the 21st century.

The third most serious challenge facing us at the start of the next millennium is, in my view, figuring out how world institutions—including corporations—can most effectively manage their new roles. The perceptive business executive knows what his organization's responsibilities are today. But what will they be in the decades ahead as the information economy and society broaden and inform more and more aspects of our lives?

One answer is that in the 21st century the multinational enterprise can no longer be parochial; its mission of service must encompass its entire community because, to paraphrase Adam Smith, it too—just like other world institutions—exists to serve and strengthen its societies.

So the multinational's notion of corporate stewardship will have to change—as it already has in some more enlightened U.S. companies. Increasingly, all of us business leaders are going to have to expand our philanthropy considerably beyond where we are accustomed to giving. If, for instance, our contributions have been exclusively economic, we might need to move into social, technical and other cultural and geographic spheres as well.

NEW MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ARE ESSENTIAL

Despite these and other seriously demanding challenges—to which I have given decades of thought—I believe strongly in mankind's ability to successfully manage this increasing interaction among nations and the resultant Information Age for the benefit of humanity, both our generation and the generations that follow us.

Some large corporations that reach well beyond their own national boundaries have already started creating and employing different, more suitable management strategies for the future, and I am gratified to report that mine is one of them.