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No. 53

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m.

The Reverend Ronald J. Nuzzi, Director, ACE Leadership Program, University of Notre Dame, offered the following prayer:

In every age, O Lord, You have been our refuge. So we seek Your wisdom that justice may flow from our deeds. Bless the work of our hands this day.

By the power of Your outstretched arm, open our eyes to see the needs of all who suffer, our ears to hear the cry of the poor, our hearts to feel the anguish of those who do not know freedom.

Hear our prayers, O Lord, as they rise up to You from this, the people's House. To these deliberations bring a spirit of wisdom and understanding.

Grant us a vision of the world as Your love would have it, a world where the weak are protected and children do not go hungry; a world where the riches of creation are shared by all; a world where all cultures and races live in harmony and respect; a world where peace is built with justice and justice is guided by love.

Make us prudent in our planning, courageous in taking risks, patient in suffering, unassuming in prosperity.

As You have been in every age, O Lord, be our refuge and our strength now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WARM WELCOME FOR THE REVEREND RONALD J. NUZZI

(Mr. RYAN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to take this opportunity to thank Father Ron Nuzzi for his uplifting prayer this morning and his great work not only in the Catholic Church but in his leadership and developing catholic school teachers through his program at University of Notre Dame. He is a lifelong friend of mine and my family and has been there for me and my family for every special occasion, good and bad, that our family shares. So I would like to take this opportunity to thank him again for his wonderful prayer this morning.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, April 20, 2004, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair to receive the former Members of Congress.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECEPTION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The Speaker of the House presided.

The SPEAKER. To all of you I want to say good morning. On behalf of the House of Representatives, I am happy to welcome to the Chamber very good friends of this institution, former Members of Congress.

You are not only friends of this institution; you are also friends of ours, and

we look forward to this opportunity every year when we have this chance to visit with you and catch up on each other's lives.

Every one of you has spent precious years of your life, some of the best years of your life, working to represent the needs and concerns of the American people right here in this Chamber.

Your commitment to your Nation did not end when you left the halls of Congress. Many of you have committed to serve the Nation in many other honorable ways.

Senator Sam Nunn is one of those people, and he currently is an ideal and worthy choice to receive the Distinguished Service Award.

While deprived of the opportunity to serve in the House, Senator Nunn served the other body with great distinction. Known as an expert on defense issues, Senator Nunn was respected by both sides of the aisle for his sense of fair play, his patriotism, and his commitment to the security of this Nation.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all former Members for their continued efforts both home and abroad. Your outreach in college campuses throughout this country has helped to strengthen the work of our government and to encourage public service. Your support on parliaments around the world is invaluable, and I want to thank you for those efforts as well.

At this time, I would request that the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Jack Buechner, vice president of the Former Members Association, take the chair.

Mr. BUECHNER (presiding). Will the Clerk call the roll of the former Members of Congress.

The Clerk called the roll of the former Members of the Congress, and the following former Members answered to their names:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H2269

ROLLCALL OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
ATTENDING 34TH ANNUAL SPRING MEETING,
APRIL 22, 2004

Hon. Beryl Anthony (Arkansas)
Hon. William V. "Bill" Alexander (Arizona)
Hon. Robert E. Badham (California)
Hon. James J. Blanchard (Michigan)
Hon. John Brademas (Indiana)
Hon. William Broomfield (Michigan)
Hon. James T. Broyhill (North Carolina)
Hon. John H. Buchanan, Jr. (Alabama)
Hon. Jack Buechner (Missouri)
Hon. Richard R. Chrysler (Michigan)
Hon. James Coyne (Pennsylvania)
Hon. Norman D'Amours (New Hampshire)
Hon. Joseph J. DiGuardi (New York)
Hon. Robert B. Duncan (Oregon)
Hon. Louis Frey, Jr. (Florida)
Hon. Benjamin A. Gilman (New York)
Hon. Ralph R. Harding (Idaho)
Hon. Marjorie Heckler (Massachusetts)
Hon. Dennis M. Hertel (Michigan)
Hon. Peter Hoagland (Massachusetts)
Hon. William J. Hughes (New Jersey)
Hon. Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wisconsin)
Hon. David S. King (Utah)
Hon. Robert "Bob" Krueger (Texas)
Hon. Lawrence P. "Larry" LaRocco (Idaho)
Hon. Jim R. Lightfoot (Iowa)
Hon. Marilyn Lloyd (Tennessee)
Hon. Matthew F. McHugh (New York)
Hon. Thomas McMillen (Maryland)
Hon. Lloyd Meeds (Washington)
Hon. Robert H. Michel (Illinois)
Hon. Dan Miller (Florida)
Hon. Richard Dale "Dick" Nichols (Kansas)
Hon. Sam Nunn (Georgia)
Hon. Stanford E. Parris (Virginia)
Hon. Howard W. Pollock (Arkansas)
Hon. John J. Rhodes, III (Arizona)
Hon. Ron Sarasin (Colorado)
Hon. Richard T. Schulze (Pennsylvania)
Hon. David E. Skaggs (Colorado)
Hon. Don Sundquist (Tennessee)
Hon. James W. Symington (Missouri)
Hon. Charles W. Whalen, Jr. (Ohio)
Hon. Harris Wofford (Pennsylvania)

□ 0915

Mr. BUECHNER (presiding). At this time Chair will recognize the President of the Former Members of Congress, the gentleman from Idaho, Larry LaRocco.

Mr. LAROCCO. My thanks to the Speaker pro tem and to all of you for being with us. We are especially grateful to Speaker HASTERT for taking time from his busy schedule to greet us and give us his warm welcome. It is very gratifying to see such a great turnout this morning.

It is always a privilege to return to this wonderful institution which we revere and where we shared so many memorable experiences. Service in Congress is both a joy and a heavy responsibility, and, whatever our party affiliation, we have great admiration for those who continue to serve this country in this unique institution. We thank them all for once again giving us this opportunity to report on the activities of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress.

This is our 34th Annual Report to Congress, and I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, our Association is nonpartisan, bipartisan, if you will. It has been chartered, but not funded by the Congress. We have a wide variety of domestic and international programs, which several other Members and I will discuss briefly. Our membership numbers approximately 560, and our purpose is to continue, in some small measure, the service to country that we began during our term in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Our finances are sound. We support all our activities via three income sources: membership dues, program grants and our annual fund-raising dinner. In addition, we have had the good fortune of a bequest by Frieda G. James, whose husband, Benjamin Franklin James, served five terms in the House representing Pennsylvania as a Republican. Her kind gift to the Association has been a blessing, especially given the economic downturn over the past few years, which really took its toll on the nonprofit sector.

At our last Board meeting, the Board of Directors voted to commence an endowment fund campaign. The goal of this fund is to ensure the financial viability of the Former Members Association for many years to come. We envision a time when investment earnings of the endowment fund can be used to supplement the Association's budget during lean years, sort of a safety net to guarantee that tough economic times will not shut us down. In addition, the endowment fund can serve to expand the programs and reach of our Association and to support new ventures and services created by our staff members and Board. We will send you information about the endowment fund later this year, and I encourage you to become involved.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to turn to the many programs and services the Former Members of Congress Association offers to its Members, to sitting Members of the House and Senate, and to the public at large.

Our most significant domestic activity, mentioned by the Speaker of the House this morning, is our Congress to Campus Program. This is a bipartisan effort to share with college students throughout the country our unique insight on the work of the Congress and the political process more generally.

A bipartisan team of Former Members spends up to 2.5 days on college campuses throughout the United States, meeting with students both in the classroom and outside, as well as with members of the faculty and the local community. This is a great experience for our Members, and it generates a deeper appreciation for our democratic form of government, as well as encouraging young people to participate actively in public service.

Since the program's inception in 1976, Former Members of Congress have reached more than 150,000 students through their visits to campuses in 49 States and the District of Columbia. In

the 2003 and 2004 academic year thus far, we have visited 26 schools and in 18 States. The Association partners with the Center for Democracy and Citizenship and the Stennis Center for Public Service at Mississippi State University to administer this program.

At this point, I would like to yield to David Skaggs, the gentleman from Colorado, who currently serves at executive director of the Center For Democracy and Citizenship, to discuss the new administration and endeavors of the Congress to Campus Program.

David, just let me say on behalf of the Board and all of the members of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress how much we appreciate your dedication and your incredible administrative skills that you have lent to this program, to take us from doing about 10 programs a year to 26 so far, and we think we may even hit 40. But you will report to us right now. Thank you so much.

