

Roberto Clemente Man of the Year Award and 10 time All-Star for the Minnesota Twins, Kirby Puckett, Rhode Island's own Brad Faxon, one of the top golfers on the PGA tour and the cofounder of the Billy Andrade-Brad Faxon Charities for Children Program. These men and women are wonderful role models who can be admired for more than just their athletic prowess. They have consistently demonstrated an interest in furthering the principles of honesty and integrity in sport and society.

Indeed, the Sports Ethics Fellows are helping to teach the important lessons of National Sportsmanship Day by writing articles on sportsmanship and developing programs for National Sportsmanship Day. Through competition, young athletes can learn that while winning is a worthy goal, honor, discipline, and hard work are more important. Indeed, these values will guide them in all aspects of everyday life.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and the Rhode Island congressional delegation in recognizing this day and the principles it embodies.●

HOME OFFICE TAX DEDUCTION

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, as an original cosponsor of the home office tax deduction bill introduced today by Senator HATCH, I rise in strong support of this measure and urge its expeditious passage in the Senate.

Today, home-based business is the new workplace. The new workplace is interactive video, the Internet, and digital documents. Telecommuting is now common, saving travel costs and time. But it's not just a matter of cost, it's a matter of lifestyle. With technology, the new workplace means you can live anywhere you want and still make a living doing what you love. And spend a few extra hours with the kids. In my State of Montana, where there's a lot of dirt between light bulbs, those extra hours really add up.

Back in 1993, shortly after the Supreme Court's Soliman decision, I introduced the home office tax deduction bill, and I've been pushing for it ever since. We must allow a tax deduction for essential activities, such as billing, performed in the home when that is the only available place for such activities. As the law now stands, workers like Dr. Soliman who spend 15 hours per week doing billing in an exclusive home office are denied the deduction. That's not right. Home offices that are used regularly and solely for business purposes—whether it's by physicians, salespeople, or mothers working at home—should be an allowable deduction.

A few weeks ago the Senate Small Business Committee, of which I am a member, held a hearing on women-owned and home-based businesses. We heard from small businesspeople who expressed their frustration with Fed-

eral tax laws that hinder their ability to succeed. Some of today's largest companies started as home businesses, and the potential for job and economic growth is unlimited, provided the tax code is not a barrier to that growth.

I thank Senator HATCH for introducing this measure today.●

HONORING THE WOMEN'S BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to recognize the achievements of the Women's Business Development Center [WBDC]. Today, they are celebrating their 10th anniversary, and I truly wish I were able to join their celebration in person.

Currently, there are over 8 million women-owned businesses in the United States, generating \$2.3 trillion in sales. In my home state of Illinois alone, there are over 350,000 women business owners. Women business owners across the country employ one of every four U.S. company workers, and women in business are contributing to economic growth both at home and abroad. The story of women in business is one of unqualified success, and that success is thanks in no small part to organizations like the Women's Business Development Center.

For the past decade, the WBDC has dedicated itself to providing services and programs that support and accelerate women's business ownership and strengthen the impact of women on the economy. Founded in 1986 by Carol Dougal and Hedy Ratner, the WBDC is currently active in six States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and has served over 30,000 women business owners. The highly successful programs and services of the WBDC are many in number, including counseling, workshops, entrepreneurial training, the women's business finance programs, the women's business enterprise initiative, the entrepreneurial women's conference and women's business and buyer's mart.

I wish to commend the WBDC for their vital role in the growing economic impact of women business owners on our Nation's economy. I am proud that the WBDC was founded in Illinois, and that the effects of their good works are felt far beyond the borders of my State.●

PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 1997

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for S. 6, the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1997. As a cosponsor of this bill, I want to take a moment to discuss why it is so important that we act on it as soon as possible.

Mr. President, as my voting record shows, I have always voted pro-life on issues concerning abortion. However, my support for S. 6 and my vote on the

partial birth abortion ban during the 104th Congress was not simply a moral judgment on abortion. This debate is not about reproductive choice; it's not even about abortion. Partial birth abortion is a cruel procedure and is abhorrent to most Americans. In fact, most physicians believe it is never medically necessary. This procedure is far beyond human decency.

Mr. President, it is shocking to me that the debate over partial birth abortion is even necessary. A procedure whereby a child is partly delivered and then its brains are suctioned out has no place in a civilized society. It certainly has no place in America. Let's join together, pro-life and pro-choice, and do the right thing. Let's put an end to this cruel procedure.●

HONORING THE GLEANERS COMMUNITY FOOD BANK OF GREATER DETROIT

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I have the distinct honor of paying tribute to the Gleaners Community Food Bank of Greater Detroit, which this year celebrates its 20th year of providing food to needy people in southeastern Michigan.

