

been a source of great pride and inspiration for many Americans, particularly our Nation's youth. Of course, it all got started by the people who were willing to take risks.

There is probably nobody who has taken more of a risk than John Kennedy when he made the commitment to go to the Moon, and he said we go to the Moon not because it is easy, but because it is hard. The way to the Moon was paved by those many men and women who worked on the programs Mercury and Gemini, and then ultimately the successful Apollo program.

Of course, following that we had the tremendous success of our shuttle program. The shuttle has proven its durability and its tremendous versatility, a vehicle that can go up and come back, a vehicle that can go up, retrieve satellites, bring them back to Earth and then launch them again.

Of course, we recently all across the world were spellbound by the tremendous success of the unmanned program to Mars, the Mars Pathfinder, and the rover Sojourner and how that fascinated not only all Americans, but particularly our Nation's youth.

Now we are getting very close to the point where we will be launching and assembling our Nation's space station, a tremendous international cooperative event involving people not only here in the United States, but as well people in Europe and in Japan.

I have with me on my left a diagram of what the orbiting space station would look like. In this particular diagram, you can see the shuttle in the background there docked to the space station, and it is delivering another element.

This will be hopefully becoming a reality in the next 12 to 18 months. We have some ongoing serious problems that we need to work through with the Russians and their failure to fund their components of the space station, but if we are really going to have an ongoing, growing space program, one of the things we need to overcome is the problem of the high cost of getting payloads into orbit.

One of the ways we are hoping to do that is with this vehicle shown here in this poster, the X-33, the next reusable launch vehicle. This a vehicle that is being developed right now by Lockheed-Martin out in California, and this vehicle hopefully will dramatically reduce the cost of getting payloads into orbit.

The goal or desire is to reduce the cost by a factor of 10, because that is one of the most expensive things about us going into space, is the actual cost of getting a pound from the surface up into orbit. This vehicle will be very similar to the shuttle, in that it will go up and come back and go up and come back, but will be using new modern technology that we all hope, all of us here in the House of Representatives, but as well all of those men and women that work in our space program at places like Kennedy Space Center and

Johnson Space Center, at the Jet Propulsion Center in Pasadena, CA, we hope it will dramatically lower the cost so we can do more. What do we want to do? What are our hopes and dreams in terms of the future of going up into space, and what would we like to be able to accomplish?

Well, this next poster I have here shows something that I think has some real potential. It shows men and women working on the surface of the moon and doing what? Well, one of the proposals that has been put forward is that we may be able to collect solar energy on the Moon and actually send it by microwave beams. The technology on this has all been worked out. It is not new technology. Send it to the Earth in a way that we could get electricity so we would not have to use nuclear powerplants and use fossil fuels. You are talking about a completely clean way to generate abundant forms of electrical power. If we can develop cheaper, more inexpensive ways to get payloads into orbit, it may be possible for us to reduce the cost of electricity to as little as 3 cents per kilowatt.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all our colleagues to support the Nation's space program and the tremendous promise that it holds.

SUPPORT CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997 the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REYES], is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, today we will continue consideration of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education amendments. I rise this afternoon to support vocational education because of its importance to this country and to my district of El Paso, TX. Carl Perkins provides Federal funding to improve the quality of vocational education and to provide access to quality vocational education to special populations which include disadvantaged students.

My home in El Paso is one of the poorest districts in this country. Many students there cannot afford to attend college. Vocational education, especially as funded through Carl Perkins, provides these students the skills that they need to move immediately into higher paying jobs, and upon graduation for some it provides the skills developed that will set them for a career path in life. For others, vocational education provides job opportunities which will allow individuals to work and to save for college in their future.

Schools in my district are using this funding to teach our kids in innovative ways and to prepare them for the working world or to continue their education and college if they so choose.

I was very disappointed to learn that the bill excludes a requirement to spend vocational education funds for

programs for single parents and pregnant women. The Ysleta School System in my district has developed a very important program which could make use of such funds.

This program at Ysleta Academy of Science and Technology helps teenage parents through its Teen Parenting Academy and the Teen Parenting Program, which takes pregnant students out of the regular classroom and provides them academic and vocational education.

The Teen Parenting Academy uses State funds for academics and Carl Perkins funds for vocational education. Within 6 weeks of the child's birth, other schools would send the student back to regular classes. This program, however, allows students to complete their academic career at the Teen Parenting Academy.

Normally teenage parents, male and female, have a very high dropout rate, especially soon after their babies are born. In this program, however, students stay in school, complete their academic education and learn a vocation. The dropout rate for single parents in the Teen Parenting Academy is well below the national and local dropout average.

Continued vocational education funding for single pregnant women and single parents would help this school continue to provide these kids opportunities that they might otherwise miss, and it helps to keep these kids from falling into the vicious cycle of poverty.

The support a bipartisan amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK], the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA], the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. SANCHEZ], and others, which will restore this requirement.

I believe that quality education is the key to helping children and adults in communities like mine to raise their standard of living. We must, therefore, continue to provide Federal support for important educational programs like Carl D. Perkins. The way to make this country a better, more productive society is to increase the educational level of all its residents.

A TRIBUTE TO HENRY SALVATORI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, one of the great opportunities of this job of being a Member of Congress is to officially bid farewell to great people. One such great American recently passed away. He was a teacher, a patriot, and a friend. His name was Henry Salvatori.

Many Americans have no idea who Henry Salvatori was, but to many of us who are politically active and followed behind the scenes what has happened in

America and some of the great developments in the oil industry and some of the great philanthropic works in California, we know very well who Henry Salvatori was. He was a great American, and it is an honor today for us to say a few nice words about him and to recall him for the American people, because he added so much to our way of life.