Mr. SKAGGS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. He has done a good job already in describing the fundamental purposes of the Congress to Campus Program, but let me report more fully to the Members here and to the Congress about our activities during this past academic year.

As Larry mentioned, we have two principal purposes for this program. One is to educate college students and faculty about how this wonderful institution operates, maybe with a little bit more insight than the textbooks typically give. Our other principal purpose is to really inspire young people to consider public service careers.

Finally, by having a bipartisan pair of former colleagues involved in this activity, we hope that we can model behavior that may have otherwise escaped their notice, that Republicans and Democrats actually can discuss issues civilly and work out their differences more often than not.

This is the second year of a major effort to expand the program, as the gentleman from Idaho mentioned. I want to thank all of the schools, all of my colleagues and the membership of the Association who have pitched in to make this possible, as well as the Association Board of Directors, and, in particular, our friends at the Stennis Center for Public Service down in Mississippi. We have had a wonderful working relationship with them.

All told, we have been able to expand this program now in the last 2 academic years from about on the average of 7 or 8 visits per year to this year's total of 26 domestic college and university visits and our first international Congress to Campus visit. That represents more than a 200 percent increase over the average in the past.

We try to make sure that this is being handled as professionally as possible, and so actually try to evaluate the program with some rigor with reports back in from schools, from the Members that make these visits, and, probably most importantly, from the

students that we interact with on these college and university campuses. We ask them to complete a little survey with a control group of students from the same schools that did not participate.

I am pleased to report that after a rigorous statistical analysis, I can tell the Members that this actually works, that the students that are exposed to this program have a significantly higher, one, propensity to think about public service careers than the students not exposed to it, and, even more miraculously, think better of public officials than do the students who have not had the treat of being involved with one of our Congress to Campus visits. So we should be encouraged that this really does matter.

Just to give the Members here who may not have participated a more fulsome idea of what a pleasure it is and how rewarding it is to participate, I would like to yield at this time, if I may, to my friend and colleague from the State of Iowa Mr. Lightfoot to share briefly his reflections on his Congress to Campus visit.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Thank you, David. I would say to all of our former colleagues, how come you are all looking so much older?

Actually, if David gives you a phone call, say yes. This was one of the greatest opportunities I think I have participated in in a long, long time. It was earlier this month, I went to Colby College up in Maine. I now live in Florida. The second call was to Sandy Maisel, who heads the political science department at Colby College. I asked him about the weather. I said, well, how about the ice report? He said they still have ice on the lakes, and we actually got almost a half of foot of snow the day we got there.

Martin Lancaster from North Carolina was my colleague on this trip. Most of you know Martin, a fine guy, a great guy to travel with. He now is continuing his life in public service with some 800,000 students in North Carolina in the community college system. Professor Maisel had a lot of fun with that while we were there, reminding the folks in his neighboring State of Vermont that they only had 500,000 people, and Martin had more people in his college system than they had in the entire State.

It was 2 days of fun. We went to a number of classes. This school was a little bit smaller, so they decided to split us up so they could get more out of having two former Members of Congress there. But due to the size of the school, we discovered a lot of cross-pollination. I would be at a class and say something, and somebody would say, Mr. Lancaster said that or disagreed with that this morning.

But it was a tremendous opportunity to try to sell public service to young people. That is really what our whole goal was. Whether it is to run for elective office, or to take their law or science degree or whatever and work in

government, hopefully we have shone a little light on the value of public service, that it is more than a paycheck, there are a lot of great rewards for doing it.

David, I would just like to thank you for the opportunity to have participated. I am on your list to go again whenever. I would really seriously from the bottom of my heart encourage any of you, if David gives you a call, it is only a couple days, say yes. What I came away with was probably more than the students. Most of you know, if you work around young people, I am not so worried about tomorrow as I was before I went up there. There was a great bunch of young people. They will inspire you as well.

David, I thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back.

Mr. SKAGGS. One of our real troopers this year was the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Meeds. I want to call on him for some reflections on his experience, if I may, as well.

Mr. MEEDS. Thank you, David, and especially thank you for the telephone call asking me to get involved in this program. It has really been a fine experience, at least for me, and I hope for the students that were out there.

I visited with two other Members from the other side, two colleges, one in North Carolina and one in New York State, and had a wonderful experience with the young people. I think the single strongest impression I had was that it brought to them a new impression of the Congress itself, a closer analysis of the Congress than they get in the daily newspaper or in their texts.

The bipartisanship which was displayed with the group, both groups with which I spent time, was outstanding. The Members on the other side and I disagreed on issues, we disagreed and were not disagreeable in front of these students, and took on some pretty tough ones. It was a good experience for us, and, I hope, a good experience for the students.

Mr. SKAGGS. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I submit a full report for the RECORD.

CONGRESS TO CAMPUS PROGRAM—REPORT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U.S. ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, APRIL 22, 2004

INTRODUCTION

The Congress to Campus Program addresses a significant shortfall in civic learning and engagement among the country's college-age young people, combining traditional educational content with a strong message about public service. The Program sends bipartisan pairs of former Members of Congress—one Democrat and one Republican—to visit college, university and community college campuses around the country. Over the course of each visit, the Members conduct classes, hold community forums, meet informally with students and faculty, visit high schools and civic organizations, and do interviews and talk show appearances with local press and media.

In the summer of 2002, the Board of Directors of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress (Association) engaged the Center for Democracy & Citizenship (CDC) at

the Council for Excellence in Government to help manage the Congress to Campus Program (Program) in partnership with the Stennis Center for Public Service (Stennis). CDC and Stennis, with the blessing of the Association, have worked together since to increase the number of campuses hosting Program visits each year, expand the pool of former Members of Congress available for campus visits, develop new sources of funding, raise the profile of the Program and its message in the public and academic community, and devise methods of measuring the impact of the program at host institutions.

INCREASED QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF PROGRAM VISITS

This is the second year of the program expansion. In the 2003-2004 academic year, the Program sponsored visits to twenty-seven schools around the country—almost triple the number for the 2001-2002 academic year. [See Attachment 1—Roster of '03-'04 Academic Year Visits & Participants.] These visits took former Members to universities, service academies, colleges and community colleges in nineteen different states. While the total fell short of the goal of forty for the year, it should be noted that twelve additional scheduled visits had to be cancelled or rescheduled due to factors beyond the control of the program staff.

The ultimate goal is to have fifty Congress to Campus school visits per academic year. This is probably about the limit the Program can sustain with available Member participation, staff support and funding. This remains an ambitious goal, but at this early date twenty-five schools have already approached program staff to discuss hosting a 2004-2005 Congress to Campus visit. Given that a Presidential election year is likely to generate additional interest, we anticipate a significant increase in demand for Program visits.

In addition to an increase in number of visits, we continue to fine-tune the content and substance of Program visits based on feedback from Members and host professors. The Program asks visiting Members and host professors to complete an evaluation of each visit.

Those evaluations have prompted us to make several adjustments. We have trimmed the length of a campus visit to two full working days; limiting Members' time away from home and work to two working days plus travel time makes recruiting Members an easier matter. We also have reduced and restructured the use of "open forum" events during campus visits to insure greater student attendance and participation and eliminated campus tours in favor of activities that involve interaction between visiting Members and students. Finally, we have added to the list of suggested visit activities "in service" style meetings with high school civics and social studies teachers that allow Members to provide insights and encouragement to local teachers in their efforts to educate students about the U.S. government and civic responsibility.

The Program asks host schools to insure contact with at least 250 students over the course of a visit, and that number is often exceeded. For the past academic year, approximately 8000 students heard Members' unique story about representative democracy and their special call to public service.

A draft schedule of events is prepared in advance of each campus visit and reviewed by staff to assure variety as well as the substance. There is a conference call before each trip with Members and the responsible campus contact person to review the revised schedule and iron out any remaining problems. Members also receive CRS briefing materials on current issues and background information on government service opportunities prior to each visit.

RECRUITING MEMBER VOLUNTEERS FOR CAMPUS VISITS

The success of the Program obviously depends on Members' participation. With travel back and forth, Members end up devoting about three days to each campus visit. That is a priceless contribution of an extremely valuable resource.

