

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1—THE NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce President George W. Bush's education plan, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. This legislation, a comprehensive reauthorization of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, reflects President Bush's efforts to close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers and to work with States to push America's schools to be the best in the world.

No Child Left Behind will refocus federal efforts to close the achievement gap by giving States and local schools greater flexibility in the use of Federal education dollars in exchange for greater accountability for results. The bill also includes a school choice "safety valve" for students trapped in chronically failing schools that fail to improve after three consecutive years of emergency aid.

In short: H.R. 1 will give students a chance, parents a choice, and schools a charge to be the best in the world.

Despite almost a decade of uninterrupted prosperity in the 1990s, nearly 70 percent of inner city and rural fourth-graders cannot read at a basic level, and low-income students lag behind their counterparts by an average of 20 percentile points on national assessment tests. The academic achievement gap between rich and poor, Anglo and minority remains wide, and in some cases is growing wider. Washington has spent more than \$80 billion since 1990, and nearly \$130 billion since 1965, in a well-intentioned but unsuccessful effort to close the gap.

The hard lesson of the past is that money alone cannot be the vehicle for change in our schools. If our goal truly is to leave no child behind, there must be accountability for results.

It is a tremendous honor to introduce the No Child Left Behind Act on behalf of President Bush. We look forward to working with members of all parties in the coming weeks to ensure that every American child has the opportunity to learn.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in celebration of female health care professionals who are charged with the responsibility of caring for the young, the elderly, the sick and even maintaining the wellness of the hale and hearty.

I stand today to salute the women who were not always recognized with a title, the women with healing skills who were for many years only known as mother, or sister, or daughter. For many generations there have been women with a special understanding of biology and illnesses who served as the healthcare providers of their communities. Mr. Speaker I

would like to honor the female pioneers in the medical profession who trailblazed the way for women today to be called Nurse and Doctor.

The first African-American woman to be called Doctor in the state of Ohio was Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds. In her career, Dr. Reynolds' was faced with the odds of treating communities with inferior health care facilities and limited access to materials. Nevertheless, she dreamed of improving health services for persons of African-American descent.

Due to the laws and standards of the time, she was denied admission to many nursing and medical schools because of her race. Emma graduated from Wilberforce University in Greene County, Ohio and taught public school for seven years before her potential came to the attention of the prominent African-American surgeon, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, in 1891. Dr. Williams was inspired to establish Provident Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, an interracial institution which included medical care for the community in South Chicago, as well as a School of Nursing for men and women of all races. Emma graduated eighteen months later with a nursing degree.

Yet, her goals propelled her even higher. Emma became the first woman and the first African-American to graduate with a M.D. from Northwestern University School of Medicine in 1895.

Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds practiced medicine in Texas and Louisiana before returning home to care for her ailing parents and community in Chillicothe, Ohio in 1902.

Some of the hardships and experiences of America's pioneers have not changed. Today African-American healthcare professionals are four times more likely to practice in socio-economically deprived areas that already have an alarming shortage of physicians and adequate medical facilities.

They will toil in communities with disproportional numbers of people suffering from HIV and AIDS, heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, and mental illness.

They will treat the sick and infirm who are not insured but cannot be left to suffer.

We must remember the names and honor the dedication it requires to nurture communities of people with a scarcity of resources.

Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds' legacy survives in the female nurses and doctors who practice medicine in hospitals and poor communities across the country.

Her legacy lives on in Provident Hospital which still serves the South Chicago area.

In celebration of the thousands of women who are nurses and doctors, who have benefited from the trail blazed by our health care pioneers, I say thank you for your work.

A VISIONARY MISSOURI
EDUCATOR**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and tribute to Dr. M. Graham Clark who called the School of the Ozarks his home for the past six decades. Dr. Clark passed away on March 15, at age 92 at his residence on the campus.

Dr. Clark led a life dedicated to the glory of God, and committed to the principles of hard

work and educational excellence as he worked to expand and lead a free faith-based education to literally thousands of students who have attend the school in the Missouri Ozarks.

