

students a good education that leads to a good job and then fail to deliver on that promise—at the expense of both students and the taxpayers. If these schools violated these rules, then they would be bounced from the program.

We have already determined that schools with unacceptably high student loan default rates should not be permitted to participate in the federally guaranteed student loan program. I submit that if a school is deemed ineligible to participate in the federally guaranteed student loan program, then it should also not be permitted to participate in the Pell Grant Program.

We were able to put this into effect by making it a part of the Omnibus Consolidated Revisions and Appropriations Act of 1996. After going into effect for 1 year, about \$8 million were redistributed to responsible schools.

If we could find a way to pay for an increase in title IV student aid programs, there would be very few Members, if any, who would be unsupportive. But, faced with a \$4.7 trillion debt and annual deficits exceeding \$200 billion, we do not have that luxury. However, today we have an opportunity to stretch our Pell grant funds by disqualifying those schools that we have already disqualified from the federally guaranteed student loan program.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation. Make our Pell grant money go farther. Throw the scam schools out of the Pell program. Protect the taxpayer. Cosponsor the Pell Grant Student/Taxpayer Protection Act.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1274, THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS
AND TECHNOLOGY [NIST]
AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1274, the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] Authorization Act of 1997.

Mr. Speaker, NIST is one of our least known yet most important agencies. As part of the Department of Commerce, NIST performs for the Federal Government the vital role of standardization. This constitutionally mandated effort ensures that U.S. businesses have the ability to interact not only with each other, but in the global marketplace. Without an arbiter of standards, we would never know what even the simplest of measures represents. NIST laboratories are responsible for the maintenance and development of accurate weights and measures necessary for developing new technologies and carrying out commerce.

H.R. 1274 authorizes the NIST programs, the Under Secretary for Technology, and Office of Technology Policy for fiscal years 1998 and 1999. Unlike the administration's request, the bill prioritizes funding for NIST laboratory functions, increasing their funding by 5 percent in fiscal year 1998 and 3 percent in fiscal year 1999, while reducing funding for lower priority programs such as the Advanced Technology Program [ATP].

Specifically for fiscal year 1998, the bill authorizes \$278,563,000 for NIST laboratory activities. This total includes an increase of

\$2,500,000 above the administration's request for the physics laboratory program to support reengineering measurement services to simplify the delivery of measurement assurance at the point of use. This initiative should increase the accuracy and lower the cost of calibration for the end users of NIST standards.

A \$4,000,000 increase from the levels recommended by the administration is included for the Computer Science and Applied Mathematics Program to augment NIST work in the field of computer security; and \$500,000 has been added for the Technical Assistance Program to support improving measurement standards to facilitate international trade and provide additional funding to implement the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995. The bill authorizes a total of \$286,919,890 for the NIST labs in fiscal year 1999.

The bill also authorizes funding for both the Advanced Technology Program [ATP] and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership [MEP] Program in fiscal years 1998 and 1999. ATP is authorized at \$185,100,000 in fiscal year 1998 and \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 1999. The program's match requirements are also altered by the bill, with new requirements for a 60-percent match from the private sector awardee replacing the program's traditional 50-50 split. This change should enable ATP grant funding to be further leveraged. To ensure that ATP grants are not simply displacing private capital, the bill also contains language requiring review of ATP applications to ensure that the ATP grant is actually required in order to enable the project to go forward.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1274 includes \$117,800,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership [MEP] Program in fiscal year 1998 and \$111,300,000 in fiscal year 1999. These totals will allow for full funding of all 75 existing MEP centers and will cover the administrative costs associated with running the program. The bill also includes language which will allow MEP centers slated to sunset during the life of the bill to continue to receive funds for an additional 2 years if they meet the program's performance criteria.

The bill also authorizes \$4,134,500 in fiscal year 1998 and \$5,289,000 in fiscal year 1999 for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Program. The increases are sufficient to allow for the program's expansion into education and health care over the next 2 years.

Finally, the bill authorizes funding for NIST critical maintenance and construction needs. The bill includes \$16,692,000 in fiscal year 1998 and \$67,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 for construction and maintenance of NIST facilities. The funding is sufficient to cover the administration's request for maintenance in fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 and \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 for NIST's top new facility priority, the Advanced Metrology Laboratory [AML]. In order to ensure that the construction funding is used in the most appropriate fashion, H.R. 1274 includes a certification requirement precluding the Department from obligating any money to new construction unless it meets the requirements of NIST's new facilities plan.