Members of the Association were sent a survey again last summer to solicit information regarding their availability for and interest in a Program campus visit. Using responses to these surveys and direct contact with a number of former Members, CDC developed a pool of just over one hundred available former Members, and some forty-seven participated in visits this year. A "bench" of one hundred was deep enough to fill the openings during the current academic year, but more will be needed to meet the demands of the expanding schedule for next and future academic years. Association Members are encouraged to complete and return the survey they will receive in June and then to be ready to accept assignments to one of the fine institutions of higher education the program will serve next year.

FUNDING SOURCES

In addition to the generous contribution of money and staff time made each year by the Stennis Center for Public Service and the Association, several organizations provided funding to help with the expansion of the Congress to Campus Program for the academic years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, including the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the National Cable & Telecommunications Association (NCTA). While Stennis' commitment to the Program is ongoing, funding from the other organizations ended in January 2004. In the spring semester, the American Association of Retired Persons provided a major gift and has pledged additional support. CDC and Stennis are continuing to work with the Association leadership and other organizations to find new sources of funding for Congress to Campus.

Host schools are expected to cover the cost of Members' on-site accommodations and local travel and to make a contribution to cover a portion of the cost of administering the Program. A suggested amount of contribution is determined according to a sliding-scale based on an institution's expenditures per pupil [see Attachment 2—Application Form]; a waiver is available to schools that are not able to pay the scale amount. Several schools received a full or partial waiver in 2003-2004. Still, school contributions produced several thousand dollars in support of the program.

The expansion of the Program—clearly justified by the interest expressed by schools seeking to host a first or a repeat visit and

by the assessment of its positive effects (see below)—will require a significant increase in funding.

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE

Congress to Campus made its first international visit in October 2003 to the United Kingdom. An earlier Association study tour had laid the groundwork for the visit and established a relationship with Philip John Davies, Director, Eccles Centre for American Studies at The British Library and Dennis Spencer Wolf, Cultural Attache at the U.S. Embassy. Dr. Davies was instrumental in arrangements for the visit in London and at De Montfort University, Leicester, where he is Professor of American Studies. The Embassy assisted with travel and logistics. We undertook this first Program visit abroad as a trial run to determine whether other international visits might be worthwhile and practicable. The experience of our Members and of their British academic audiences suggests an international dimension for the Congress to Campus Program is a good idea. Preliminary discussions are now underway with potential sponsoring institutions in Europe, Asia and Latin America.

PROGRAM OUTREACH AND PUBLICITY

The increased number of institutions hosting and applying to host a Congress to Campus visit is the result of an aggressive outreach effort. Association leadership and numerous former Members, as well as staff at CDC and Stennis, have made many personal contacts on behalf of the Program. In addition, we are continuing the sustained promotional effort begun last year.

Articles about the Program have appeared in the newsletters of the Political Organizations & Parties Section of the American Political Science Association (APSA) and the Federal Relations section of the American Association of Universities. CDC Executive Director and former Member David Skaggs made a presentation in behalf of Congress to Campus to the APSA at its August 2003 convention in Philadelphia. Informational material has been emailed directly to the Chairs of all relevant APSA Sections, all members of the APSA Legislative Studies Section, as well as to many other college and university organizational contacts.

In the past, local and campus press and media have often covered Congress to Campus school visits. In addition to continuing that coverage, the Program encourages each host institution to make commercial print and broadcast media interviews a part of each Congress to Campus visit's schedule.

MEASURING THE PROGRAM'S IMPACT

Over the years, anecdotal information has tended to validate the basic premise of the Congress to Campus Program—that these visits by former Members of Congress positively affect students' views of public service

and government officials. In an effort to confirm this anecdotal information, the Program asks host schools to have students complete one-page surveys. The surveys elicit students' views on public service careers and feelings about different categories of public officials; they are to be completed by a group of students who attended sessions with the former Members and by a control group of similar students who did not have contact with the former Members.

While all schools hosting a visit do not return the surveys, the data that was generated for the 2002-2003 academic year shows that the underlying goals of the Congress to Campus program are sound. Those students who have contact with former Members during their Congress to Campus visits have a measurably more favorable view of public servants and of public service as a career option than similar students who do not have the opportunity to interact with the visiting former Members.

Last year we reported preliminary findings for 2002-2003. That data has now been analyzed by the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) at the University of Maryland. Their report [see Attachment 3] confirms our preliminary finding and found that the Congress to Campus Program had a statistically significant positive impact on student's attitudes towards public service and public servants. We are still receiving data from the 2003-2004 academic year and will provide Members with a report as soon as that information is analyzed.

As previously discussed, the Program requests the principal contact at each host school to submit an evaluation of the visit. We receive valuable feedback on various aspects of each visit and try to incorporate lessons learned and helpful suggestions in the on-going effort to improve the Program. The best indication of satisfaction with the Program is the fact that every school visited this year has said it wants to do a Congress to Campus Program visit again.

CONCLUSION

The Program has made significant progress toward achieving its new goals. The number of campus visits has been increased nearly 200% this year over 2001-2002 levels. However, Program funding remains a matter requiring attention. Efforts to raise the public profile of the Program have met with some success, but more needs to be done. Finally, objective data supports the basic premise of the Congress to Campus Program: that campus visits by Members are effective in raising interest in public service careers and in improving attitudes about public officials among the students who participate in Program events.

Congress to Campus Program

The United States Association of Former Members of Congress

2003 –2004 ACADEMIC YEAR VISITS AND PARTICIPANTS

Fall Semester

Bowling Green State University – September 16-18, 2003

Republican: *Bill Barrett (NE)*
Democrat: *Ken Hechler (WV)*

University of Texas at Austin – September 30-October 2, 2003

Republican: *Robin L. Beard, Jr. (TN)*
Democrat: *Butler Derrick (SC)*

Principia College – October 7-9, 2003

Democrat: *Martha Keys (KS)*
Republican: *George Wortley (NY)*

University of Georgia – October 14-16, 2003

Democrat: *Bob Carr (MI)*
Republican: *Orval Hansen (ID)*

Wesleyan University – October 14-16, 2003

Democrat: *Tony Beilenson (CA)*
Republican: *Mickey Edwards (OK)*

De Montfort University (UK) – October 20-25, 2003

Democrat: *Larry LaRocco (ID)*
Republican: *Lou Frey (FL)*

Attachment 1

University of Northern Iowa – October 27-29, 2003

Republican: *Bill Goodling (PA)*
Democrat: *Harold Volkmer (MO)*

SUNY Albany – October 28-30, 2003

Democrat: *Andy Jacobs (IN)*
Republican: *Jack Buechner (MO)*

Lake Forest College – November 3-5, 2003

Democrat: *Bruce A. Morrison (CT)*
Republican: *Ronald Sarasin (CT)*

Eastern Michigan University – November 4-6, 2003

Republican: *Peter Torkildsen (MA)*
Democrat: *Owen B. Pickett (VA)*

Baker University – November 9-11, 2003

Republican: *John J. Rhodes, III (AZ)*
Democrat: *Jim Slattery (KS)*

Dartmouth College – November 11-13, 2003

Republican: *Jan Meyers (KS)*
Democrat: *David Skaggs (CO)*

Sienna College – November 17-19, 2003

Democrat: *Lloyd Meeds (WA)*
Republican: *Steven T. Kuykendall (CA)*

Ursinus College – November 17-19, 2003

Democrat: *Michael Barnes (MD)*
Republican: *William Clinger (PA)*

Attachment 1

Spring Semester

University of Akron - February 3-5, 2004

Republican: *Dan Miller (FL)*
Democrat: *James Bilbray (NV)*

University of South Florida - February 11-13, 2004

Democrat: *Dennis Hertel (MI)*
Republican: *Edward Derwinski (IL)*

Western Carolina University - February 18-20, 2004

Republican: *Bill Zelif, Jr. (NH)*
Democrat: *Lloyd Meeds (WA)*

Denison University - February 23-25, 2004

Democrat: *Robert Underwood (GU)*
Republican: *Arlen Erdahl (MN)*

Baker University – February 24th (additional activities)