Henry Salvatori died over the Fourth of July weekend at age 96. That date was fitting, because Henry was a man whose life epitomized what being an American is all about.

He was, like many American patriots, a man who came to the United States from another country. Henry came to us from Italy. He came here when he was 5 years old, and during his lifetime, he enthusiastically embraced the ideals that are at the foundation of our country. Thus, he epitomized what being an American is all about, because we have always said that these American values are not just for the people of the United States and people born here, but being an American means those things that our Founding Fathers fought for and sought after.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRBACHER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding, and I would first like to congratulate him for taking out this time to talk about a great American hero, Henry Salvatori.

I think the last point that my friend has made is really right on target here, because many have said that the very best citizens in this country are those who become American citizens by choice. Henry Salvatori really epitomized that, having been a member of Ronald Reagan's Kitchen Cabinet and having played such a key role in the conservative movement. He established at my alma mater the Salvatori Center, which has done a great deal of research.

So, rather than simply being involved in politics, not a lot of attention has been focused on his tremendous philanthropic involvement and his support of education. He has provided to my friend and to me and many others tremendous inspiration, and a great deal of advice and counsel and support.

I would simply like to join my friend and say Henry Salvatori will be sorely missed by so many of us. It is a great loss for the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, we will be benefiting from his not only generosity, but the standards that he set for us. Henry Salvatori was a man who believed in free enterprise and free speech. He believed in honor, in truth, in decency and hard work and responsibility, and he took these principles to heart and into his hands. With them he built a very successful life, and this success Henry shared with everyone.

Henry Salvatori's motto was "whoever crosses my path, I will leave them at least as well off, or, if possible, better off than he was before." Henry's life is an inspiration, and he tried to follow that formula, not through one career, but through three careers. In each one of those he tried to better people's lives.

Henry's first career was in the oil business, when as a young man he pioneered a new oil exploration technology of charting geological structures by sending shock waves through the ground. Inspired by the spirit of enterprise that he found in America, Henry invested all of his assets into a company based on the seismic method and the company, Western Geophysical, grew into a multibillion dollar corporation and he became its leader. The business remains a leader today even as Henry passes on.

Henry's second career was that of an philanthropist. He believed that the best way to help others is not with Government entitlements, but through the private sector, through caring individuals who are taking the responsibility to help others. In this, he lent a hand to so many people to try to help them get the basics, but at no time trying to make any individual dependent on the Government or someone else's largess.

He demonstrated this belief time and again by bestowing gifts on universities and colleges, hospitals, children's clubs, community groups, and the arts. He also supported civic education organizations which put forth ideas of limited Government and expanded individual opportunity, ideas that guide our society today.

In particular, Henry supported the youth organizations like the Young Americans for Freedom and the Young Republicans and others. This helped a whole generation of young people meet the responsibility of picking up the torch and caring the torch of American freedom as it was passed from one generation to another. I am a beneficiary of that largess, as was Ronald Reagan and many others, as Henry Salvatori engaged himself in the political process in the United States he loved so much, and it was a tribute to all Americans at all times.

It was during his third career—his career in politics—that I was fortunate enough to come to know Henry. He never sought, won or held elected office, but Henry served his fellow Americans honorably by effectively using one of the most powerful rights that the U.S. Constitution bestows upon its citizens: free speech. He engaged in debate on State and national issues, and financially supported candidates who shared his beliefs in freedom. In hindsight, Henry spoke out for some of America's greatest leaders.

Henry became a respected and trusted advisor to Barry Goldwater, Gerald Ford, and Richard Nixon. But he was best known for launching the career of the man who has ignited the political spirit of the modern generation: Ronald Reagan.

Henry enticed Reagan to enter politics with two simple promises that to this day resonate

with courage and integrity. He promised to take care of the campaign funding and promised to take nothing in return: no favor, no office, no appointment. Henry supported Reagan from the Governor's Mansion to the White House, and today the history books show he kept both promises.

He remained close to President Reagan as part of a so-called Kitchen Cabinet. Though Reagan entertained all ideas, in the end the President made the decisions. Of course, it was through the support and dedication of patriotic Americans like Henry Salvatori that Ronald Reagan ever had a chance to lead.

Henry did himself, his neighbors and this country many great services. He expanded access to our national energy supply. He funded charities that help people in need. He supported political ideas and candidates who brought our country closer to freedom, and expanded the opportunities available to average people.

In doing so Henry Salvatori crossed all our paths. And rest assured, we are much better off.

As we close this today, I would hope all people on the next Fourth of July will remember the great contributions this man made to our country.

CONGRESS NOT BEING KIND TO SMALL FAMILY FARMERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Madam Speaker, this Congress has not been very kind to small family farmers this year as the Agriculture Appropriation bill cuts funding by \$3.7 billion over last year's bill. That cut is on top of a \$10.3 billion cut last year, and an additional \$5.8 billion less than the year before.

In addition, we will face an amendment later that, if it passes, small tobacco farmers could be the sole category of farmers effectively barred from obtaining Federal crop insurance, even though the purchase of crop insurance is mandatory for all farmers through the passage of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

Later today, we will also face an amendment that targets peanut farmers. That amendment will help large corporations with moneys earned at the expense of small family farmers.

But inattention to a situation that has plagued small family farmers for more than four decades is one of the biggest acts of omission of this Congress. The farmers and ranchers of America, including minority and limited resource farmers, through their labor and hard work sustain each and every one of us and maintain the lifeblood of our Nation and the world. These people do not discriminate; their products are for all of us. Therefore, it is important that we do all within our powers to ensure that each and every producer is able to farm without the additional burden of institutional racism rearing its ugly head.