Along with the authorization language, the bill includes provisions to reduce scientific research earmarks, to require the Science Committee to receive notice of any reprogramming of NIST funds, and to express the sense of Congress that NIST should address the year 2000 computer date field problem.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1274 is a sound bill. It is fiscally responsible and will help ensure that some of our Nation's most important technology research and development programs are adequately funded for the next 2 years. I encourage all my colleagues to join me in supporting the National Institute of Standards and Technology Authorization Act of 1997.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED
STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION
AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997,
H.R. 1272

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues Messrs. SENSENBRENNER, BROWN, and BARCIA to introduce a bipartisan bill to authorize the programs of the United States Fire Administration [USFA]. This small agency, housed in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provides vital assistance to the Nation's fire and emergency services communities which helps them to save lives and property. The USFA is able to perform this service through its four primary missions: fire service training; fire-related data collection and analysis; public education and awareness; and research and technology.

Through the efforts of the USFA as a partner with State and local fire and emergency service communities, fire deaths and injuries and property losses are down. For a relatively small amount of money, these programs provide the men and women of the fire service the necessary leg up that enables them to achieve the seemingly insurmountable obstacles they face every day as the first line of defense in the fight against fire and arson.

This 2-year authorization bill establishes funding levels sufficient to preserve all the missions and functions of the United States Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy [NFA], which is administered by the USFA. Specifically, the bill provides a 3-percent increase over the administration's fiscal year 1998 requested level and a 3-percent increase in fiscal year 1999. We believe this additional money is necessary in order to ensure that the agency can continue its current mission activities as well as perform a new counterterrorism training function.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the efforts of the USFA and the NFA, and I believe this bill, as a reflection of the bipartisan support for these agencies, will enable them to continue their missions and accomplish their goals.

IN HONOR OF FATHER FRANCIS
DOLS, T.O.R.: CELEBRATING 50
YEARS OF SERVICE TO HIS FEL-
LOW MAN BOTH IN EUROPE AND
AMERICA

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional man, Father Francis Dols, who is celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination as a priest in the

Franciscan Order. Father Dols' achievement will be recognized at a concelebrated Mass of thanksgiving on April 13 at the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church in Elizabeth to be followed by a reception and dinner in the Main Parish Hall.

Father Francis Dols seemed destined to serve his fellow man from an early age. He was born in the small Spanish town of Santa Maria Del Cami—"St. Mary of the Road". This beautiful island community set Francis Dols on the path that has led to his being with us today. At the age of 12, Francis Dols entered the Franciscan seminary of the Third Regular Order [T.O.R.] of St. Francis. When he was 16, Father Dols was accepted at a novice, and one year later he was professed as a fully committed member of the religious Order of St. Francis. Another year hence, Francis Dols left Spain for Rome to enroll in the Angelicum Catholic University to pursue the academic credentials required for admittance to the priesthood. However, the war in Europe resulted in the temporary closing of the university, thereby forcing Father Dols to return home.

Upon returning to Spain, Father Dols spent the next 4 years at the Franciscan Seminary. On April 13, 1947, Father Francis Dols was ordained a priest and began a new chapter in his spiritual journey. Father Dols' first assignment was to a large parish in the southwestern part of Spain, approximately 150 miles from the capital city of Madrid, where he spent the next 5 years in pastoral ministry. This extraordinary experience provided Father Dols with many gratifying moments caring for the spiritual needs of his parishioners. A highly positive experience aroused Father Dols' interest in spreading the word of God to those in the Americas. His arrival in the northwestern region of Brazil saw Father Dols working with the native Americans in the vast Amazon Forest. Father Dols' 4 years in South America afforded him many good times participating in the lives of this eager flock.

After leaving his adopted home, Father Dols' road of spiritual enlightenment led him to the United States. The people of Elizabeth were extremely fortunate to have Father Dols accept the position of pastor of Immaculate Heart of Mary. His spiritual leadership has enriched the congregation; bringing them closer to God. And, he has been a source of guidance and solace to all who have sought his counsel.

It is an honor to recognize Fr. Francis Dols on the anniversary of his ordination. He has committed his life to God's service; and, over the past half century, has dedicated himself to his fellow man. I am certain that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to this remarkable priest.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for H.R. 240, the Veterans' Employment Opportunities Act of 1997. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important leg-

islation and ask all my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join me in voting overwhelmingly for quick passage.

