

are to ensure that the American dream is a reality for all our people, we must do more than just reform government.

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We must strengthen our families and heal our communities. We must acknowledge once again that we as a Nation can never move forward until we help those who have been left behind.

I would like to talk today about one of the most important issues that face our families and our communities, the problem of teenage out-of-wedlock births. Unless we address this problem America cannot move ahead, and I am asking this Congress to commit to addressing the problem of teenage out-of-wedlock pregnancies to strengthen our families and to save our daughters.

Teenage pregnancy is all of our problem. Teenage pregnancy is a family problem. Out-of-wedlock births represented 31 percent of all births in 1993 and, while there was some good news last year, the silver lining cannot hide the cloud of rising teenage pregnancy and those out-of-wedlock births.

Teenage pregnancy is also a health problem. America's high rate of out-of-wedlock births is the primary explanation of our low international standing on measures of infant mortality. It is also an economic problem. The average difference in annual salaries between adults in the early 1930's raising intact families and those raising broken families is \$11,500 a year.

It is also a crime problem. More than 70 percent of all juveniles in State reform institutions were raised in fatherless homes. Babies having babies is an American problem. It affects our daughters and our sisters and our neighbors and our friends. It is a problem we will have to work together to solve.

Solving the problem of teenage pregnancy will require a lot more than Government programs or Washington spending. No, that is not the answer. Instead, it is going to require Americans to put their heads together and open our hearts and talk to girls and talk to young women.

I would like to take a moment to tell my colleagues about what does work in combating teen pregnancy. I would like to tell them about the AIM program in Ft. Worth, TX. AIM stands for ambition, ideals, motivation. It is a very successful pregnancy prevention program.

AIM has taken in almost 800 teenage girls, girls whose mothers were teenage mothers, girls whose families were on welfare, girls raised in public housing, girls who statistically would have a 70 percent chance of becoming teenage moms. But miraculously, only 2 of these almost 800 girls have become pregnant.

To help you understand the success of this program, I would like to tell you the story of Michelle. Michelle is a 21-year-old woman from Ft. Worth. Michelle's pregnancy-free adolescence is more than just a story of a woman

who beat the odds. Michelle's story is a living legacy for all who care about America's daughters.

Michelle was raised in public housing. Her parents were the poorest of the poor, and no one in her family had ever graduated from high school. When Michelle was in the eighth grade she was invited to participate in AIM. AIM selected Michelle because she was deemed at risk for teenage pregnancy, one of those 70 percent probabilities.

While the odds were against Michelle, AIM is not intimidated by long odds. Michelle and all AIM participants are invited to weekly group meetings, field trips, camp outings. She found mentors who offered advice and also friendship.

Michelle was encouraged to remain abstinent during her teenage years. I am very proud to say that 4 years later not only is Michelle not pregnant, she is on her way to college. Michelle has earned a full scholarship to a small 4-year college in Texas. Michelle is now 21, a successful nurse's aid. She does not live in public housing. She does not take food stamps, and she is not pregnant.

Michelle is a success story, and she and AIM beat the odds. We need more success stories like Michelle. We can have more success stories through AIM.

Today I commend Michelle and I commend AIM, and I recommend it to all people all over America because theirs is a story of hope and inspiration and character and courage.

As we work over the coming months, all of us, to solve the problem of teen pregnancy, we will visit with more women like Michelle and more programs like AIM.

I commend our Speaker for recognizing the need to address the issue of teen out-of-wedlock births, and I look forward to helping us work to strengthen families and save our daughters.

HONORING ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me the time to speak. I would also like to thank my colleague, Representative PATSY MINK, for providing me with the opportunity to join her and others honoring Asian Pacific Americans in this country during the month of May. I join with my colleagues to celebrate this month and look forward to the day when we can have APA heritage month every day of the year.

I take great pride in honoring the memory and the courage of all those brave Asian Pacific immigrants residing in the Chicago metropolitan area as well around the country. I look forward to working with the generations that have followed. As a result of their countless sacrifices and dreams for a better life—for them and their children—I have the opportunity to celebrate the many achievements of

Asian Pacific Americans in virtually every facet of life today.

