

School's football stadium. Paul solicited donations from local businesses for the tools and materials he needed to repaint the press box. He also cleared brush and helped to trim bushes in front of the high school.

My fellow colleagues, let us join Boy Scouts of America Troop 293 in recognizing and praising Paul for his achievement.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY
CROSSAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 75th anniversary of Kennedy Crossan Elementary School. Kennedy Crossan has delivered a quality education to generations of children in the Burholme community.

The elementary school was named after its founder, Mr. Kennedy Crossan. During a time of great need in the community, Mr. Crossan built a two story school building and donated it to the neighborhood. Kennedy Crossan was a self-made man, who worked his way across America, eventually returning to Philadelphia at the age of 21. He formed a company that built railroads and the Million Dollar Pier in Atlantic City. Profits from this company were set aside to build what became Kennedy Crossan Elementary School.

Nearly 25,000 students have passed through the hallways of this school. The students of Kennedy Crossan have entered the world prepared, and have become proud, productive citizens. The academic success that this school has achieved is based on a cooperative effort between teachers, administrators, parents, and the community.

The Home and School Association has faithfully served and supported both the staff and the students at Kennedy Crossan. The school also receives support from outside adopters which are: Councilman Brian O'Neill, Pizza Hut, The Sheriff's Office, Kiwanis Club, Blue Ribbon Services, The Protestant Home, The Brass Boudoir, Ron Donachie from the 2d Police Precinct and the Rising Sun Avenue Post Office.

The precedent of community and school cooperation has also continued in the form of grants. In 1994, teachers secured a grant from Learn and Serve. This grant went to developing a program in which students learned tolerance and respect for different races and ages, as well as environmental studies. A computer lab was created with an additional grant. In this lab, students and staff work together to gain vital working knowledge of computers and the functions that they serve in the outside world.

John Meehan, a community artists, and the students from last year's fifth grade, worked together to create a mural on the kindergarten portable facing Bleigh Street. The students also formed a partnership with the Philadelphia Zoo, to adopt the zoo's only cheetah.

The perseverance and dedication of students, staff, parents, and the community, have enabled Kennedy Crossan Elementary School to deliver an education program that is phenomenal in its results. It is an honor for me to congratulate them on their 75th anniversary,

and the achievements they have made thus far. I wish them continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO SAM SALTSMAN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. Berman, and I are honored today to pay tribute to Sam Saltsman. Mr. Saltsman is being honored with the Inaugural Presentation of the David Ben Gurion Award for his outstanding service and dedication to the United Jewish Fund.

Sam has a long history of service and dedication going back to his years as a Commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II. His service was commemorated by the British Government with the Distinguished Service Cross and the U.S. honored his service with two Bronze Stars. Since his time in the military, his sense of civil duty has guided him to leadership positions in the business and the religious communities.

As a manufacturer of shoe accessories, Sam has maintained production and employment of his company in the southern California area for many years. Sam also finds time to serve as a sensible civilian in arbitrations dealing with fee disputes for the Los Angeles Bar Association. While Mr. Saltsman devotes his energies to many worthy causes, his top priority is volunteering in his local religious community.

When Disraeli said "duty cannot exist without faith," it seems he had individuals like Sam in mind. Sam's religious devotion and spirit of volunteerism are inextricably intertwined. From 1967-1969 he served as congregation president to the Temple Beth and led the effort to build a new activities building. Sam and his wife, Helen, are currently endowment contributors to Temple Beth Hillel, ensuring the Temple's future for generations to come. He has served as chairman of the United Jewish Campaign where he played an active role in raising funds to support social services in Los Angeles, Israel and 60 other countries. Mr. Saltsman has been active as a charter member of El Caballero Country Club to raise contributions for the United Jewish Fund and the Anti-Defamation League.

Indeed, it is an honor to recognize Sam Saltsman as the inaugural recipient of the David Ben Gurion Award. His lifetime of service and dedication serves as an example to us all.