Republican: *Jan Meyers (KS)*
Democrat: *William Roy (KS)*

U.S. Naval Academy - March 1-3, 2004

Republican: *Robin Beard (TN)*
Democrat: *Dick Swett (NH)*

Dickinson College – March 22-24, 2004

Democrat: *Matthew McHugh (NY)*
Republican: *Robin Beard (TN)*

Goucher College - March 29-31, 2004

Democrat: *Robert Kastenmeier (WI)*
Republican: *Jan Meyers (KS)*

Attachment 1

Fitchburg State University – April 5-7, 2004

Democrat: *George Hochbrueckner (NY)*
Republican: *Greg Laughlin (R-TX)*

West Virginia University - April 4-6, 2004

Republican: *Lou Frey (FL)*
Democrat: *Jim Lloyd (CA)*

Colby College - April 5-7, 2004

Democrat: *Martin Lancaster (NC)*
Republican: *Jim Lightfoot (IA)*

Western Kentucky University – April 5-6, 2004

Democrat: *David Skaggs (CO)*
Republican: *Ronald Sarasin (CT)*

Washington State University – April 21 & 22, 2004

Republican: *Barbara Vucanovich (NV)*
Democrat: *Sam Coppersmith (AZ)*

Attachment 2

Congress to Campus Program

The United States Association of Former Members of Congress

in partnership with

center for
DEMOCRACY
and
CITIZENSHIP

and

STENNIS
Center for Public Service

APPLICATION FOR CONGRESS TO CAMPUS VISIT

Please complete this form (you may include attachments as needed) and email, fax or mail copies to:

Congressman David Skaggs
Center for Democracy & Citizenship
1301 K Street NW, Suite 450 West
Washington DC 20005
Fax: 202-728-0422
Email: dskaggs@excelgov.org

Name of Institution _____

Address _____

Sponsoring Department _____

Responsible Contact Person _____

[This individual must have authority to act for the host school regarding all arrangements and aspects of the visit.]

Address _____

Email _____ Phone _____ Fax _____

Submitted by _____ Date: _____

[signature]

Attachment 2

Background on Institution [founding; governance; accreditations; degrees offered; student body size and characteristics; faculty size and characteristics; geographic area served; religious affiliation; endowment; if this information is readily available on your website, just provide the address for the website.] (Attach additional sheet, if needed.)

Please check those activities from the following list you expect tentatively to be able to include in the Members' schedules if your application for a visit is approved. Experience suggests that allocating most of the visit to a variety of classes works best.

- ☐ Introductory classes in political science or U. S. government [Please try to avoid multiple appearances in different sections of the same course.]
- ☐ Advanced classes in political science or U. S. government, including courses in the Congress, political theory or foreign affairs
- ☐ Classes in political philosophy or history*
- ☐ Classes in other disciplines [e.g., health, science, engineering, environment] for students who may be interested in public service careers or who simply need a better grounding in American government*
- ☐ ROTC classes
- ☐ One-on-one or "office hours" style meetings with individual students interested in public service or political careers [To work well, this option needs to be well publicized, preferably with advance sign-up.]
- ☐ Campus political clubs, e.g., Campus Democrats and Young Republicans
- ☐ Campus extracurricular activities or clubs with some public policy dimension, e.g., an environmental or international relations club
- ☐ Campus speaker series or open campus forum [Please be prepared to do some work to publicize such a session, or give class credit, or risk low attendance.]
- ☐ Meeting with student government organization or leadership
- ☐ Meetings with school president, chancellor, dean or other senior administrator [This option is offered if it meets a real need for your school; there is no need for a meeting just for protocol reasons; if included, should be *brief*.]
- ☐ Meeting with career counseling staff regarding public service
- ☐ Faculty departmental colloquium
- ☐ Interview with campus newspaper(s) and radio station
- ☐ Interview with local newspaper(s) and editorial board(s)
- ☐ Interview or talk show appearance with local radio station(s)
- ☐ Interview or talk show appearance with local TV station(s)
- ☐ Meeting with community service organization(s), e.g., Rotary, Lions, League of Women Voters
- ☐ Community talk or forum, e.g., "town hall" type meeting at a public library
- ☐ Class visits or assembly at local high school

* At least one class should be in a discipline other than political science or government studies.

Attachment 2

- ☐ “In-service” teacher training on Congress, federal government for middle and high school social studies teachers arranged through local school district(s)
- ☐ Major federal government installation or major private sector employer near campus able to host a session with a significant number of employees
- ☐ Meeting with local government officials, e.g., appearance at City Council or County Board session or meet with state legislators
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

While it is not possible to include all the activities suggested above, the schedule for each visit should include a good variety of activities and not be limited only to classes. Please include at least one class from outside the political science (or government studies) department. Visits typically cover 2 full days following Members’ arrival, with no more than two nights on site. If Members arrive the evening before the schedule begins, they will expect to depart in time to get home the evening of the second day of scheduled events; if they arrive on a morning, they will expect to leave after noon on the third day. Activities may be scheduled from 8 or 9 AM until (as late as) 9 PM, including (some) meal times; for each 4 or 5 hours of scheduled time, an hour of “down” time should be set aside (this may be lunch hour), with facilities for Members to check emails and use a phone. Please attach a proposed schedule for your school visit, comprised of two full days, incorporating the elements tentatively checked above. Please indicate the number of students expected at each proposed activity. (The Program hopes for both quality and quantity, with substantive contact with at least 250 students during a visit as a goal.)

If your application is approved, you will need to submit a complete schedule for the visit at least one month prior to the visit; this is a critical deadline. For class presentations, the instructor for the course should provide brief written guidance to the Members in advance of the visit about what they should discuss during the class period and how it fits into the course (a copy of the course syllabus is helpful. Program staff may request revisions to the schedule if necessary to meet Program standards. Formal campus tours and other area touring are secondary to the Program’s educational objectives and generally should be avoided.

Preferred dates for a visit that fit your academic calendar. _____

Transportation: nearest airport; distance from campus; means of transportation to campus. _____

Other considerations that make your school a good site for the Program. _____

Attachment 2

The host school is expected to cover the on-site expenses for Member accommodations, meals and local transportation. Please understand that the average Congress to Campus visit also entails about \$5000 in administrative, overhead and transportation expenses. In order to make the Program as widely available as possible, we would also like to recover a portion of those costs, based on the host school's ability to pay. Please indicate the financial category applicable to your institution from the following schedule. _____

Host School Suggested Contribution

Category	Current expenditures per "full-time" student*	Suggested contribution
A	\$30,000 or more	\$3000
B	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$2000
C	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$1000
D	\$9999 or less	\$500

We do not want this cost-sharing goal to prevent any school that wishes to host a visit from doing so. With that in mind, do you need a waiver of all or part of the applicable contribution, and, if so, do you also need assistance with on-site costs? _____ (If 'yes,' please attach an explanation and statement of need signed by an appropriate financial officer of the school.)

Where or how did you learn about the Congress to Campus Program? _____

Note: The host school contact person will be responsible for identifying faculty members who will assist in administering a brief survey instrument to be completed after the Congress to Campus visit by a sample of students in classes visited by Members and by an otherwise comparable sample of students in classes *not* visited. The purpose of this survey is to determine any difference (change) in attitude about politics, government and public service in one group compared to the other, and so to indicate the impact of the visit on student attitudes. In addition, the host school contact person will be expected to complete an evaluation of the visit and to report on print and electronic media coverage of the visit, the expenses paid by the school in connection with the program visit, and the student attendance at each event on the schedule.

* The expenditures figures used to calculate the contribution level should be for the most recent academic year and should be readily available from your school's business or finance office. They are standard data used by the Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). For public institutions that follow the GASB 34/35 reporting model, use your school's total expenses – the sum of Operating Expenses and Non-Operating Expenses. Public institutions using the College and University Audit Guide should use the total of current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers. Independent institutions following the Not-for-Profit Audit Guide should use the expenses category. The enrollment figures should come from the IPEDS data for the current academic year, converted to a full-time equivalent enrollment based on one full-time student per three part-time students.

Memorandum

Date: September 5, 2003
To: David Skaggs, Executive Director,
Center for Democracy and Citizenship, CEG
From: Mark Hugo Lopez, Ph.D.,
Research Director, CIRCLE
Subject: The Congress to Campus Presentation Experiment

I have taken a close look at the data from the Congress to Campus program, and generally I think it tells us some interesting things. It appears that students in the treatment group were more likely to have positive views of public service careers and public institutions than students in the comparison group with most differences of interest statistically significant, though there are some concerns about the validity of the experiment and causality.

I have divided the memo into several sections, the first of which examines the quality of the experiment, the next two assess the outcomes of interest. Finally, the memo concludes with comments, recommendations, and caveats.

Assessing the Quality of the Experiment

As a first step to evaluating the impact of the Congress to Campus program experiment, I examined both the treatment and comparison sample on a range of background characteristics. If this were a randomized experiment, the treatment and comparison groups would look similar statistically on a range of observed background characteristics, and this is what I am looking for as I assess the quality of the experiment.