In 1944, Congress enacted the Veterans Preference Act to address the readjustment needs of the men and women who served their country during a time of war. The law was designed to assist veterans in regaining the lost ground their civilian careers had suffered as a result of military service. In the beginning, the Federal Government gladly complied with the provisions of the new veterans preference law. Unfortunately, as time passed and the memory of war faded, so did America's concern for fulfilling its obligation to its citizen-soldiers. Today, the original legislation and its amendments are easily circumvented.

Currently, veterans' preference laws give certain veterans preference in appointment to civilian employment with the Federal Government based upon their military service. Congress has long recognized that this is an earned benefit, not a gift. H.R. 240 strengthens veterans' preference and increases employment opportunities for veterans. It provides veterans an effective, efficient, and user-friendly redress mechanism for veterans whose rights have been violated under veterans' preference laws. In short, H.R. 240 will end circumvention of veterans' preference laws.

Additionally, H.R. 240 provides veterans with increased protections during reductions in force and extends veterans' preference to certain positions at the White House and in the legislative and judicial branches. This legislation is long overdue. If Federal agencies and Federal managers were fulfilling their obligation to enforce current law, this legislation would not be necessary.

In closing, I again ask that all of my colleagues join me in support of our Nation's veterans by voting for H.R. 240.

HONORING EUGENE CLARK

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the distinguished record of service to Michigan's disabled veterans by Michigan State Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, Eugene Clark, of St. Ignace, MI. Mr. Clark is a friend and a constituent of mine from the First Congressional District. As he concludes his term as State Commander this June, I wish to call the Nation's attention to this dedicated veteran.

Entering the U.S. Army in 1966, Mr. Clark served in Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division and its 2/14th Infantry. He was involved in several major conflicts, including the Tet Offensive, Manhattan, and Junction City. Mr. Clark's love of country and dedication to the military earned him 2 separate Purple Hearts, the Combat Infantry Badge, the Vietnam Service Medal with 3 bronze service stars, and 4 Presidential Unit Citations during the 24 months he served in Southeast Asia.

Upon his discharge, Mr. Clark joined Local 324 of the Operating Engineers where his outstanding work was always acknowledged and

appreciated. He was employed as a superintendent of the American Dredging and Construction before retiring.

In his role as DAV State Commander, Eugene Clark has led the 42,000 Michigan DAV members with dignity, compassion, and decisiveness. While motivating the DAV membership, Mr. Clark has confidently and respectfully promoted the goals and ideals of the DAV throughout his tenure.

Mr. Clark has dedicated his life to veterans and their families and his service as State Commander will serve as an example for his successors. I know I speak for all veterans in thanking Eugene Clark for his work on behalf of veterans, especially Michigan veterans, and wish him well in his future endeavors.

HELEN JACKSON CLAYTOR CELEBRATES 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 10, 1997

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask you and my colleagues to join me in extending birthday greetings to a very special woman from my hometown of Grand Rapids, MI. Mrs. Helen Jackson Claytor will celebrate her 90th birthday on April 12. I am honored to know Helen and I greatly respect the time and energy she has put forth in making our community a better place to live through her work with race relations. Her tireless leadership and ability to get results should serve as an inspiration for all of us.

Born and raised in Minneapolis, MN, Helen graduated from John Marshall High School at the top of her class in 1925. After high school she attended the University of Minnesota, where she graduated cum laude in just 3 years while studying to become a teacher. While at the University of Minnesota she was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Following her graduation Helen found that opportunities for African-American teachers were extremely limited. The lack of available teaching jobs led her to the YWCA in Trenton, NJ where she worked as a Girl Reserves secretary. She also served a similar stint at the YWCA in Kansas City, MO in late 1930. These jobs marked the beginning of her long association with the YWCA.

Helen serves as a true ambassador for the YWCA, having traveled all over the country to speak on the topic of race relations at YWCA's that were segregated before the civil rights movement. As an elected member of the YWCA's World Council she traveled to such places as China, Switzerland, and Africa. Her drive and determination led her to the position of an active board member of the YWCA in Grand Rapids and later in her career she made history by becoming the first black woman ever to be elected president of a community YWCA. In the late 1940's she was elected to the National Board of Directors of the YWCA and served as the president from 1967 until her retirement in 1976. As president, Helen played a key role in helping the organization draft the YWCA Purpose in 1967, an honor she regards as a major accomplishment of her career. She still holds the title of Honorary Member of the Board.

In addition to her numerous roles with the YWCA, Helen has been actively involved in