A SALUTE TO GOLD STAR
MOTHERS

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, mothers have born the armies of war throughout history. Whether a victorious or defeated Nation, these Gold Star Mothers have lost their sons and daughters for our Nations' defense.

We must offer the gratefulness of this Nation for the sacrifices of mothers all, who have

given us our freedoms through their children's lost lives.

God bless them and we humbly offer our tears and humility as a Nation. God bless them and we also humbly offer our thankfulness and gratitude.

God love and protect them all and we pray no more lives lost; no more war.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEACHER
TECHNOLOGY TRAINING ACT OF
1997

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will provide teachers with the technology training they need to meet the classroom challenges of the 21st century.

The Teacher Technology Training Act of 1997 would include technology in teacher training and professional development programs authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act of 1994. This legislation would require States to incorporate technology requirements in teacher training content and performance standards. School districts and local education agencies that receive Federal funding would have to include technology classes in their programs, and institutions of higher education would be encouraged to incorporate technology into their education curriculum.

During the 104th Congress, language was included in the Telecommunications Act to provide affordable access to the Internet for our Nation's schools. The Federal Communications Commission [FCC] yesterday announced final regulations for the implementation of this language, which means that schools across the country will receive meaningful discounts for the latest telecommunications technologies. Access to the Internet will only be helpful to our educational system if teachers are equipped with the knowledge to use that technology.

The Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] recently released a study showing that a majority of teachers feel they need additional training in order to adequately use a personal computer. School districts across the United States spend less than 15 percent of their technology budgets on teacher training.

The Subcommittee on Technology, which I chair, held a hearing this week on technology in the classroom. Witnesses included education technology specialists from around the country, and each one testified that there is a lack of teachers who understand how to incorporate technology into the classroom curriculum. Kalani Smith, who is an instructional specialist in the Office of Global Access Technology in the Montgomery County, MD, Public Schools, told the subcommittee that training should focus on helping teachers to use the computers in their classrooms as tools to teach what they have always been teaching, but in new and innovative ways.

Kathleen Fulton, the associate director of the Center for Learning and Educational Technologies at the University of Maryland, used to work for the OTA. She said that OTA also studied the competence of new teachers just entering the classroom. The study, "Teachers

and Technology" was less than promising, for it showed that "most new teachers graduate from teacher preparation institutions with limited knowledge of the way technology can be used in their professional practice."

Advanced technology has improved America's economic competitiveness and improved the quality of life for millions of Americans. By the year 2000, just 3 years away, 60 percent of American jobs will require technological skills. Our classrooms must have teachers who know how to use technology in order for our children to succeed into the next century. We are taking steps to put computers in our classrooms; now we must make sure that our teachers know how to use them effectively.

TRIBUTE TO ALICE SACHS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to honor the memory of Alice Sachs, whose lifetime was dedicated to her party and her community. Alice Sachs passed away last month.

Alice Sachs began her career in politics with the American Labor Party. After World War II, when most Labor Party members left to form the Liberal Party, Alice became a Democrat, thus beginning her lifelong dedication to the Democratic Party on the upper east side of Manhattan. In 1949, she founded the Lexington Democratic Club, an organization dedicated to reforming the political club system prevalent at the time. The club insisted that membership be open to all Democrats and that all endorsements be voted on by the full membership.

By 1953, the Lexington Club—under the direction of Alice Sachs as District Leader—had become the official club for its assembly district. Alice served as District Leader for 30 years, until she became the club's State Committeewoman in 1983.

During her years with the Lexington Democratic Club, Alice Sachs was twice their candidate for State assembly and once for State senate. Although she never won a legislative seat, she campaigned tirelessly and with innovation: in 1962, she handed out fortune cookies with the message "Alice Sachs for State senate." Alice was also a delegate to three national nominating conventions and Commissioner of Elections for 20 years. She was a founding member of Americans for Democratic Action [ADA] and served on its national board for 50 years. In 1962, she was an initial appointee to community board 8 on the upper east side, and remained a member until her resignation 2 years ago.