All demographics are contained in Table 1, and a cursory look at the data suggests that the treatment and comparison samples are very similar in their distributions of gender and race/ethnicity. For each of these variables, there are no statistical differences in their distribution across the treatment and comparison groups, suggesting that assignment to the treatment or the comparison group was not a function of either of these observed characteristics, which is good.

However, there are some difficulties with the distribution across the treatment and comparison groups of the background characteristics age, school, class, and whether or not the student had discussed a career in public service with a counselor. In each of these cases, the treatment and comparison groups are not similar in their characteristics, with the treatment group more likely to have older students and fourth year students than the comparison group, and less likely to have first year students than the comparison group. Furthermore, the treatment group was more likely to have students who had talked with a

guidance counselor about a career in public service, and students in the treatment group were more likely to be from the US Naval Academy or Nebraska-Omaha than comparison group students.

Taken together, these statistics suggest that the assignment to the treatment and comparison group samples is good, but not excellent. More than likely the greatest difficulty with the assignment is the dissimilarity between the treatment and comparison group samples on the measures of class standing and age (which are essentially measuring the same thing). However, the even distribution across gender and race/ethnicity between the treatment and control groups lends plenty of support to the overall validity of the experiment, though one should be cautious about causality.

Furthermore, some caution should be taken when making statements about the possible treatment effects of the Congress to Campus program on college students generally since the comparison and treatment groups do not look like the general college student population, at least as of 2000. The treatment and comparison samples are more likely to be male, white and younger than the general college student population.

Measuring Differences in Self-Reported Career Option Viewpoints

One of two outcomes examined with these data is the viewpoint of college students towards potential career choices. Table 2 and Graph 1 display the average response across all occupational groupings for the treatment and comparison groups. Generally speaking, treatment and comparison group students express “neutral/ok” opinions of every career option except Agriculture/Farming and Manufacturing/Industrial, which is expected given that this is a group of college students.

In only two cases are there statistical differences between the responses of treatment and comparison group students. In the area of “State or Local Government Service” and “Federal Government Service” treatment group students express a higher level of positive opinion about these careers for themselves than do comparison group students. For both career options, treatment group students express an average opinion that is 0.3 points higher than the opinions of comparison group students. While it is difficult to claim that there is a casual relationship between participation in the Congress to Campus program and opinions of careers in public service, it is suggestive that there is a modest improvement in expressed opinions of public service as a career option.

I have explored these differences further with a multivariate analysis, and in both cases, the estimated differences in opinion (for careers in federal or state and local service) between comparison and treatment groups are statistically significant once gender, race/ethnicity, school, counseling experience, age and class are controlled for. I would be happy to share these results with you if you would like to see them at a later date. Given that observed differences hold up in a multivariate environment for federal and state and local career viewpoints, these estimated program effects may indeed be robust, and a reflection of true program effects.

Measuring Differences in Views of Public Officials

Table 3 and Graph 2 show average responses to the question about student views of public officials in various public institutions. In all cases, treatment group students express greater positive views of public institutions than comparison group students, with all differences statistically significant. On average, the improvement in views after participation in the Congress to Campus program is on the order of 0.25 points.

In this case, I have also estimated multivariate models, and have found that all statistical differences are robust once controls for gender, race/ethnicity, class, age, school and counselor guidance have been controlled for.

Conclusions

Students who participated in the Congress to Campus speaker program generally express more positive views of public service career choices and of public institutions than students who were not exposed to the program treatment. Furthermore, the experiment appears relatively good since on many background characteristics there are no differences between the comparison and treatment groups of students. While I believe one should be cautious when interpreting these results (many more controls are needed to assess the validity of the experiment), they are suggestive that there are modest gains in views of public service associated with participation in the Congress to Campus Program.

Recommendations

Analysis of this data entailed several data cleaning efforts, and a superior data collection would alleviate the need for large scale cleaning efforts. If a future evaluation is planned, several changes to the survey instrument should be considered. These include:

1. Reverse the scoring scale from 1 “very favorable” to 5 “very unfavorable.”
2. Ask for more background information such as parental income, parental education, how often the student reads the newspaper or watches the news, grade point average, and whether or not the student has ever worked for the public sector in an internship. We have very little information on background characteristics, and in order to more properly assess the validity of the experiment, more background characteristics would be useful.
3. It might be worthwhile, in any future evaluation, to perform a “Solomon Four” style assessment. This would entail the administration of the survey instrument before and after participation in the program for the treatment and comparison groups. This way, one could perform an analysis that looks at gains in views rather than a cross-sectional comparison between the treatment and comparison groups.

Cautions and Caveats

In the process of performing this analysis, I turned around the coding on all the variables so that a “5” would represent “very favorable” and “1” would represent “very unfavorable.” Note that by doing this, my averages are 1 point higher than those reported in the graphs you had initially shared with me (the method used to calculate the means in those graphs presented an average that was a full point too low). This suggests that the students in both the treatment and comparison samples actually have a more favorable view of public sector career options and institutions than was shown before.

I also urge caution in the interpretation of these results since

1. Estimated program effects are rather small, and do not necessarily translate into large swings in student opinion of careers in the public sector or their views of public sector institutions as a result of program participation.
2. The measurement of views was taken immediately after the treatment. We would need to know what happens one month later, six months later, or one year later.
3. The sample of colleges is limited to Midwestern and east coast schools.
4. This was not a randomized experiment, and we can only discuss “associations”, not causation.
5. The treatment may not have been similar across schools.

Table 1 – Demographic Characteristics

	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	All U.S. Undergraduates, 2000
Background Characteristics			
Female	0.462	0.473	0.551
White	0.830	0.831	0.688
African American	0.067	0.073	0.113
Latino	0.024	0.027	0.095
Asian	0.038	0.027	0.064
Mixed Race	0.033	0.039	
Native American	0.008	0.002	0.001
Class Year			
First	0.476	0.584	***
Second	0.237	0.217	***
Third	0.152	0.110	***
Fourth	0.126	0.064	***
Grad	0.007	0.025	***
Age			
18 and younger	0.231	0.307	0.231
19	0.320	0.330	
20	0.180	0.174	
21-24	0.225	0.165	0.370
25 or older	0.043	0.025	0.390
Talked with a Guidance Counselor about a Career in Public Service	0.387	0.284	***
School			
Abilene Christian University	0.032	0.079	***
Ball State University	0.150	0.144	***
Central Michigan University	0.243	0.265	***
Mississippi State University	0.120	0.199	***
Nebraska-Omaha	0.137	0.071	***
US Naval Academy	0.250	0.208	***
Wellesley	0.069	0.034	***
Sample Size	540	437	15,312,000

Note: Column 3 shows statistics from 2000 for the population of enrolled college students. See the Digest of Education Statistics from the Department of Education for more information.

Table 2 – Career Options

	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
Feelings of Career Options for Self in:		
Private Enterprise - Corporate	3.396 (1.143) [538]	3.246 (1.138) [435]
Private Enterprise – Small Business	3.564 (1.070) [537]	3.463 (1.024) [434]
Professional (law, medicine, journalism, accounting, etc.)	3.699 (1.229) [538]	3.618 (1.152) [434]
State or Local Government Service	3.300*** (1.168) [535]	3.000 (1.131) [431]
Federal Government Service	3.368*** (1.249) [538]	3.087 (1.230) [435]
Military Service	2.835 (1.593) [537]	2.768 (1.531) [436]
Public Safety: Fire, police	2.935 (1.231) [535]	2.843 (1.264) [434]
Teaching	3.637 (1.289) [537]	3.563 (1.305) [435]
Non-Profit, community service	3.204 (1.180) [534]	3.069 (1.246) [435]
Agriculture/Farming	2.265 (1.268) [536]	2.323 (1.248) [434]
Manufacturing/Industrial	2.268 (1.173) [535]	2.305 (1.164) [430]

Note: Students were asked to rate career options for themselves on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "very unfavorable," 2 is "unfavorable," 3 is "ok/neutral," 4 is "favorable," and 5 is "very favorable." All reported figures above are means, with standard errors in parentheses and sample sizes in brackets. *** indicates statistical significance between the treatment and comparison groups at the 5 percent level of statistical significance.