I commend the Asian Pacific Americans in this country for their contributions to the arts, sciences, education, military, and government.

From the Chinese who first came here for the California gold rush and later played a critically important role in building the transcontinental railroad in the mid-1800's. To the all Japanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regiment Combat Team in World War II who became the most decorated unit in U.S. military history receiving over 18,000 individual decorations, including more than 9,000 Purple Hearts—in less than a year. They earned this honor despite being designated for internment in American concentration camps on the West coast during World War II. To the Asian-American war veterans who fought heroically for our Nation through many conflicts in the 20th century, including Filipinos, who, alongside soldiers from Maywood, IL, survived the Bataan Death March in the Philippines during World War II. To Hiram Fong, from Hawaii, who became the first Asian-American elected to the U.S. Senate in 1959. To Maya Lin, designer of the Vietnam and Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorials. To Dr. David Ho, an American of Chinese descent, who was recently named Time magazine's 1996 Man of the Year Award for his breakthrough research that led to the development of the most effective treatments now available for the HIV virus, and finally to Gov. Gary Locke, an American of Chinese descent who was recently elected Governor of the State of Washington, becoming the first Asian-American elected Governor in the continental United States.

Again, I salute the community and its many accomplishments. However, I also join with you in your struggles. I understand that the anti-immigrant debate has plagued the community; the effects of welfare reform are being experienced today by many of the elderly poor; anti-Asian violence is on the rise; the lack of good jobs has forced many Asian immigrant women into working in sweatshops; and the whole debate on campaign finance reform has targeted and portrayed the Asian Pacific American community in a very negative light—oftentimes questioning their loyalty to this country. I recognize that the attack on the immigrant community has come swiftly and severely in many forms, including providing an entree for the attack on much-needed affirmative action programs.

Today, the Asian Pacific American community forms a vibrant and diverse group growing faster than any other minority group in America. Many members are economically successful Americans and distinguished in their own areas and others are newer immigrants facing very different circumstances. This creates a new host of issues that need to be addressed.

Back home the State of Illinois ranks fifth in terms of States with the largest number of Asian Pacific Americans residing in that State. Cook County is home to the majority of these residents. Furthermore, the Seventh Congressional District is approximately 5 percent Asian Pacific American—largely consisting of those residents of the Chinatown area.

I am proud to represent this area and join with my colleagues in the Asian Pacific American caucus today in celebrating these fine Americans in the Seventh Congressional District and beyond.

A CALL FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me commend the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. GRANGER] for that very important presentation.

Let me also talk about a problem that occurs to our young people after they are born. A high school janitor accused in the death of a student had a history of violence, but school officials waited until after he was on the job before seeking background information from the State.

The slaying of Michelle Montoya, 18-year-old popular Rio Linda High School student whose body was found in the school wood shop Friday, has focused attention on the school district's hiring policies and the State's handling of fingerprint checks and requests for background information.

The janitor, 34-year-old Alex Del Thomas, has a four-page rap sheet that includes violent felonies. The Grant Joint Union High School District hired Thomas in April, but the district did not submit a request to the State justice department for information about Thomas's fingerprints and potential criminal history until weeks later.

Thomas, a parolee, served nearly 12 years in Folsom prison for voluntary manslaughter. He pleaded guilty to the charge which stemmed from a 1984 Los Angeles robbery. Sheriff's investigators described him as a former member of the 107th Street Hoover Crips, a Los Angeles street gang.

My colleagues, a child has died once again in our community because of a lack of checking the backgrounds of those that work around our children.

Last week in Saint Lucie County, FL, a 2-year-old baby boy was raped by a 49-year-old individual and the baby died from a heart attack. Day after day you wake up to the TV shows describing another violent crime against our children, a violent crime of abuse, sexual perpetration, denying them their youth. And they are dying on our streets, or they are being convinced, through the Internet, to leave home and run off with someone else or being subjected to pornography and violence every day of their lives.

In 1993, we passed the National Child Protection Act, amid lots of cheers and whistles. States may do background checks, if they choose, if they choose. In Florida, you need a background check and a fingerprint card to get a real estate license. In about 38 States you need background checks and fingerprints to cut hair, to be a cosmetologist.

