

and chair of Community Services for the church. He was a Mission Service Corps Volunteer under the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Church. He was a member of Magnolia Lodge #3. He was a mover and a shaker who wanted to see things accomplished for his country, state, city, community and church.

His motto was Matthew 25:34 "For I was hungry and you fed me." His will be "hard shoes to fill" and he will be missed by many. Visitation at the funeral home on Thursday from 8 to 10 p.m. Body will lie in state at South Park Baptist Church, 5830 Van Fleet, 10-11 a.m. Friday followed by the funeral at 11:00 a.m. with Rev. Marvin C. DeLaney officiating. He will join his beloved Elsie at Houston National Cemetery.

#### INTRODUCING THE 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOMS ACT FOR PRIVATE TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 20, 1997*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the 21st Century Classrooms Act for Private Technology Investment.

Our children and our country's future depend upon the investment we make today in their classrooms. We know that advanced technology has improved America's economic competitiveness, transformed commerce and communications, and improved the quality of life for millions of Americans. By the year 2000, some 60 percent of American jobs will require technological skills.

Unfortunately, the revolution in technology has not yet transformed the education of our children. Our classrooms lack the technology our children need to succeed. More big Government is not the answer; I believe that only by harnessing the power and ingenuity of private enterprise will we bring our classrooms into the 21st century.

We can hasten that work through my new proposal: The 21st Century Classrooms Act for Private Technology Investment. It provides new, expanded incentives for businesses to invest equipment and cash to prepare 21st century classrooms. By taking advantage of employers' constant need to update computer systems, schools, and certain nonprofits can vastly multiply the technology available to our young people.

First, it encourages employers to donate computer technology, equipment and software for K-12 education. It does this by expanding the incentive that encourages donations to scientific research institutions to also include donations to schools and nonprofits involved in K-12 education.

Second, it provides employers a 110-percent tax credit for cash contributions to K-12 education to purchase computer technology, equipment and software. Every dollar contributed for this purpose reduces the employer's taxable income by \$1.10, up to the usual limit.

And third, and most importantly, these new incentives will increase private involvement in our local schools. That's something everybody agrees we need more of.

Members of the House have already received a packet of information and the text of the 21st Century Classrooms Act. It is also

available on my Internet website, <http://www.house.gov/cunningham>, on my "What's New" link.

America is confronted with three possible solutions to the gap in technological literacy. First, we can do nothing, which has a huge cost in terms of our future competitiveness, our well-being as a nation, and the lives of our young people. Second, we can create more Federal programs and increase Government spending. Or third, we can harness the power and energy of private enterprise to create true 21st century classrooms, which is the motivation behind my 21st Century Classrooms Act.

As a former teacher and coach, as one who once trained the Navy's Top Gun fighter pilots, and most of all as a father, I am tremendously excited by the potential of this initiative. I welcome Members' support.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOMS ACT

(By Representative Randy "Duke" Cunningham, R-CA)

#### SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE

"21st Century Classrooms Act for Private Technology Investment."

#### SECTION 2: FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the legislation is "to direct the innovation and energy of private enterprise to the education of our young people, expand technological literacy, and bring the education of our young people into the 21st Century."

#### SECTION 3: CONTRIBUTIONS FOR COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT FOR ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL PURPOSES

This section establishes tax incentives for corporations to donate equipment or cash to help bring classrooms into the 21st Century.

(a) Section 170(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by creating a new special rule (6) for contributions of computer technology and equipment for elementary or secondary school purposes.

(A) When a corporation contributes computer technology or equipment to a qualified recipient, it may deduct from its taxable income an amount to one-half the market value of the donated material, not to exceed twice the cost of producing it.

(B) A qualified contribution is a charitable contribution of computer technology or equipment by a corporation that is:

(i) Made to a public or private elementary or secondary school, or to a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization that is "organized primarily for purposes of supporting elementary and secondary education;"

(ii) Made within two years after the property to be donated was either acquired or produced;

(iii) To benefit K-12 education;

(iv) Donated free of charge, except for shipping and installation;

(v) Productive to the recipient's education plan;

(vi) Beneficial to K-12 educational and donated free (except for shipping and installation), in the case of a recipient that is a non-profit that is not a school.