Dr. Clark arrived at the School of the Ozarks in 1946. Under his leadership the high school was transformed first to a junior college and later into a four year institution of higher learning that is nationally recognized for its emphasis on character development, academic excellence and student work. Those who attend the School of the Ozarks—now named the College of the Ozarks—are offered a unique opportunity. In exchange for a world class college degree, students work for their tuition. They work daily as the college's maintenance, janitorial, secretarial and grounds keeping staff, security guards and food service personnel. This concept, which has won the school an international reputation as "Hard Work U", opened the doors of higher education to many who would never have dreamed they could achieve a college degree.

Dr. Clark was a tireless campaigner and promoter for the College of the Ozarks in persuading donors to support the school located at Point Lookout, Missouri. His determination and leadership transformed the School of the Ozarks into a national model that has drawn students from all over the world for a classic education steeped in faith, work and service. College of the Ozarks is a unique blend of old fashion respect, daily application of the "Golden Rule", and modern technology mixed together with a strong emphasis on the work ethic.

The legacy of Dr. M. Graham Clark will touch the lives of many people for generations to come because of the institution he nurtured and guided. Through the School of the Ozarks, he shaped the lives and faith of countless scholars, business people, government officials and ministers across America who continue to mold and shape the lives of the people in their own communities.

Dr. Clark was known for his strength of character, great wisdom and insight. His legacy of leadership is reflected in the lives of thousands and is shared by Dr. Jerry Davis as he and the College of the Ozarks continue in the business of changing lives.

IN MEMORY OF LT. COL. EDWARD
FRANK FIORA, JR.**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of Representatives of the passing of my good friend Lt. Col. Ed Fiora, a resident of Lexington, Missouri. He was 68.

Ed, a son of the late Edward Frank Fiora, Sr. and Mary Laura Fiora, was born in Lexington, Missouri, on December 9, 1932. He married Clara E. Sander on June 18, 1954.

Ed was an officer in the United States Army for over 22 years and was truly a soldier's soldier. He served two tours of duty in Vietnam and was highly decorated. His military awards include: the Bronze Star, with four oakleaf clusters, the first oakleaf cluster being for valor, the Air medal, the Meritorious Service medal, the Army Commendation medal, the

Combat Infantrymen badge, the National Defense Service medal and the Vietnam Campaign medal. Ed was a civic leader and model citizen. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, the Lexington Elks Club, the Lexington Lions Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, Ed Fiora will be greatly missed by all who knew him. I know the Members of the House will join in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife Clara "Betsy"; his son and daughter-in-law Major and Mrs. Edward L. Fiora; his sister Florine Frerking; and his grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE COOPERATIVE MAIL RULE FOR NON-PROFIT MAILERS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to clarify the Cooperative Mail Rule that the United States Postal Service uses to limit the commercial use of non-profit mail.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, non-profit organizations provide many valuable services to citizens across the country. Nonprofit organizations are key in providing education and information about a variety of issues ranging from public health to participation in civic affairs. Nonprofit organizations are able to provide such services often by raising money through voluntary contributions rather than tax dollars.

Nonprofit organizations must rely on commercial entities to provide goods and services, and such goods and services cost money. Often, new or less-well funded nonprofit organizations must obtain these goods and services based on a contingency arrangement with a commercial business. The Postal Service has in recent years interpreted a postal regulation known as the Cooperative Mail Rule to disallow reduced rates for nonprofits based solely on their business relationships with commercial entities, even when the nonprofit's mail contains no commercial matter. This interpretation is inconsistent with the original intent of Congress in creating nonprofit rates.

The Cooperative Mailing Rule was originally designed to prevent commercial parties that do not have a nonprofit postal permit from entering into cooperative arrangements with nonprofit permit holders to mail commercial matter at the reduced nonprofit rates. In 1993, at the request of the Postal Service, Congress incorporated the Cooperative Mailing Rule into the United States Code to prohibit those types of cooperative arrangements.

The legislation I am introducing today allows qualified nonprofit organizations to mail at reduced rates regardless of whether they employ commercial companies to help them prepare and mail their letters or engage in other commercial arrangements. The mail must still relate to the respective nonprofit permit holders themselves and not promote or advertise products or services on behalf of a commercial entity. This will rectify the Postal Service's recent misapplication of the Cooperative Mailing Rule.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

TUNISIA 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people and government of Tunisia on the anniversary of the country's forty-fifth year of independence on March 20, 2001.

