

Unabomber, if convicted of these diabolical acts of which he is suspected, for example. We have a modest proposal. Why not stick a catheter in his brain and suck it out until his skull collapses. We jest, of course. No one would think of doing this to another human being, even the Unabomber, but the President of the United States stands up four-square for doing to it babies still in the womb but nearing birth, vetoing Congress's attempt to ban this procedure in late term abortions. And of course he gets plaudits from all those eager to brand the Christian right or other abortion foes as extremists.

Let me say, the Wall Street Journal is not a pro-life publication. These columns, speaking of the Wall Street Journal, have never been part of the pro-life movement.

Lay aside the Unabomber, how about a baboon, for that matter a white rat? The Federal Government has extensive sets of rules and regulations on the humane treatment of animals in biomedical research. There are U.S. government principles on the utilization and the care of vertebrate animals, for example, and a Federal Animal Welfare Act. Each research institution must ponder these issues through a committee with at least one outside member representing the public. The regulations mandate "avoidance of minimization of discomfort, distress and pain," and specify "Surgical or other painful procedures should not be performed on unanesthetized animals paralyzed by chemical agents."

To the people of this country, to my colleagues in this Chamber, understand what partial birth abortion means. It is wrong. Understand that this procedure is not an abortion performed the day after intercourse takes place. This is a procedure that legally in this country can be performed 9 months after that intercourse takes place, on delivery date. It is important that we all support the ban on this procedure. It is wrong to allow it to happen in this country.

SUPPORT FOR NOMINATION OF ALEXIS HERMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Ms. KILPATRICK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, as most Americans know, March is the month for women. It is Women's History Month in the United States.

I first want to commend the five women in Aberdeen last week who came forward and recanted their stories that they had been raped by their drill sergeants. I think that was an outstanding tribute to women, and I think their courage for coming forth and telling the truth must be congratulated.

Today the Senate started their hearings for a fine African-American woman, Alexis Herman, to become the next Secretary of our Labor Department. We are almost in the second quarter of 1997. Nearly 3 months have passed and we do not have yet the President's nominee for the Department of Labor. I commend the Senate for beginning the hearings for Ms. Alexis Herman.

Ms. Herman, like me, is an African-American woman. Ms. Herman is a lover of education and is well documented and degreed like myself.

Ms. Herman is a civil rights activist for men and women, black and white in this country, and her record speaks for itself.

With all that said, that is not why I believe Alexis Herman ought to be confirmed. She is qualified. She is dedicated, and she will provide for this U.S. Labor Department what we need, which is a strong fighter for jobs, one who will make opportunities available for our young people, one who will give her best to see that our Labor Department reaches its goal of full employment in America.

I strongly support Ms. Herman. Her record of advancing programs for young people, for going that extra mile to develop creative, innovative work experiences for young and old, black and white, is to be commended.

Alexis Herman will make a fine Labor Secretary. Her hard work up to this time has proven that she is one who will take risks. She will speak out. She will look out for our young people and take care of our labor movement.

I urge my colleagues, all of us, to work together, to speak out, to see that this most important department in our government, the Labor Department, confirms this fine woman. What better tribute could we give to women in this country than to confirm Alexis Herman as our new Secretary of Labor?

EDUCATION AT A CROSSROADS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, over the last few months we have been engaged in a process which we call Education at a Crossroads, visiting different parts of the country, visiting different school districts within my congressional district, getting feedback on the effectiveness, the quality, and the impact that Federal education programs have had.

There has been some dispute about some of the findings that we may have received, but what we have been hearing consistently is that there is significant room for improvement in how the Washington establishment, how the Federal bureaucracy delivers programs to the classroom, how we help kids at the local level.

A couple of weeks ago in Delaware, Bill Manning, the local superintendent of the Red Clay School District in Wilmington, DE, said he would rather see safe and drug free schools money go to academic programs of the district's choosing, asking for district flexibility. "It is time to ask ourselves whether the time we take out of the classroom for drug awareness programs is time well spent," he said.

He is looking for more flexibility to do for the kids in Wilmington, Delaware what they believe is most needed.

Mr. Carper, the Democratic Governor of Delaware, said, We must free the schools of regulations.

In California, Arizona, Delaware, we have heard time and time again that there are too many regulations associated with the hundreds of Federal programs that we have for education in America today. Marian Berguson, representative of Governor Wilson in California said, Federal requirements and dictates are stifling. That is not what we want in education at the local level. We want innovation; we want creativity, and we want results.

Lisa Graham Keegan, Arizona State Superintendent, noted that 8 percent of Arizona's education money comes from the Federal Government and that easily more than 50 percent of the work in the State Department and in the school district is a result of receiving this 8 percent of their money. Ten percent funds versus 50 percent of the paperwork? It does not make sense to me.

We are going to continue these hearings to get a better idea of exactly whether Federal programs are helping or whether they are hurting.

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What is working and what is wasted in education in America today.

We are also engaged in another process. We are taking a look at somewhere in the neighborhood of 700, 800, maybe 900 Federal programs. There are some people who ask where do we come up with the number, and it is pretty tough because when we ask the executive branch they cannot give us one. But we went to a document which is called the Catalog of Federal and Domestic Assistance. For short, and this is about the only short thing there is associated with it, it is called the CFDA.

It is, very simply, if we go to the section marked education and go through the pages we find out that this document, which lists all Federal grant programs, take a look at this, all Federal grant programs, and the title under education lists about 660 programs.

We then went to the Congressional Research Service and said, "They tell us there are 660 programs. What do you think?" They went out and they came back and they said, "There are probably more. We have identified a total of 116 programs that might be added to the 661 programs that you already have identified." That puts us well over 750 programs.

