

Moreover, it is important to recognize the sense of borderless community that those living on the United States and Canadian sides of the border experience on a daily basis. Friends, family, and business associates travel easily, indeed seamlessly, across this invisible border to shop, enjoy theater and restaurants, athletic events, and other recreational opportunities. And, during last year's long struggle over this issue, I learned that many of my southern border colleagues represent districts that have similar experiences and stories about interrelated cross-border communities that otherwise would be injured by section 110.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my bill comprehensively addresses the problematic issues that are found in section 110. It is critical that section 110 as it currently stands be amended in order to avoid unnecessary chaos at both the northern and southern land borders and sea ports and give INS the necessary time to implement in an effective and affordable manner the current automated system at all airports. An automated entry-exit system elsewhere must not be implemented without careful consideration of the many issues involved. The Border Improvement and Immigration Act of 1999 will provide us with the necessary time and information for making a reasoned decision on whether to go forward with such a system.

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ON THE "Zzzzz's" TO "A's" ACT

**HON. ZOE LOFGREN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Zzzz's to A's Act" and to draw attention to an important issue for high school students across the United States.

Those of us who have teenagers know how tough it is to get them out of bed early in the morning. My 14-year-old and 17-year-old are bright, eager students. But you would never know it when they have to wake up at the crack of dawn. They feel wiped out instead of raring to go.

I knew there had to be an explanation, other than laziness or rebellion. My answer came a year ago, when I read about scientific findings confirming that puberty changes the body's sleep cycle in such a way that makes it difficult—if not impossible—for most teens to fall asleep before 10 p.m. and to awaken early in the morning. Scientists also report that teens need more sleep than they will ever need again in life—at least 8 to 10 hours a night.

It doesn't take a rocket scientist—or a sleep scientist, in this case—to put these two facts together and realize that when high schools start before 8 a.m., kids are in class when they are sleepy. This sleep deprivation has harmful effects on learning abilities. It can lead to academic, behavioral, and psychological problems. Sleep deprivation also puts teens at risk for accidents and injuries, especially when driving.

There's a simple solution: adjust high school hours to be in sync with teenagers' body clocks. As a mother I saw the need for change, and, as a Member of Congress I thought I could help. Today, I am reintroducing legislation to put teens in school during their most alert hours.

My bill, called the "Zzzzz's to A's Act", could do more for improving education and reducing teen crime than many other more expensive initiatives. It encourages school districts to consider pushing back starting times—not shortening the school day. My bill would make it easier for districts to do so by providing a federal grant up to \$25,000 to help cover administrative and operating costs associated with changing hours.

A number of school districts across the country are looking at adjusting their hours, and handful already have. The districts in Minnesota, Arizona, and Kentucky that now start classes later have seen grades improve and student aggression decline.

In addition to boosting academic performance, adjusting school hours helps mitigate the problem of juvenile crime. It keeps teens off the streets during the late afternoon hours when they are most likely to commit or be the victim of crime. FBI data shows that almost half of all violent juvenile crime occurs between 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., when many adolescents are without supervision.

My "Zzzzz's to A's" legislation has been endorsed by the nation's leading sleep researchers and by organizations from the National Sleep Foundation to Kids Safe Education Foundation and Rock the Vote.

Teens are paying a heavy price for following the old adage "Early to bed, early to rise." It's time for high schools to synchronize their clocks with their students' body clocks so the teens can go from "Zzzzz's" to "A's."

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THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT

**HON. JAY INSLEE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, this year the Northshore School districts celebrates its 40th Anniversary. I am honored to commemorate such a wonderful event.

The Northshore School District is responsible for over 20,000 students in King and Snohomish Counties, and is the eighth largest school district in Washington State. It's current board members, Jean Fowler, Tim Barclay, Sue Paro, Kirby Larson, and B.Z. Davis, devote countless hours of selfless service to the most valuable resource in this country—our children. Through their involvement, board members ensure that Northshore students have the knowledge and skills to be successful and productive citizens in the 21st Century.

Thank you, Northshore School District Board, for your commitment to education and congratulations, again, on your 40th Anniversary.

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COMMON SENSE APPROACH TO  
SANCTIONS

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join with so many of my colleagues on a bipartisan basis in reintroducing legisla-

tion, the "Enhancement of Trade, Security, and Human Rights through Sanctions Reform Act," intended to establish a common sense procedural framework for consideration of future U.S. unilateral sanctions.