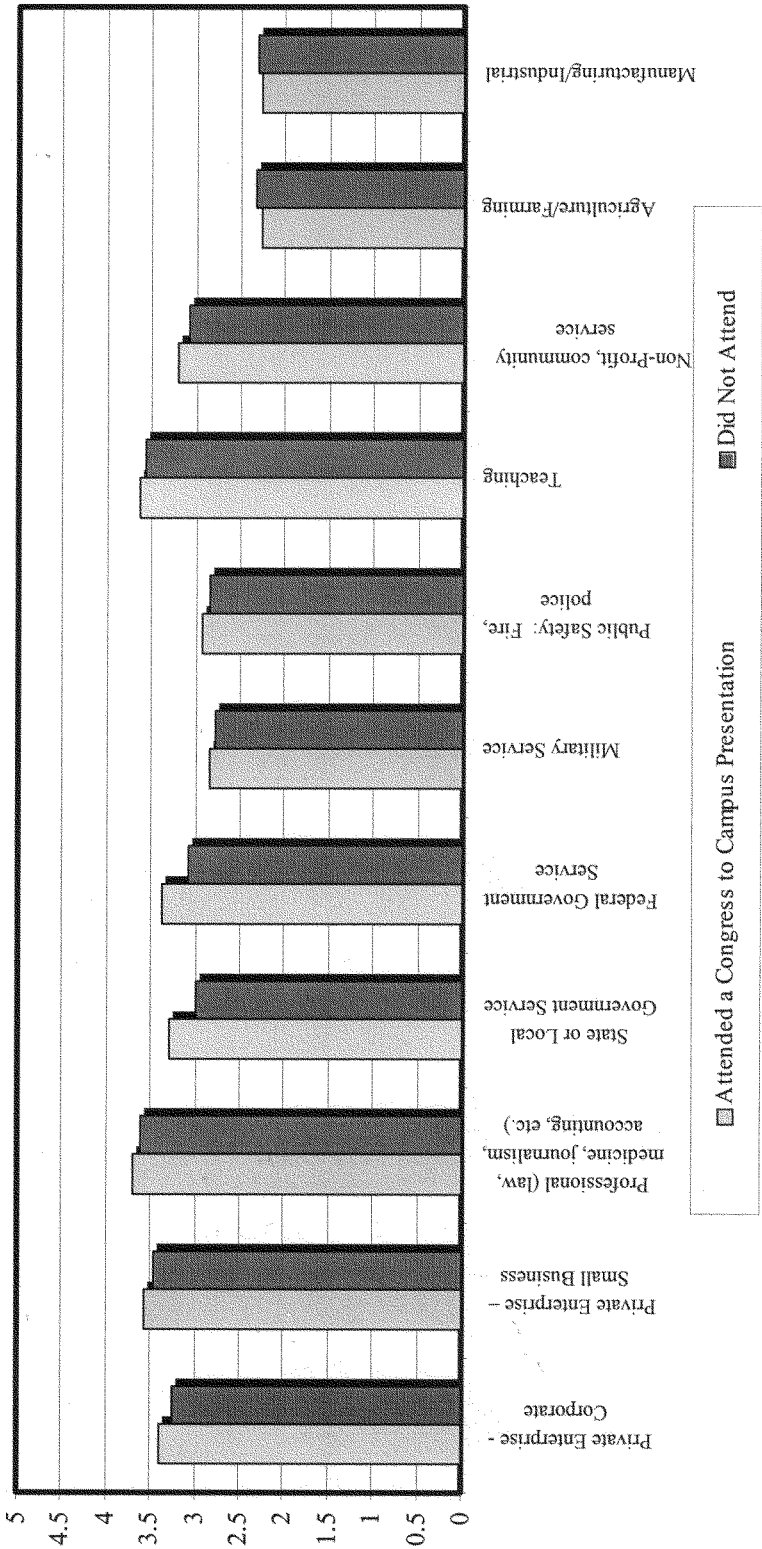
Table 3 – Student Views of Public Institutions

	Treatment Group	Comparison Group
Views of:		
Federal Government	3.822*** (0.895) [539]	3.579 (0.984) [437]
State and Local Government	3.731*** (0.840) [539]	3.474 (0.897) [437]
U.S. Congress	3.656*** (0.904) [538]	3.395 (0.918) 435]
Politicians	3.126*** (0.956) [539]	2.787 (0.945) [437]
Candidates for Elected Office	3.278*** (0.873) [539]	3.011 (0.822) [434]
City or Town Council	3.384*** (0.886) [537]	3.227 (0.901) [435]
State Legislature	3.432*** (0.830) [539]	3.198 (0.811) [434]
Government and Civil Service Employees	3.549*** (0.907) [537]	3.369 (0.864) [434]
Firefighters and Police	4.180*** (0.955) [538]	4.022 (1.013) [437]

Note: Students were asked to provide views of public sector groups/institutions on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is "very unfavorable," 2 is "unfavorable," 3 is "ok/neutral," 4 is "favorable," and 5 is "very favorable." All reported figures above are means, with standard errors in parentheses and sample sizes in brackets. *** indicates statistical significance between the treatment and comparison groups at the 5 percent level of statistical significance.

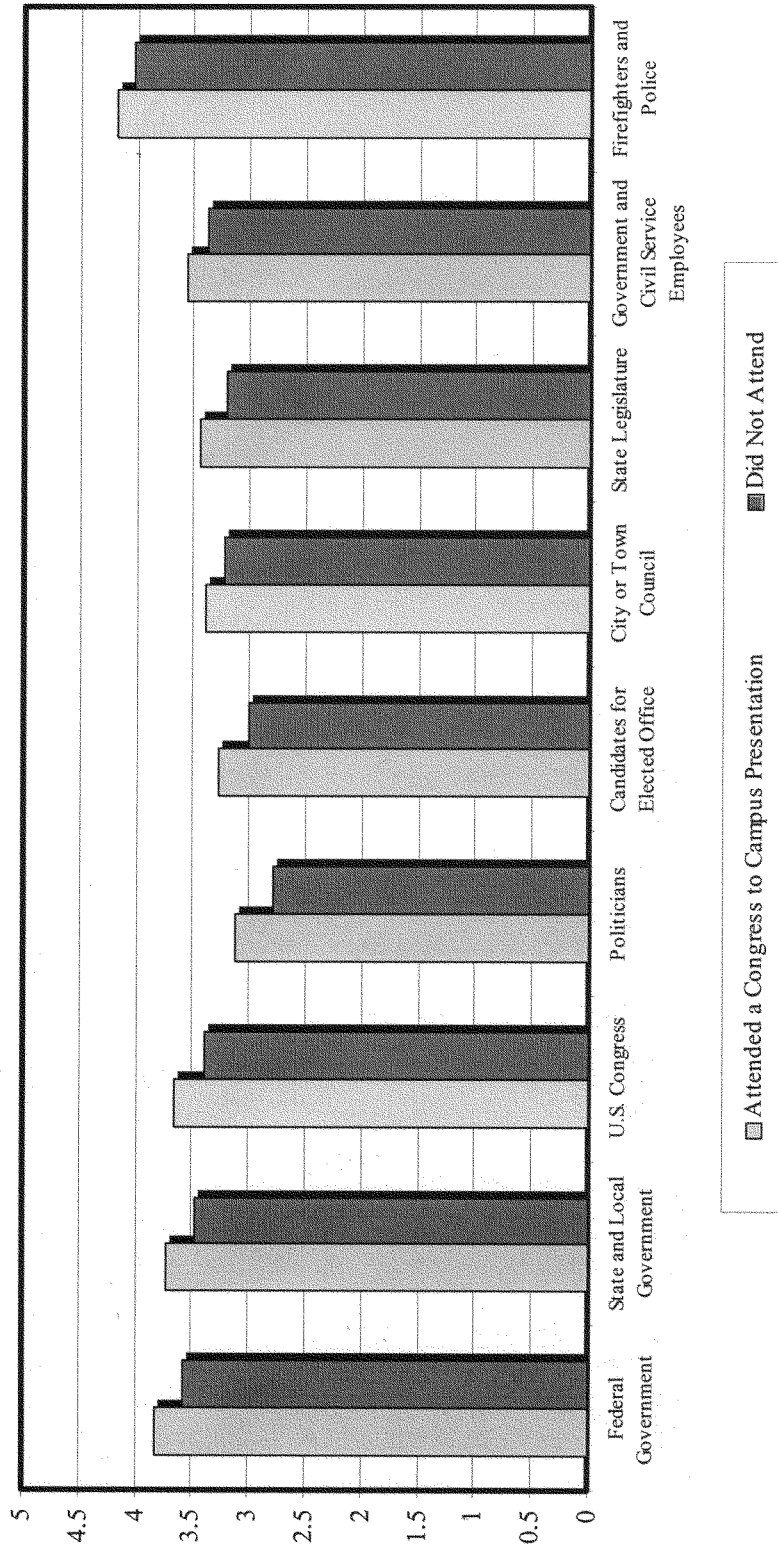
Graph 1: CAREER OPTIONS

Please rate how you feel personally about each of the following career categories as an option for yourself, from 1 (very unfavorable), 2 (unfavorable), 3 (OK/neutral), 4 (favorable), to 5 (very favorable).