On March 12, 1997, the Gleaners annual Women's Power Breakfast will bring together more than 200 of southeast Michigan's civic, professional, and corporate leaders to help lead the fight against hunger. The power breakfast was created 4 years ago by Gleaners board member Dulcie Rosenfeld and is led this year by honorary co-chairs Michelle Engler and Judge Trudy Archer, and by breakfast co-chairs Irma Elder, Barbara Levin, Helen Love, and Amanda Van Dusen. Knowing the considerable talent and commitment of these women, I have no doubt that breakfast participants will meet their challenge of raising money and awareness to help Gleaners find solutions to hunger in southeastern Michigan.

Gleaners Community Food Bank was founded in 1977 with a mission of bringing together food, resources, and manpower into a single collection, storage, and distribution center to help feed southeastern Michigan's hungry. Since its creation, Gleaners has collected surplus food from the region's farmers, food distributors and processors, supermarkets, grocery stores, and individuals. Each year, this vital organization collects, stores, and distributes more than 12 million pounds of food to more than 200 agencies, including soup kitchens, church pantries, and shelters for homeless or battered women.

Since its inception, Gleaners has been able to rely on the generosity of the people of southeastern Michigan. Each Saturday, approximately 100 volunteers from church groups, schools, unions, and corporations come together to assemble food packs for distribution to various agencies. Food drives, fundraising events, corporate donations, foundation grants, and donations from individuals contribute greatly to Gleaners success.

Hunger is faced by people of all ages, races, and socio-economic levels in communities throughout our Nation. I am proud to have such a dedicated and successful organization leading the fight against this problem in my home State. We should all take inspiration from the example we see here and recommit our efforts to eradicate hunger in this country and around the world.●

FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of S. 4, the Family Friendly Workplace Act of 1997, I rise to express my strong support for this legislation.

Mr. President, Americans have always struggled to balance the conflicting demands of work and family, but today, more than ever, families, especially double earners, are finding the old, rigid workplace structure of a different era to be the main barrier to a family friendly schedule. This is ironic because today's technology makes telecommuting from home common through the Internet and interactive

video, allowing the flexibility many workers need to spend more time with their families.

The problem is that in the eyes of our Federal laws the workplace has not changed since the 1930's. Federal wage-and-hour laws were developed during the New Deal era, when about one mother in six with school-aged children worked. But the workplace is vastly different today. Over 70 percent of mothers with kids in school work, and the rigid 8-hour-per-day, 40-hour-per-week work schedule is less rational or justifiable. Simply put, the wage-and-hour laws belong in a different era—one that ended about 50 years ago.

Federal Government workers have had a flexible work schedule option for three decades. Under a flextime arrangement, many Federal employees work 10-hour days, 4 days per week. For a mother with a young child, this means 1 less day per week she'll have to pay for daycare. You can bet that adds up.

Flextime has been a tremendous benefit for Federal workers, especially women. Why shouldn't non-Federal

workers have this benefit as well? The answer is that they should, and that's what S. 4 will do. Under this bill, an employee will have three options: First, flexible scheduling—to work additional hours 1 week for credit, up to 50 hours, toward a shorter work day or work week later at full pay; second, bi-weekly scheduling—to schedule 80 hours over a 2-week period in any combination; or third, compensatory time off—to choose time-and-a-half compensatory time off, up to 240 hours—160 hours at time-and-a-half, for overtime hours worked in lieu of time-and-a-half pay. No employee may be required to participate in these programs, and coercion or intimidation by the employer with respect to participation is prohibited.

This is commonsense legislation endorsed by Working Women and Working Mother magazines. It's time to tear down the barriers to a family friendly workplace and give hardworking Americans the flexibility to spend time with their families.●

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following report(s) of standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1996

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
David W. Carle:									
Canada	Dollar	553	404.00					553	404.00
United States	Dollar				684.00				684.00
Edward J. Barron:									
Singapore	Dollar	2,294.84	1,638.00					2,294.84	1,638.00
United States	Dollar				4,698.95				4,698.95
Switzerland	Franc	868.10	686.00					868.10	686.00
Italy	Lire	2,132,790	1,405.00					2,132,790	1,405.00
United States	Dollar				3,529.55				3,529.55
Katherine M. Howard:									
Japan	Dollar		656.00						656.00
Hong Kong	Dollar		1,577.90						1,577.90
Singapore	Dollar		2,185.37						2,185.37
United States	Dollar				4,701.95				4,701.95
Switzerland	Dollar		1,029.00						1,029.00
Italy	Dollar		1,405.00						1,405.00
United States	Dollar				4,124.55				4,124.55
Total			10,986.27		17,739.00				28,725.27

RICHARD G. LUGAR,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Feb. 6, 1997.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1996

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		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Patrick Leahy:									
Canada	Dollar	553.20	389.00			20.00	14.60	573.20	403.60
United States	Dollar				684.00				684.00
Timothy Rieser:									
Canada	Dollar	478.20	349.23					478.20	349.23
United States	Dollar				684.00				684.00
Total			738.23		1,368.00		14.60		2,120.83

MARK O. HATFIELD,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Oct. 28, 1996.