Sanctions reform is necessary because the proliferation of unilateral economic sanctions is causing lasting damage to America's reputation as a reliable supplier in the global marketplace. It is estimated that U.S. sanctions cost \$15 to \$19 billion annually in lost U.S. exports and over 200,000 high-wage U.S. jobs.

Moreover, experience has shown us that unilateral sanctions don't work. A wide variety of leading U.S. foreign policy experts, think tanks, and government studies have concluded that unilateral sanctions are costly and counter-productive, particularly in a global economy, where technology, capital equipment, financing, and farm commodities are freely available from U.S. competitors.

Last year, the Glenn Amendment, which required the President to impose sanctions in response to India and Pakistan's nuclear tests, showed the weakness of relying on unilateral sanctions as an all-purpose foreign policy tool. The threat of sanctions, which were U.S. law prior to the testing, failed to deter India or Pakistan from conducting their tests, but would have cost the United States a major wheat sale if Congress had not intervened last year to grant the President waiver authority.

The legislation I am introducing today seeks responsible reform of the decision making process associated with U.S. unilateral sanctions. The bill's primary goal is to ensure that Congress and the Administration have better information for more informed decision-making on sanctions bills and initiatives.

Before imposing a unilateral sanction, the bill requires Congress and the President to request relevant information and address certain common-sense questions. Among them are the following: Is the proposed unilateral sanction likely to be effective? Is the sanction aimed at a clearly-defined and realistic objective? What are the economic costs for American industry and agriculture? Will the sanction undermine other U.S. security, foreign policy, and humanitarian objectives, such as relations with our key U.S. allies? Have potential alternatives, such as multilateral sanctions or diplomatic initiatives, been tried and failed?

My colleagues and I who are sponsoring this legislation today intend to work quickly to move the legislation through the legislative process. Without the information that this bill would provide us about future sanctions, we risk taking action that is not in our interest and has a very small chance of success. This bill is about establishing effective procedures that will lead to effective results in the way we respond to behavior by nations with which we have concerns. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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TRIBUTE TO BURLINGTON COUNTY  
FIRST ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR  
MICHAEL E. RILEY

**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on February 19, 1999, the County of Burlington in New Jersey

lost a dedicated public servant. Someone who has tirelessly fought for justice, the rights of victims, and heightened the awareness of domestic violence, Michael E. Riley will truly be missed.

After 19 years of public service to Burlington County, Mike Riley has stepped down as First Assistant Prosecutor to enter private practice. During his tenure, Mike became well known as one of New Jersey's most respected trial attorneys. Described as the most experienced prosecutor in New Jersey, Mike successfully prosecuted nine capital murder cases, never losing a single homicide case, the most in Burlington County history.

Outside of the courtroom, Mike was involved with many important civic groups. Mike was Co-Chair of the first Domestic Violence Working Group and was the first Director of the Burlington County Narcotic Task Force. Additionally, Mike shared his experience and expertise with others. He served as an adjunct professor at Widener Law School for 10 years and has served on the faculty of Monmouth College and Burlington County College.

Many accolades can be bestowed upon Michael E. Riley, but I think the most honored one was summed up by a colleague when he stated that Mike "can't be replaced." This truly demonstrates the respect that Mike has among his peers.

On behalf of the people of Burlington county, I thank Michael E. Riley for his dedicated service to the County of Burlington and wish him well in his future endeavors.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JUDY KENNEDY

##### HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention the dedicated service of Judy Kennedy who recently retired after 18 years of service at the Juvenile Detention Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Judy Kennedy was a teacher and Education Director at the Juvenile Detention Center. Ms. Kennedy's career has many milestones including American Correctional Association certification, expansion of classrooms, additions for special education services, drug and alcohol education just to name a few. She worked to establish the Continuation School for kids who cannot return to regular schools due to their history of suspension or expulsion. Ms. Kennedy recognized that these kids are part of our community, and that we need to give them a chance to be contributing members of our community. She worked with kids that others would consider "throwaways."

Ms. Kennedy touched the lives of many children. It has been sighted in many articles about at-risk kids, "one of the most important factors in changing their lives is a caring adult." Judy Kennedy is that caring adult.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALFRED GINSBURG

##### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Alfred "Al" Ginsburg on

his retirement from the Madera County Board of Supervisors. Supervisor Ginsburg has served the Board of Supervisors for 24 years.