Graph 2: FEELINGS ABOUT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Please indicate your feelings, from 1 (very unfavorable), 2 (unfavorable), 3 (OK/neutral), 4 (favorable), to 5 (very favorable), about each of the following.



Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. LAROCCO. Thank you, David and Jim and Lloyd, for your report, and for giving us a feel for exactly how those visits are put together and how you related to the students. I encourage everybody in the membership to contact David to see if you could also make a Congress to Campus visit.

One outgrowth of the Congress to Campus Program was an interest in producing a book that would take an inside look at Congress from different viewpoints. There are many fine books written by individual Members of Congress, as we all know, but, to our knowledge, there was no compendium that goes beyond the scenes in a very personal way. Therefore, one of our past presidents, Lou Fry of Florida, together with the head of the political science department at Colgate University, Lou's alma mater, coedited the book *Inside the House: Former Members Reveal How Congress Really Works*.

□ 0930

This book has been very well received and currently is in its third printing. The book is being used by the political science departments of several universities, and it is a case study of the Congress from many different points of view. My opinion may be biased, but I think it is an extremely instructive look behind the scenes of Congress. It can be purchased via the Web site of the association as well as through the Capitol Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to now report on a new and very exciting domestic program the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress is undertaking. Through a generous grant of the AARP, the association is partnering with the Library of Congress in support of its Veterans History Project. This program honors our Nation's war veterans and those who served in support of them. It creates a lasting legacy of recorded interviews and other documents chronicling veterans' and other citizens' wartime experiences and how those experiences affected their lives and America itself. There is a great urgency in collecting wartime memories which become more precious as the number of veterans dwindles by 1,500 every day.

The Veterans History Project encompasses veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars. I would like to take this opportunity to call on all sitting and former Members of Congress to become involved in this important creation of a lasting record of America's war veterans. The association is working on several ideas to ensure that all former Members of Congress who are veterans will have the opportunity to fully participate in this important program.

You can receive more information about the Veterans History Project by contacting the association's office and

association members over the next several months. And all of you will be receiving numerous updates and materials to assist in creating your own veterans history. So we have got this button here on the Veterans History Project that I will put on now to express my support for this great program. We need the oral histories of all of us that have served in the military.

Mr. Speaker, beyond the programs we administer dealing with domestic issues, the association is very active in overseeing international programs. We have become an important liaison involving the leaders of other nations and the United States. We have arranged almost 470 special events at the U.S. Capitol for international delegations from over 80 countries and the European Parliament. These are programmed short-term visits for individual members of Parliament and long-term visits for parliamentary staff. And we have hosted 51 foreign policy seminars in 11 countries involving more than 1,500 former and current parliamentarians and conducted 21 study tours abroad for former Members of Congress. Since our last report to Congress alone, we have hosted 27 events, meetings, and conferences involving foreign government officials and members and staff of the U.S. Congress including two sitting-members CODELs to Germany, a former-members CODEL to Mexico, a senior staff trip to Mexico, and, most recently, a senior staff visit to Germany.

We are very proud of our efforts to establish a dialogue between the United States and countries around the globe. The association supervises the work of the Congressional Study Group on Germany, the largest and most active exchange program involving the U.S. Congress and the parliament of another country. It is a bipartisan group involving more than 170 Representatives and Senators. They are afforded the opportunity to meet with their counterparts in the German Bundestag to enhance understanding and greater cooperation. Ongoing study group activities include conducting a distinguished visitors program at the U.S. Capitol for government officials from Germany; sponsoring annual conferences involving Members of Congress and their German colleagues; and conducting an exchange program involving senior congressional staff.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that you would like to update the Congress on the activities of the Congressional Study Group on Germany. So with that, I would like to turn the floor over to our vice president, Jack Buechner.

Mr. BUECHNER (presiding). I thank the President for yielding to the Chair.

Mr. President, in its many years of existence, the Congressional Study Group on Germany has established itself as one of the premier tools for the United States Congress to develop an impact upon foreign policy. I believe, though, its greatest success has come from giving Members from both

the House and the Senate the opportunity to establish a personal network with elected officials from Germany's legislative as well as executive branches. Past study group guests on Capitol Hill have included subcommittee chairs, opposition leaders, heads of parties, cabinet members, and business leaders. For example, Germany's Foreign Minister Fischer has been a guest of the congressional study group five times in the past 4 years. This type of interaction enables former and sitting Members to engage in a foreign policy discussion that otherwise would not be available to them.

In addition to bringing high-level German government representatives to Capitol Hill, the study group organizes and hosts an annual conference for sitting Members and Bundestag members. This year's conference will take place in the district of the study group's Republican House chairman GIL GUTKNECHT of Minnesota. Also, this year for the first time, the study group has replicated our members conference on the congressional staff level. Just a few weeks ago, our international programs manager led a delegation of 10 chiefs of staff to Berlin and Heidelberg for meetings with the German Bundestag, the Chancellor's office, the foreign ministry, U.S. and German military headquarters, and corporate representatives.

Mr. President, the Congressional Study Group on Germany is a unique program of vital importance to the Congress's international relations activities. The program would not be possible were it not for the bipartisan record and credence lent to it by the Former Members Association. In addition, without our group of financial supporters, we could not offer this important dialog to Members of Congress.

Let me single out Craig Kennedy of the German Marshall Fund for its continuous support. For over 20 years we have been able to rely upon the German Marshall Fund of the United States. Also, the staff of the association has assembled an extraordinary group of corporate supporters, and I wish to take a minute to thank them publicly: Peter Lefkin of Allianz/Fireman's Fund; former Member of Congress Tom Coleman, who now works for BASF; Rob Liberatore of DaimlerChrysler; Wolfgang Pordzik of Deutsche Post; Wolfgang Jakubek of Deutsche Telekom; Bill Sweeney of EDS; Bill Inglee of Lockheed Martin; Bob Bergmann of RGIT; Tom Medaglia of RWE; Uli Werner of SAP; Gregg Ward of Siemens; and David Geanakopoulos of Volkswagen.

In addition, we should thank our House leadership, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), as well as our Senate leaders CHUCK HAGEL of Nebraska and TIM JOHNSON of South Dakota.

The Congressional Study Group on Germany is an excellent example of how the Former Members Association

does provide a service to current Members that is unequalled in Washington and is of the utmost importance to the foreign relations of this country. I thank the former Members, and I would remind them that they can be very proud of the work they do to make this group possible. I look forward to being an active participant in the activities of this study group on Germany for many years to come.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. LAROCCO. Thank you, Jack. Thank you for that report.

I would like to now turn to other international programs, particularly Mexico. While our German group is our most active, we are also very proud of our work with Mexico, Japan, and China. The Mexican program in particular has seen an unprecedented surge of activity. Members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies as well as President Fox's administration have been guests of the study group on Capitol Hill. We have sent a delegation of senior congressional staff to Mexico in 2003, and we are planning on doing so again in the fall of this year.

In addition, a delegation of former Members of Congress traveled to Mexico City and met with vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, the legislative adviser to President Fox, the head of Mexico's OMB, and the Foreign Ministry's USA desk. Currently, we are co-sponsoring a program with the Woodrow Wilson International Scholar Center to telecast live to Mexican universities presentations by former Members of Congress on the U.S.-Mexico relationship. These broadcasts also will include live Q and A sessions involving the former Members and the Mexican university students. I am very pleased that former Member Jim Jones, who also served as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, has become actively involved in our program with Mexico and will be one of the featured speakers during the Woodrow Wilson Center telecast. The other speaker is our vice president, Jack Buechner.

In addition, the association is working with the Council on Foreign Relations to create a town hall meeting specifically aimed at Chicago's Hispanic community. During this event former Members of Congress will conduct a mock debate on the issues which will be discussed during the 2004 Presidential election. Funding for this program in the past has come from numerous sources, including the Tinker Foundation and corporate sponsors such as Cemex. I wish to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and Senator CHRIS DODD for being our outstanding House and Senate chairmen.