Our two countries have maintained a steadfast alliance since signing the Treaty of Peace in 1797. Whether securing Mediterranean shipping lines, fending off Nazi aggression in North Africa as part of the Allied defensive, or standing by us during the Cold War, Tunisia has always shown us her loyalty.

Today, Tunisia stands as an example to developing countries and the promise of North Africa. It has quickly progressed from a country that receives aid to a nation of growing financial influence through its efforts to privatize state owned companies, lifting of price controls and reducing tariffs, reforming the banking and financial sectors, and development of trade in order to create an aggressive free market economy. Today, over sixty percent of the population of Tunisians can be counted in the middle class. We congratulate the country on its progressive social and health programs and most extraordinarily for its leadership in the region as a supporter of women's legal rights.

Tunisia has also become a moderating force in the Middle East peace process, taking an active role within the international community in fighting terrorism, while maintaining internal stability in the face of external chaos.

I am pleased with the increasingly strong ties between the United States and Tunisia, and join the American people in congratulating the people of Tunisia on this historic occasion. I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

RECOGNIZING TWO GREAT AMERICANS

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to be here before you to recognize Rabbi Avigdor Slatos and Rebbitzin Rochel Slatos today. They are truly a special couple who have touched the lives of so many people throughout my district. This weekend, these people of God will be celebrating with their Synagogue, the Congregation Bnai Briith Jacob, upon their 20th anniversary of distinguished leadership in the city of Savannah. As a result, I felt compelled to make it known throughout the nation what the people of Savannah already know, Rabbi and Rebbitzin Slatos are great Americans and even greater servants of God.

Rabbi Avigdor Slatos has inspired our community to a new level of Torah appreciation through various classes, shiurim, and lectures.

In depth shiurim in Gemarah, Chumash, Halacha as well as beginners programs for those who have never experienced authentic Torah education. Rabbi Slatos has been actively involved in helping to build a day school for all Jewish children in the city of Savannah, and now has an enrollment of approximately 170 children. The Rabbi has also introduced a Kollel to Savannah which presents Torah classes on a variety of topics and issues for the entire community.

Rochel Slatos learned the importance of seniors growing up in the nursing home facility her parents owned in Chicago, Illinois. As a first generation American and a daughter of Holocaust survivors, she is keenly aware of the plight of her people and has been a distinguished companion in her husband's efforts to elevate spirituality and growth within the Savannah Jewish community. She has weekly adult education classes and has taught kindergarten in the Rambam day school for many years. Currently, she devotes much of her time to the senior citizens who live at Buckingham South, the retirement home she started next door to the synagogue. The Rebbitzin is among the first to arrive there every morning and is always the last to leave. Every night she tucks each person in before she goes home and many on her staff have told me that she is their personal hero.

Both the Rabbi and Rebbitzin have devoted their lives to our community and spreading the Word of God to whomever their paths may cross. It is this devotion that they share that compelled me to speak about them today. I am honored to know them and call them friends, but I am also honored to thank them on behalf of my district for their twenty years of service. I hope and pray to God they are able to do so for many more years to come.

SYMPHONY GUILD OF CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the 50th anniversary of The Symphony Guild of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Symphony Guild of Charlotte is dedicated to youth music education through its many projects which offer young people throughout the Charlotte Metropolitan Area varied opportunities to experience classical music. The Guild has supported the Charlotte Symphony Youth Orchestra and the Junior Youth Orchestra and has solely underwritten the Summer Resident Music Camp for over 30 years, sponsored the Young Artists Competition for over 20 years, and the Youth Festival for 14 years.

The Summer Resident Music Camp, the Youth Festival, and the Symphony Guild ASID Showhouse have received national recognition by the American Symphony Orchestra League and serve as models for other nonprofit organizations throughout the Nation.

The Guild has also been recognized locally for its long, continuous commitment to the cultural fabric of the Charlotte community with the prestigious Spirit Award from Royal and SunAlliance and the Mint Museum.

For these reasons, I am honored to recognize the Symphony Guild of Charlotte for its