Al Ginsburg is a native Californian born in Tulare County. The Ginsburg family then moved on to Chowchilla where Al attended Chowchilla elementary schools and Chowchilla High School. Al then graduated from Fresno State College, now known as California State University, Fresno, with a degree in business administration. From 1948 to 1950 Al owned and operated a family shoe store, but in 1950 he became a full time farmer, this was before his interest in government brought him into the political arena.

Al Ginsburg has served the people of Madera County in many capacities, serving as an elected leader and devoting his time to community service. Al served as a member of the Chowchilla city council for 16 years, several times during the 16 years, he held the position of Mayor. He also served on the Chowchilla High School Board for 10 years and served as a member of the Madera County Civil Service Commission for 12 years. Al was also a member of the Local Agency Formation Commission and the Local Transportation Commission and Authority.

During his time on the Madera County Board of Supervisors, Al has taken on numerous tasks. Al served as a member of the County Supervisors Association of California, CSAC, and presently serves as a member of the Board of Directors. Al is a current member of the CSAC Public Finance and Operations Policy Committee. He has also been a member of the Regional Council of Rural Counties Board of Directors. A resident of Madera County for 67 years, Al Ginsburg is in his sixth term as a Member of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Al Ginsburg on the occasion of his retirement from the Madera County Board of Supervisors. Al Ginsburg leaves behind a proud legacy of community service. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Al Ginsburg many years of continued success.

#### TRIBUTE TO BAY VIEW HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TEAM

##### HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with immense pride and pleasure that I rise to congratulate the students, parents, teachers and faculty who contributed to the championship season recorded by the Bay View High School (BVHS) debate team in the Wisconsin High School Forensic Association's (WHSFA) annual State Debate Tournament held at UW-Oshkosh on January 28th and 29th.

I applaud the efforts of affirmatives Kimberly Malak and Robert Croston, and negatives Benita Anderson and Corey Scott for their wonderful individual and team accomplishments.

Additionally, the affirmative team shares the honor of an undefeated record with the affirmative team from Cedarburg. Both finished with 7-0 records. Bay View's winning score was 12 wins and two losses. Other Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) teams participating at the tour-

namment were Rufus King High School, which placed 4th overall, and Juneau Business High School.

The 1998-99 season for the Bay View High School debate team was historic. The varsity team won an invitational tournament held at Sheboygan South High School for the first time since 1995. The team also successfully defended its 1997 City Championship First Place Trophy on December 11, 1998. After qualifying at the district debates for participating in the WHSFA State Tournament earlier in January, the Bay View team was matched against others from across the state in what many consider the premier debate tournament of the year.

The team has been coached by Mr. Ray Lane since the 1995-96 season. Mr. Daemien Morscher, a 1993 BVHS graduate, National Merit Scholar, and former member of the debate team, is serving as assistant coach. Other members of the team include Daniel Brandt, Kenneth Dunbeck, Steven Finch, Matt Hickling, Leonard Wilson, Robert Woodliff, and Winston Woods. Ben Silver also participated in some tournaments.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to salute the talent and commitment of the Bay View High School debate team on its outstanding season, which I bring before you in commendation.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

##### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 24, 1999*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an article printed in the March edition of the Labor Party Press.

[From the Labor Party Press, Mar. 1999]

DON'T BLOW AWAY SOCIAL SECURITY

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BASICS

Under Social Security, workers contribute a certain amount of their pay into the system through their work life. They then earn entitlement to family benefits when they retire, become disabled, or die.

Social Security is funded through payroll taxes (FICA, or Federal Insurance Contribution Act) on both the employee and employer. Currently each pays 6.2 percent on all wages and salaries up to a maximum of \$68,400 in income. The payroll taxes we pay today finance the benefits for today's retirees. From the money we contribute, the government writes Social Security checks and mails them to beneficiaries.

Any extra money collected through payroll taxes goes into a Social Security Trust Fund. Until the 1990s, the Social Security Trust Fund was relatively small. However, it has ballooned in size in the past decade—and in fact has helped create the much celebrated "balanced budget."

Some 44 million Americans receive benefits from Social Security. Thirty million of these are the elderly and their dependents, 6 million are the disabled and their dependents, and 7 million are the survivors of deceased workers.

About 92 percent of people over 65 receive Social Security benefits. Since 1935, when the labor movement helped force passage of Social Security, the program has dramatically reduced poverty among the elderly and disabled. Unfortunately, though, some people who really need it—like farmworkers—still aren't entitled to Social Security.