

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their leadership and steadfast commitment to this issue. I would especially like to thank Jody Adams and her daughter, the March of Dimes Ambassador Kelsey Adams, for their hard work in publicizing this simple, yet highly effective, prevention strategy.

Finally, I would like to thank my colleagues, Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON, as well as Senators ABRAHAM, KOHL and BOND for their hard work in raising awareness about this vitally important issue. By getting the message out, we can help families across the country have healthy babies and save the lives of thousands of babies each year.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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**HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of Monday, July 19, 1999, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber and therefore missed rollcall vote number 310 (H.R. 1477), rollcall vote number 309 (H. Con. Res. 121) and rollcall vote number 308 (H.R. 1033). I want the RECORD to show that if I had been able to be present in this chamber when these votes were cast, I would have voted "yea" on each of them.

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TEACHER EMPOWERMENT ACT

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SPEECH OF

**HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1995) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to empower teachers, improve student achievement through high-quality professional development for teachers, reauthorize the Reading Excellence Act, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose H.R. 1995, the Teacher Empowerment Act, and support the Martinez substitute.

As I looked over the materials I had received regarding H.R. 1995, I found myself wondering how the Republican leadership could offer an education bill, a bill for teachers, that is not supported by educators themselves. Nor do parents, Boards of Education, or many others concerned about our education system support it. In fact, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association, the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National Parent Teachers Association, the National Association of State Boards of Education, Council of Great City Schools, the New York State Education Department, and the New York City Board of Education each oppose this bill. Does this seem right? How can the American public have faith that we are going to improve their schools when nearly all education groups oppose the proposed education bill?

As a newly elected Member, I can tell you that parents in my congressional district are

concerned. They want smaller classes. They want assurances that money isn't going to be taken from their low-income school districts and transferred to districts with more resources. They don't want rhetoric. They want results.

H.R. 1995 takes away the guarantee of smaller classes by rolling class size reduction funds into a block grant for professional development purposes and class size reduction. While class size reduction is a "mandatory use" under H.R. 1995, there is no commitment that serious funds will be used for that purpose.

We should not reverse the process that was put into place last year when a bipartisan commitment was made to fund the first installment of a program aimed specifically at reducing class sizes. Instead, we should show our local school districts that we will be there with the followup funds so they can retain the teachers they are hiring this year and continue their class reduction efforts.

Furthermore, H.R. 1995 severely undermines the original goal of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—to provide assistance to the neediest students. This bill fails to direct sufficient resources to schools that need the most help: the highest poverty districts in each state and district.

Overall, H.R. 1995 would divert resources away from districts, like many of those in New York City, that need the money the most. Altering the funding formula from 80 percent of the funds being allocated to high-poverty districts to having only 50 percent being allocated to districts, combined with the loss of class size reduction funds, would result in a \$22 million loss for New York City's public schools. I am sure that this result will be mimicked in cities and towns across the country.

I know my Republican colleagues will argue that a hold harmless provision has been added to the bill. However, that hold harmless is for the first year only. After that, there is no guarantee that funding for class size reduction will not be dramatically decreased.

We must not abandon our commitment to class size reduction and to helping our neediest students. The Martinez substitute ensures that we honor our commitment to class size reduction. Additionally, the Martinez substitute does not alter the intent of the ESEA, to assist the neediest school districts. We should pass the Martinez substitute, and, if not, we should defeat H.R. 1995.

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DICK STRAHM RETIRES AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY AS HEAD COACH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FINDLAY OILERS

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**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to salute my good friend Dick Strahm at the close of his 25-year career as head football coach of the University of Findlay Oilers.

The Dick Strahm Era at U of F began in 1975, when he arrived from Kansas State to breathe new life into the program. He immediately set out to recruit the best players available, going all out to lure top prospects to Findlay despite significant shortfalls in avail-

able scholarship money. His dedication and commitment to the program were apparent from the beginning, as his team went undefeated in 1978 and won the Division II national title in 1979.

Coach Strahm's successes carried into the 80s, as the 1985 team compiled U of F's first 10-game winning streak in history. The 90s, though, proved to be his best decade at the helm, as he coached his players to an 83–20–3 overall record, a 27-game winning streak, and three more national championships.

During his 24-season tenure with the Oilers, Dick Strahm presided over just two losing seasons, and compiled an overall head coaching record of 183 wins, 64 losses, and five ties. He was named National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Coach of the Year four times, and NAIA District 22 Coach of the Year 12 times. The Oilers will certainly miss his leadership on the field in the seasons ahead.

I join Coach Strahm's current and former players, the University of Findlay family, and the entire city of Findlay in thanking him for his years of service and devotion. Congratulations, Dick, on building a successful program that will bear your legacy for years to come.

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TRIBUTE TO JOHN CARROLL

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**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to John Carroll who is a student of Chapparral High School in Temecula Valley, California. During the first session of the Summer 1999 House Republican Page Program, John represented the 48th Congressional District of California.

During his time in our Nation's Capital, John excelled in assisting the House as a Page. However, his exceptional dedication and keen interest in government is nothing new. John is the founder of the Young Republicans' Club at his High School and he has served as a volunteer for the American Red Cross. John's strong leadership skills and devotion to each task he undertakes have helped him become both an exceptional student and citizen.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to have such an enthusiastic young man represent my district in the House Page Program. I would like to thank him for his hard work and dedication, and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

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SPEECH OF

**HON. VERNON J. EHRLERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 19, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

Mr. EHRLERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York and the

gentleman from New Jersey for their hard work on this bill, and in particular, I would like to thank them for their support of the need for increased scientific and technological expertise at the U.S. State Department. Within the Manager's amendment before us today, Mr. GILMAN has included a provision to address this need by establishing within the office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs a Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State.