(C) A corporation's contribution of computer technology or equipment to its own private foundation, particularly if the foundation is not "organized primarily for purposes of elementary and secondary education," is eligible for the tax deduction in (A) if:

(i) The contribution is made within two years after the property to be donated was either acquired or produced, and donated free of charge, except for shipping and installation;

(ii) The recipient foundation forwards the contribution to an eligible school or non-

profit within 30 days, and notifies the corporate donor.

(D) Applies a technical definition relating to the determination of contributors' stake in the donated property.

(E) Applies current law definitions of computer technology and corporations into the Act.

(b) Amends Section 170(a) of the Internal Revenue Code so that corporate contributions of cash for schools and qualified nonprofits to purchase computer technology and equipment are provided a 110 percent credit against the corporation's taxable income.

(c) The Act takes effect at the beginning of the taxable year following enactment.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES E. YOUNG

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 20, 1997*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and far-reaching accomplishments of Charles E. Young who is retiring on June 30, 1997 after 29 years as chancellor of UCLA. The country's longest serving university chief executive, he has been a powerful force in UCLA's ascent to the ranks of the nation's most comprehensive and distinguished universities. Three-quarters of the diplomas held by UCLA's 285,000 living alumni bear his signature. Chancellor Young's leadership is reflected in innumerable contributions to the UCLA campus, to the broader community, and to higher education.

Dr. Young's association with the University of California dates to 1953 when he enrolled as a transfer student at UC Riverside. After graduating with honors in 1955, he pursued doctoral studies in political science at UCLA, earning his M.A. in 1957 and Ph.D. in 1960. He participated in the creation of the master plan for higher education in California while working on the staff of UC President Clark in 1959. Dr. Young returned to UCLA in 1960 to serve in a series of executive posts in the administration of Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy. Following Chancellor Murphy's resignation, Dr. Young was named his successor by the UC Regents on July 12, 1968.

Under Chancellor Young's leadership, UCLA has become an internationally renowned center of scholarship and discovery. Building a university for the future, he has guided UCLA to dramatic advances in every facet of its enterprise: recruitment of outstanding students and award-winning faculty, acclaimed programs in the visual and performing arts, development of a world class medical enterprise, a doubling of library holdings and of campus facilities, and an unparalleled tradition in intercollegiate athletics.

Chancellor Young is respected throughout academe as a passionate spokesman for educational opportunity, inclusiveness, and the intellectual richness born of diverse perspectives. Unwavering in his commitment to academic freedom, he has cultivated at UCLA an open and stimulating environment in which the pursuit of knowledge thrives without limits or boundaries. His advocacy resonates in the classroom, in the laboratory, and every corner of the campus where a theory can be tested, a point of view expressed, an idea challenged, or a concept debated.

In the belief that its home city is UCLA's foremost partner and greatest resource, Chancellor Young has engaged the university in myriad ventures and partnerships with the surrounding community. Furthermore, just as Los Angeles has emerged as a world city, UCLA, too, has become a world university and a magnet to students and scholars from around the globe under the leadership of Chancellor Young.

As he prepares to retire, Chancellor Young deserves recognition for shepherding UCLA toward academic greatness, founded on the cornerstone of intellectual freedom. On this occasion we salute Charles "Chuck" Young, his wife, Sue, and his two children and seven grandchildren in celebration of a splendid legacy to American higher education.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT FLIGHTS OVER CERTAIN AREAS OF HAWAII'S NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

#### HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation limiting adverse impacts of commercial air tour operations on national park units in the State of Hawaii. Natural quiet is as much an experience in our parks as enjoying the beauty of treasures the parks were established to protect and preserve.

A decade ago, Congress recognized that noise problems within our parks nationwide created by overflights had reached a point critical enough for congressional intervention, by passing the National Parks Overflights Act of 1987.

Not much happened since then to solve the problem until President Clinton on Earth Day 1996 called upon the Transportation and Interior Departments to issue regulations to restore quiet to our parks. As a result of this action, new regulations were released in January of this year for Grand Canyon National Park. To take effect May 1, these regulations would double the current flight-free area, limit the number of tour aircraft that may overfly the park, ban flights from sunset to sunrise, and develop rules requiring quiet aircraft technology.

The National Park Service and Federal Aviation Administration are currently constructing regulations for overflights above Hawaii's parks. However, I understand these could be years in coming and, in the meantime, air tours are operating under voluntary agreements that have not been effective in controlling overflight noise. I continue to receive complaints from hikers and visitors to Hawaii's parks, as well as residents living next to the parks. My bill is necessary to enforce noise controls on these operations.