They went on to say that we do not claim to have identified all Federal programs related to education, it is virtually impossible that this will be exhaustive, but we are aware of no better source of this information than the CFDA. So we know that there are the hundreds of programs. This is as we take a look and ask Federal agencies to identify it.

We then go out and we take a look at outside sources. What do outside sources say that we have in Federal education programs? This is an independent, outside, small little cottage

industry, the Guide to Federal Funding for Education, volume one and volume two. They mark it as saying there are over 500 programs receiving funding that approach education.

As we begin a debate on who cares more about education and the impact that the Federal Government has on education, the most important question that we can ask before we do additional funding is what works and what is wasted. Is there not some money in these 700-plus programs, that go through 39 different agencies, that spend \$120 billion, to fund some of the President's new initiatives?

We do not need a new layer of programs. If we want some additional programs, now is the time to dig through these two binders, to go through this binder and say enough is enough, let us get reasonable, let us find out what works and what is wasted before we create any more programs.

THE ALEXIS HERMAN NOMINATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, Alexis Herman is more than qualified to serve as America's next Secretary of Labor.

None can question her training, experience and preparation for this position.

But, she brings more than those important qualities to the task.

She is a hard worker, with excellent skills, a reputation for fairness, superior intellect and is known to have the highest integrity and ethical conduct.

These are vital attributes as we begin to grapple with some of the toughest labor issues of our time.

The massive transition of millions from welfare to work will be greatly helped by the rich background of Ms. Herman.

And, the difficult budget issues we face in our efforts to reduce the deficit will be made easier by one who understands the complex, yet necessary tension between labor and management.

At this time in our Nation's history, we need leaders who are the best, the brightest, the most honest and honorable among us. Alexis Herman meets and exceeds all of those critical qualities. She has earned confirmation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. CANADY of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE FIGHT TO CURE DIABETES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. NETHERCUTT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, March 19, 1997, is a very important day in the fight to cure diabetes. Between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. tomorrow, in the Rayburn House Office Building foyer, Members of Congress, the U.S. Senate, staff, family, and the public are invited to undertake a very important test. It is called a blood glucose test. It is free of charge.

It takes about 1 minute, and what will happen is this: If you show up in the Rayburn foyer tomorrow morning between 11 in the morning and 3 p.m., there will be a test administered. Your finger will be stuck and a drop of blood will be placed on a test strip and put into a little computer and it will measure your blood glucose level. That test will determine whether or not you may have diabetes.

This testing is part of an NIH, National Institutes of Health, study which will focus on a cure for diabetes, and literature will also be there available for members of the public and Members of Congress to learn about this very important disease. It is a very serious disease in our country.

Over 16 million Americans have diabetes. About half of that 16 million do not know that they have this disease and they will not be diagnosed until serious complications develop. Diabetes affects all races, both genders, all religions, Democrats, Republicans, it is indiscriminate. All are subject to becoming diabetic and over a million children in our country have insulin-dependent diabetes.

The incidence of diabetes is prevailing throughout the world. The earlier diabetes is diagnosed, the easier it is to slow the progression of this disease and prevent very, very costly complications; costly in terms of health status and dollars and cents.

This diabetes screening test on Capitol Hill is sponsored by the Congressional Diabetes Caucus. It has 51 Members of Congress who are associated in this fight to cure diabetes. This test is also in association with the Diabetes Prevention Program, which will conduct this test; Eli Lilly & Co.; the American Diabetes Association; the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation; the American Association of Diabetes Educators; the Endocrine Society; and many others who care deeply about curing this disease.

Diabetes is a silent disease. It is a serious disease. Taking this simple test could save your life. So I urge my colleagues and the staff who may be listening and watching and learning about diabetes, as well as the public, to come and take this test tomorrow in the Rayburn foyer from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. And I urge others across the country to take this simple test in your hometown or in your area and learn if

you have diabetes. It could save your life.

I hope that there will be a great turnout tomorrow, with a lot of press focusing on this very important and very serious disease.

KUWAITI POWS IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to highlight a serious issue that still has not been resolved, even though we have, in fact, seen the success of the operation of the United States and a number of other nations of the world in removing the illegal Iraqi Government from the independent nation of Kuwait. While we celebrate that fact that occurred on February 26, 1991, we must remember that the U.N. also passed resolutions 686 and 687 as part of a broad cease-fire agreement which was accepted by Iraq.

Now, there are those in this institution and around the country who think that we should begin to normalize, to some degree, relations with Iraq. But, Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we in this institution highlight the fact that the government of Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi nation still has 608 people that are still unaccounted for.

These are prisoners of war that were taken hostage by the Iraqi Government. These include both military personnel and civilians. These are individuals who represent the broad spectrum of the population in Kuwait. They are husbands and wives, they are children, they are people who are not all Kuwaitis, in fact. In fact, there are a number of other nationalities who happened to be in Kuwait and who were taken hostage by Saddam and they still have not been accounted for.

My interest in this, Mr. Speaker, dates back to my chairing the Kuwaiti Task Force for the Human Rights Caucus, where we documented the atrocities Saddam perpetrated on the people of Kuwait both before and during the illegal occupation. But I also have one constituent who was, in fact, a POW captured by Saddam and actually was in the control of Iraqis up until we went and did the liberation.

This individual, who I took back to Kuwait with me 1 week after the liberation, has documented to me on a number of occasions the illegal actions of the Iraqi Government and the fact that there are these hundreds of people, who are ordinary people in many cases, who were not involved in the conflict itself, who are now being held against their will by the Iraqis.

Mr. Speaker, this is violation not only of the U.N. resolutions, it is a violation of every human rights agreement that this world acknowledges between countries. It is about time that America spoke out loudly and strongly that we will not sit idly by and allow