This new position is critical to avoiding communication gaps and missed opportunities for international scientific cooperation and protection of U.S. technology interests as it will allow the Secretary direct access to qualified technical analysis and advice. Science and technology are no longer isolated issues that require insight only as specific questions arise within the global community. Rather, the global community, and its economy, are increasingly tied to the commerce, trade, and health of its member countries through advances in information technology, biotechnology, the pharmaceutical industry, and questions regarding the environment. Furthermore, an increasing number of scientific projects are of such substantial size and expense, that they must be undertaken as collaborative projects among nations if they are to be pushed.

Last year, during hearings conducted by the House Science Committee in conjunction with its work on the Science Policy Study, our most unanimous and emphatic testimony came from witnesses discussing the state of science and technology in our foreign relations. Several witnesses referenced a 1992 Carnegie Commission report entitled Science and Technology in U.S. International Affairs that stated that "Overall, U.S. international relations have suffered from the absence of a long-term, balanced strategy for issues at the intersection of science and technology with foreign affairs. Sometimes this absence of analysis and policy leads to unpreparedness for major issues, bitter interagency disputes, and inadequate last-minute preparations for an international meeting." However, as Bruce Alberts, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, states in his testimony, the State department is taking steps to address this void by requesting the National Research Council "undertake a study on the contributions that science, technology and health can make to foreign policy and to make recommendations on how the department might better carry out its responsibilities to that end." This study is due to be completed in September, and one of the prescribed duties of the new Science and Technology Adviser will be to assist the Secretary of State in developing a report to submit to Congress describing plans for implementation

of the Research Council's recommendations, as appropriate.

By including this provision to establish a Science and Technology Adviser within the American Embassy Security Act, Congress will lend its support to those in the State Department who are already taking steps to improve the integration of science and technology within our foreign policy. I appreciate Mr. GILMAN's support on this issue, and believe that the entire nation will benefit from this measure to better represent American knowledge, science and technological assets to our international partners.

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IN MEMORY OF JACK DEMPSEY

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**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I now wish to recognize Mr. Jack Dempsey of Manassa, CO. For his great success in boxing, his loyalty, and love of Colorado, I would like to honor him and his memory which continues to survive.

Born in June 1895, in Manassa, CO, Jack Dempsey entered the world as William Harrison Dempsey. His parents were poor and humble farmers and pioneers. Jack was one of 11 children, and from the beginning he was a mama's boy. Believing that his mother deserved a better life, and determining to provide her with the best, Jack Dempsey struck out on his own at an early age.

After traveling to various mining towns throughout Colorado and California, Jack began fighting at age 17. He began his professional career as a boxer in 1914 and won the nickname, "Manassa Mauler" changing his name to reflect the Irish legend, Jack Dempsey. Though small in stature, 6'1" and 180 pounds, Jack took those he fought by surprise. In 1919, Jack Dempsey won the Heavyweight Boxing Title which he held until 1926 when he lost the title to Gene Tunney.

In May 1983, Jack Dempsey passed away, a legend to always be remembered. Though Jack will be greatly remembered for his incredible boxing career, he will also be remembered for his love and dedication to his mother and his courage and strength. For his hard work, determination, success, and remarkable life, I wish to pay tribute to Mr. Jack Dempsey as the bronze statue of Mr. Dempsey is dedicated to Cecilia Dempsey, Jack's mother. I am grateful for the example Jack Dempsey set and for the inspiration which he continues to provide.

IN RECOGNITION OF MEMBERS OF RIVERS/JANOWICZ AMERICAN LEGION POST 138 OF BOZRAH, CT

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**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 21, 1999*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of Rivers/Janowicz American Legion Post 138 of Bozrah, CT, upon receiving the Sidney P. Simon Award from the American Legion Department of Connecticut. This award is presented annually to the post in Connecticut which is determined to have sponsored within its community the most outstanding program of environmental beautification, improvement and betterment. the award was presented to the Post during the American Legion Convention on July 9, 1999.

Under the leadership of Harold O'Connell, Adjutant, the Post adopted a resolution earlier this year to beautify and improve memorials honoring the veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. A special committee consisting of William Benson, past Commander; William Fishbone, Commander; Harold O'Connell, Adjunct; and John Orr, Historian guided the project to completion. Every member of the Post contributed to the success of this special effort. Their hard work and dedication has been recognized by veterans across the State of Connecticut with the Simon Award.

Mr. Speaker, like so many of their counterparts across this great nation the veterans of Post 138 continue to give of themselves. They unselfishly answered this nation's call to service in North Africa, Europe and throughout the Pacific, in the Korean peninsula, in southeast Asia and in the Persian Gulf. They gave of themselves, and many of them made the supreme sacrifice to guarantee our liberty and to ensure that hundreds of million of people around the world could enjoy a life free from tyranny. These veterans continue to offer service to their country long after returning to civilian life. The members of Post 138 in Bozrah work on behalf of their community in many ways. And, as witnessed by their support for this project, they honor the memory of fellow veterans every day.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate the members of Rivers/Janowicz American Legion Post 138 on receiving the Sidney P. Simon Award.