Main provisions of my bill include prohibitions of flights over Kaloko Honokohau, Pu'u honua o Honaunau, Pu'u kohola Heiau, and Kalaupapa National Historical Parks, as well as sections of Haleakala and Hawaii Volcanoes National Parks. A minimum 1,500-foot altitude restriction is enforced for all other parts of Haleakala and Hawaii Volcanoes National Parks.

The need for restrictions on Hawaii's commercial air tour industry for safety reasons

was made clear in July 1994 with two helicopter tour crashes near the Island of Kauai and on the Island of Molokai, the former resulting in three fatalities. In response, the FAA put in place SFAR 71 emergency regulations applying to Hawaii's commercial air tour operators. As a byproduct, these regulations worked to partially alleviate noise problems in Hawaii's parks. However, the SFAR 71 will expire in October. My legislation is necessary to continue controls on Hawaii's air tour industry.

I strongly urge my colleagues' support of my legislation.

#### FOR THE RELIEF OF GLOBAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CORP., KERR-MCGEE CORP., AND KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORP.

#### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to right a longstanding wrong involving the Federal Government and Global Exploration and Development Corp. and Kerr-McGee Corp. Global and Kerr-McGee became embroiled in an ongoing dispute with the Department of the Interior more than 20 years ago. In January 1991, I introduced legislation for the relief of Global and Kerr-McGee for any damages incurred due to wrongful governmental actions. That bill was successfully referred to the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in July 1992.

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims ruled in September 1994 that the Government had, in fact, committed a wrongful act against Global and Kerr-McGee and that they would be entitled to equitable relief once damages were proven. After an evidentiary hearing, but before the court reached a decision, the parties reached a settlement, the terms of which are embodied in this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that successful passage of this legislation will bring long-awaited, and long-overdue, relief for the parties involved. If we are truly to be a government of the people, we must be ever vigilant in protecting private rights and rectifying public wrongs. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STENY H. HOYER COMMENDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FOR THEIR PART- NERSHIP WITH THE D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Department of the Treasury and Secretary Rubin for their efforts to support students of the District of Columbia Public Schools.

We have all read about the significant challenges the students in our Nation's Capital face daily, including substandard buildings and less than adequate education. I am pleased

that, with the support of Treasury and its employees, some students are benefiting.

In 1995, Treasury established a Partnership in Education program with two high schools in the District, Eastern and Woodrow Wilson. They initially offered internships for students after school, providing many of them their first exposure to a professional office setting. During the summer of 1996, they employed more than 100 students.

Based on that successful experience, they decided to institutionalize the program, and in addition to internships have added workshops in career planning, resume writing, college admissions standards, and related topics. These workshops are conducted by local university professionals from Georgetown, Howard, American, and George Washington University.

Treasury's mission is a commendable one—to fill those gaps in education that can help students acquire the necessary tools and skills to go on to college or a profession after high school graduation.

In addition to this work, Treasury also manages the Academy of Law, Justice and Security, a program with 200 students at Anacostia High School. I want to note that the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense also support this effort to prepare students for careers in law and law enforcement.

In addition, Treasury bureaus, like the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the Secret Service are supporting D.C. students and teachers with activities including tutoring, mentoring, equipment, and employment.

Overall, 150 employee volunteers are involved in these activities. This is a great effort and I look forward to Treasury expanding it to include schools in Maryland and in my district.

I commend the work of Secretary Rubin and his staff and encourage other Federal agencies to become more involved in supporting their local school districts.

#### TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN REZNIK

#### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to rise in tribute to Benjamin Reznik. Today Mr. Reznik is being recognized by the San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council for his outstanding work and enhancement of human relations within the San Fernando Valley.

Ben's parents were natives of Poland forced to leave their homeland under Nazi occupation. They were fortunate to escape to Israel, where Ben was born. As a 9-year-old boy his family overcame great obstacles and immigrated to America in search of a better life. As a young man Ben excelled in the public school system, and completed his undergraduate studies at UCLA. The culmination of his formal education came with his graduation from USC School of Law. Throughout his academic career Ben had to hold down jobs and take out loans to make ends meet. He has since served as a role model to those having to struggle through similar circumstances.

In 1976, upon graduation, Ben obtained a small loan from a local bank and opened his