But if you are entrusted with the care of our children, if you are working in a day care center or school system or taking them out on field trips, we do not need to check the backgrounds. We will just let them go off merrily on their way and hope and pray that the children come back alive.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children today celebrated several heroes in our Nation's capital from around the country who have helped recover our children alive and healthy and brought them back to their homes after they had been abducted. I commend their hard work in seeking to solve the problem of abuse in our society.

We will be formulating legislation and several of us will be back on the floor tomorrow talking about the missing and exploited children's programs that we are launching across the Nation. But it is really high time that we focus on how to protect our children.

When you read a story like this, you have to ask yourself, how does a school district find it more important to have clean windows and clean hallways than protecting the lives of our children. They found it inconvenient to do a background check on this individual who just served time in prison for a felony murder. Had to rush and hire him. She was left to die inside her school's wood shop last week after she was beaten and her throat slashed.

Michelle's parents do not get a second chance, but a small investment of tax dollars to make certain that that person was fit for the job could have been done and they could have held off hiring them and saved a life.

But let us not let legislation get in the way. Let us not let protection of our children stand in the way of getting our jobs done. Let us not worry about another Michelle Montoya, because we are all much too busy. We pass laws in this Chamber and then we go on our way and think what a great job we have done. Let us pat each other on the back.

And another child dies, and another child is molested, and two girls are stolen from their home, found in a canal, their naked and beaten bodies found in a canal.

There are sick people running around our communities. They need to be caught. They need to be apprehended. They need to be sentenced to the most severe penalty.

But what would be better is if we apply the laws now, protect the children first, and then not have to suffer the consequences. My heart goes out to the Montoya family and every other parent who has suffered the devastation of the loss of a child.

BUDGET AGREEMENT

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

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to address the House regarding the recently passed budget agreement. I would like to begin tonight by talking about what that agreement really means to the people in this great Nation we live in because it means an awful lot for virtually every generation of Americans in this

country. Whether we look at our senior citizens by passing this balanced budget plan that contains a direction and a plan for paying off the Federal debt, when we pay off the Federal debt it really means that what we are going to do is put money back into the Social Security trust fund that has been taken out.

That is very good news for our senior citizens because that means Social Security is solvent for the foreseeable future. It also contains language that is going to allow us to take care of Medicare so that Medicare is once again solvent. For our working families, there are two real important things as we pay off the debt and restore the Social Security trust fund. It also means that we are in a position where we are not going to have to raise taxes on working families to make good on promises to seniors. But it also provides tax relief for the working families in America today through the \$500 per child tax credit, a college tax tuition credit, capital gains tax reduction, and of course the death tax is being changed so we do not have to see the tax man on the same day that we pass away. I think it is a very important change in this great Nation of ours.

It seems ridiculous that we would find ourselves in that particular situation. For the younger generation it is great news because this budget contains a plan to literally pay off the Federal debt by the year 2023. And in paying off the Federal debt it means that we can pass this Nation on to our children debt-free. Instead of our children looking forward to having families that are required to pay \$500 a month to Washington to do nothing but pay interest on the huge debt, instead of being in the situation we are in today, where we literally pay that \$500 a month to do nothing but pay the interest on the Federal debt, this budget contains a plan to literally pay off the Federal debt so our Nation can inherit this country debt-free and keep that money in their own homes and in their own families.

To put it in perspective, just how far we have come with this budget, I think it is important we go back to something that many people in America remember hearing about; it is called the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. It was first introduced in 1985. It laid out this blue line that we can see here as a plan for deficit reduction to get to a balanced budget. The red line shows what actually happened with deficits, and we will notice that we never actually got to the blue line. We never actually hit the targets for balancing the budget.

As a result of course the deficits exploded. In 1987, they realized that their 1985 plan was not working so they fixed it and they passed Gramm-Rudman-Hollings 2, and again the blue line shows the direction to get to a balanced budget. The red line again shows exactly what happened. And as we can see, they never hit their targets for a second time straight.