Alice Sachs led a distinguished career of commitment to her party and her community; all of her actions, whether campaigning or fighting for tenants' rights, were based on the concepts of honesty, integrity, and fair play.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute and take a moment today to remember Alice Sachs, a woman who represented everything that was noble about political involvement.

H.R. 1553, 1-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF THE ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 1553, which amends the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992—Public Law 102-526—to provide 1 additional year for the Assassination Records Review Board to complete its work. This legislation would extend the Review Board's September 30, 1997, termination date under current law to September 30, 1998. H.R. 1553 authorizes \$1.6 million in fiscal year 1998 for this purpose. I am pleased that the Honorable HENRY WAXMAN, the ranking minority member on the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and the Honorable LOUIS STOKES, who sponsored the 1992 Act and who chaired the House Select Committee on Assassinations that was established in 1976, are original cosponsors of H.R. 1553.

The purpose of the 1992 legislation was to publicly release records relating to the Kennedy assassination at the earliest possible date. The Assassination Records Review Board was set up to review and release the voluminous amounts of information in the Government's possession. The FBI, the Secret Service, the CIA, the Warren Commission, the Rockefeller Commission, the Church Committee in the Senate, and the House Select Committee on Assassinations have all held assassination records, and records have also been in the possession of certain State and local authorities as well as private citizens. When this legislation was considered, nearly 1 million pages of records compiled by official investigations of the assassination had not been made available to the public, some 30 years after the tragedy. Congress believed that simply making all relevant information available to the public was the best way to respond to the continuing high level of interest in the Kennedy assassination, and was preferable to undertaking a new congressional investigation. The 1992 law requires the Review Board to presume that documents relating to the assassination should be made public unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary. I believe that the release of this information is important to ensure accountability in the Government and to clearly demonstrate to Americans that the Government has nothing to hide.

As a result of the Review Board's efforts, over 10,000 documents have been transferred to the national archives and Records Administration for inclusion in the JFK collection. At the end of 1996, that collection totaled approximately 3.1 million pages and was used extensively by researchers from all over the United States. The Review Board was in the news last month when it voted to make public the Abraham Zapruder film of the Kennedy assassination.

The President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 originally provided a 3-year timetable for the Assassination Records Review Board to complete its work. Unfortunately, there were lengthy delays in the appointment of Board members, and as

a consequence the Review Board was scheduled to cease operations before it even began its work. As a result, in 1994 Congress restarted the clock by extending the 1992 law's termination date for 1 year, until September 30, 1996. The Review Board subsequently exercised its authority to continue operating for 1 additional year, until September 30, 1997. Because the review process proved to be more complex and time-consuming than anticipated, the President included in his fiscal year 1998 budget a request for a 1-year extension of the Review Board's authorization.

I support the Assassination Records Review Board's request for a 1-year extension of its authorization so that it can complete its mission in a professional and thorough manner. I have always believed very strongly that Congress should not indefinitely continue funding for Federal entities that were clearly intended to be temporary in nature. The Review Board has informed me that it is confident that it will be able to finish its work and complete its final report if Congress will extend its life for 1 additional year, until September 30, 1998.

ON DALE POPP'S ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dale Popp of Cleveland, OH, who will be honored this month for his recent attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work, and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit badges, 12 of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving, first aid, citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, personal management of time and money, family life, environmental science, and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the Scouting law, which holds that he must be trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only 2 percent of all boys entering Scouting achieve this rank.

Dale's Eagle project involved both the organizing of a food drive in his neighborhood in which he collected canned food for hungry Clevelanders, and the beautification of a street island in his neighborhood. Dale organized the cleanup of the neglected area and the mulching and planting of a flower garden.

My fellow colleagues, let us join Boy Scouts of America Troop 293 in recognizing and praising Dale for his achievement.