

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### CLAUDE BUDDY YOUNG SHOULD BE INDUCTED INTO FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage the Pro Football Hall of Fame to induct an extraordinary athlete called Buddy Young, a Chicago hero and graduate of the Wendell Phillips High School in my district.

As Chicago Sun Times columnist Steve Neal recently observed, Buddy Young was among the greatest NFL running backs of the modern era.

From 1944 to 1946, Buddy Young was an All American halfback for the University of Illinois' fighting Illini. In his first season as a college football player, Young was runner up for the coveted Heisman Trophy. As one of the most electrifying players on the team, he tied renowned football legend Red Grange's college record for touchdowns.

In 1947, Young led the NCAA college all star football team in an astounding upset victory over defending pro football champions, the Chicago Bears. Due to his outstanding performance during the game, Buddy Young was selected as the game's MVP.

Following his college football career, Buddy showcased his athletic talents on a number of pro football teams. He is best remembered as a standout offensive threat for the Baltimore Colts where he set a kickoff record that is still standing today.

Also, Young's 27.7 per yard kickoff return average is currently ranked fourth in all-time pro football record books. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Young's record and play as a Colt was so superior that the franchise retired his number, an accolade afforded to only eight other Colt football players.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that, of the nine Baltimore Colt football players to have had their numbers retired, Buddy Young is the sole player who has not been inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Although well known for his great football accomplishment, Buddy Young has excelled in other aspects of his life. As the director of player relations of the National Football League, Young was the first African American to become an executive in any major sports league.

Additionally, while in college, Young won the NCAA Division I track and field championship in the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard dash, and he set a world record in the 60-yard dash.

Already, Mr. Speaker, Buddy Young's athletic achievements have earned him

induction into the College Football, Chicagoland, and the Rose Bowl Halls of Fame.

It is now both fitting and warranted for the Pro Football Hall of Fame to induct this athlete of athletes into its cherished halls.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I again encourage the Pro Football Hall of Fame selection committee to induct Claude Buddy Young into its prestigious and historical group of athletic legends. Only then will Young's place in athletic history be rightfully immortalized alongside other legends of the great game of football.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as I travel my district in central New Jersey, I am constantly confronted with the growth of these communities. Young families are moving into new houses and school principals get phone calls daily from parents who are moving into the area. The opening days of school are challenging for school principals. Some schools in my New Jersey district have kindergartens that are twice the size of the senior class.

Communities across the State and the Nation are struggling, struggling to address the critical need to build new schools and renovate existing ones to make up for years of deferred maintenance and to accommodate rising school enrollment.

Urban and rural and high growth suburban areas all face different and difficult school modernization problems.

The General Accounting Office estimates that \$112 billion is needed just to repair existing schools across the Nation. Twenty-four hundred new public schools will be needed by 2003 to accommodate 1.3 million new students and to relieve overcrowding.

With schools bursting at the seams, new schools being constructed every year, property taxes are reaching astronomical rates. These growing communities need relief. Communities in my New Jersey district are voting down needed construction because they cannot afford even higher property taxes.

That is why, together with the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE), I am working for legislation to ease the burden for fast growing communities as they construct new schools.

The interest on school construction bonds is a big item. Even on a short-

term, 15-year tax exempt bond, the interest on the bond may be an additional 65 percent of the value.

Under our legislation, the Federal government would provide tax credits equal to the interest the local communities would pay to investors on these bonds. This emergency Federal assistance would help communities like mine and others across the country meet the needs of our children.

Let me give my colleagues an example from my district to illustrate that we are facing a serious situation. In Montgomery Township, Somerset County, in 1990, their school enrollment was about 1,500 students. Now Montgomery has to provide seats for 3,500 students, an increase of 134 percent in 10 years. Enrollment is expected to rise another 1,500 students over the next 5 years.

The residents of Montgomery have been very supportive of their school system. However, the strain of paying for an annual operating budget coupled with the payment for new buildings is testing the pocketbooks of even the most ardent supporters of public education. They need our help. In some towns in my district, there is now the added expense to rebuild and repair after Hurricane Floyd.

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These days school construction and modernization also includes technology infrastructure. Our schools need to keep up to date on technology to ensure our students are ready for the jobs of the 21st century. Employers depend on talent, skills, and creativity of their workforces for their success. Companies, communities, and students all benefit from a vital and a successful educational system.

Many high-tech firms in my district in central New Jersey already invest in the local schools. They have much to offer, especially in technical areas of science and math. The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce has a program called Tech Corps New Jersey which recruits business volunteers with expertise in computer technology to work with schools that need assistance in the area of education technology. I believe we need to encourage these partnerships where businesses can invest in their local communities.

Businesses can easily help schools keep up to date with their technology infrastructure. The E-rate, which supports discounted internet wiring and services to schools and libraries, is a good example of effective Federal local partnership which can help finance technology infrastructure in our schools.

Certainly local taxpayers bear the responsibility for educating their children, and local taxpayers shoulder most of the cost, but the education of our youth is a national responsibility, similar to national defense, and it is time the Federal Government steps up and accepts our responsibility to local districts for the education of our children.