Turning to Japan and China, in 1993 the association founded the Congressional Study Group on Japan with the East-West Center in Hawaii. It is a bipartisan group of about 120 Members of the House and Senate providing substantive opportunities for Members of Congress to meet with their counter-

parts in the Japanese Diet as well as an opportunity to educate themselves on U.S.-Japanese relations. The study group brings experts in academics to Capitol Hill in addition to Japanese government officials to discuss security issues as well as trade and investment.

Last month we had the great honor to host one of our own, former Speaker Tom Foley, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Japan, as part of our congressional study group on Japan. Ambassador Foley provided many of his former colleagues with the opportunity to ask very pointed and important questions about our relationship with Japan and about the domestic issues that currently affect one of our most important trading partners. The afternoon we spent with him was truly enlightening, and I am pleased to report that Ambassador Foley has agreed to play a very active role in shaping the Congressional Study Group on Japan even further.

Our program activities would not be possible without the invaluable support of Dr. Eric Gangloff, who heads up the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. This partnership has lasted for almost 10 years, and we are very appreciative of the commission's continued support.

We have exceptional congressional leadership for this group both in the House and the Senate. Our House chairmen are the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), and our Senate chairs are GORDON SMITH and MARIA CANTWELL. We thank them for their tireless efforts on our behalf.

In August of 1999 the U.S.-China Inter-Parliamentarian exchange group was created by Speaker HASTERT. He asked our association because of its excellent track record of acting as a liaison between the U.S. Congress and foreign legislative branches to lend a hand in getting this program off the ground. Thus, the Congressional Study Group on China was born. Since its inception, the study group has hosted several delegations of members of the National People's Congress of China to Washington and has even sent a sizable delegation of sitting and former Members to China. It should be noted that the CODEL the association assembled was the first visit to China by a congressional delegation since 9/11 and that the resulting discussions with representatives of the Chinese Government were truly historic and extraordinary.

In addition, the association has brought numerous experts on China to Capitol Hill in an effort to educate Members about U.S.-China relations and address specific questions Members may have about China. The association is very proud of having facilitated this important discussion and wishes to thank the U.S. Department of State for funding this undertaking. I also thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) for being the group's House chairman.

Our experience with these congressional study groups has been incredibly positive. As the Former Members Association, we are in the unique position that we can establish a link between the U.S. Congress and parliaments in other countries that is credible, responsible, bipartisan, and non-advocacy. Numerous countries, organizations, and embassies have approached the association about creating additional study groups, and we are examining several possibilities at the moment keeping in mind, of course, our own limitations due to staff and budget, as well as the needs for the dialogue that we wish to establish to be of current interest and importance to the foreign policy goals of the United States Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the association also has worked in other parts of the world to promote the operations of a democratic system of government. In the past, we have organized legislative strengthening programs in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, and Macedonia. The association also assisted with U.S.-Cuban relations via three former Members delegations to Cuba from 1996 through 2000.

We are currently applying for a grant from the U.S. Agency For International Development to conduct election-related projects in the Ukraine along with a legislative strengthening program following that country's election. Also through USAID we are exploring the possibility of conducting legislative strengthening seminars for visiting Iraqi representatives here in Washington. In addition, we are working with the U.S. Department of State to involve former Members of Congress in their international information programs. The U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress is uniquely qualified to provide the resources for the education of the legislators in emerging democracies. Former Members of Congress have experiences in State legislatures as well as on the Federal level. We cannot expect other countries to adopt our ways, but we can help them identify the basic elements of a free representative government sensitive to the traditions of their country.

□ 0945

In addition, Mr. Speaker, as I move on to other programs, I would like to mention that the Association, after each congressional election, conducts its "Life After Congress" seminar. The purpose of this conference is to ease the transition away from Capitol Hill for those sitting Members who will not return for the next Congress. We will conduct this seminar again in December of this year.

During the 2002 seminar, former Members Jack Buechner, Marc Lincoln Marks, Bob Carr, Jim Coyne, Martin Lancaster, Ed Pease and David Skaggs shared their experiences about the adjustments they had to make when they left Congress and how they managed to

seek and pursue careers in a variety of fields.

Congressional spouse June Hansen also described how members of families cope with leaving Congress and beginning a new life. In addition, congressional support staff outlined the services available to former Members of Congress. As in the past, the 2002 seminar was followed by a reception hosted by our outstanding Association's Auxiliary.

The Association organizes study tours for its members and their spouses, who, at their own expense, have participated in educational and cultural visits to places such as Australia, Canada, China, New Zealand, the former Soviet Union, Vietnam, Western and Eastern Europe, Turkey, the Middle East, Mexico and South America. Last year a delegation of Former Members travelled to Mexico for a week of meetings, presentations, discussions, and sightseeing.

For the fall of this year, we are planning a trip to France. The Association recognizes a need for dialogue involving France and the United States following the divisive debate over Iraq and the U.N. Security Council. We therefore believe that a Former Members of Congress study group to France could not come at a better time. Through the French Embassy here in Washington, we will create a program for our delegation that will include high-level meetings and discussions. In addition, to honor those who served their country in uniform during World War II, our study tour to France will include a visit to Normandy. 2004 marks the 60th Anniversary of the D-Day invasion, and the Association looks forward to commemorating our fallen heroes at the D-Day memorial sites. I hope many of the Association members will be able to participate in this trip.

The Association also organizes events that serve more of a social function. We know how important that is. In other words, we try to create ways in which our members can each keep in touch with old friends and colleagues just as we are doing today. One such undertaking is our annual golf tournament here in Washington. Another is a brand new event which we are hoping to make an annual tradition: an informal family picnic for former Members, which last October was hosted at the home of June and Orval Hansen. The picnic was a joint undertaking involving the Association and its auxiliary, and we are already looking forward to replicating the get-together later this year.

I would like to turn now to our annual fund-raising event, the Statesmanship Award Dinner. Mr. Speaker, as you can see, the Association conducts a wide variety of programs and is continuing to expand them. All of this requires financial support. As I mentioned earlier, at present our funding comes from three primary sources, membership dues, program grants and

an annual fund-raising dinner and auction. On March 2 of this year, we held our seventh annual Statesmanship Award dinner at which five of our friends and colleagues were honored for their service to country in uniform during World War II before serving their country on Capitol Hill. The five honorees were Bob Dole, Sam Gibbons, John Glenn, George McGovern and Bob Michel.

They represent a group of truly great Americans, and I would like to place in the RECORD the names of those former members of Congress who are veterans of World War II and who unequivocally deserve our recognition and gratitude.

Mr. BUECHNER (presiding). Without objection, so ordered.

There was no objection.

34TH ANNUAL SPRING MEETING, U.S. ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, LIVING FORMER MEMBERS WHO SERVED IN UNIFORM DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR, APRIL 22, 2004

Jim Abdnor, Army, (Repub.-SD, House 1973-81; Senate 1981-87)

Brock Adams, Navy, (Dem.-WA, House 1965-77; Senate 1987-93)

John B. Anderson, Army, (Repub.-IL, House 1961-81)

William R. Anderson, Navy, (Dem.-TN, House 1965-73)

Mark Andrews, Army, (Repub.-ND, House 1963-81; Senate 1981-87)

Thomas Ludlow Ashley, Army, (Dem.-OH, House 1955-81)

Eugene V. Atkinson, Navy, (Dem.-PA, House 1979-83)

Howard H. Baker, Jr., Navy, (Repub.-TN, House 1967-85)

Perkins Bass, Army Air Corps., (Repub.-NH, House 1955-63)

J. Glenn Beall, Jr., Navy, (Repub.-MD, House 1969-71; Senate 1971-77)

Berkely Bedell, Army, (Dem.-IA, House 1974-87)

Alphonzo E. Bell, Jr., Army, (Repub.-CA, House 1961-77)

Henry L. Bellmon, Marines, (Repub.-OK, Senate 1969-81)

Charles E. Bennett, Army, (Dem.-FL, House 1949-93)

Lloyd Bentsen, Army, (Dem.-TX, House 1949-54; Senate 1971-94)

Tom Bevill, Army, (Dem.-AL, House 1967-97)

Benjamin B. Blackburn, Navy, (Repub.-GA, House 1967-75)

John Brademas, Navy, (Dem.-IN, House 1959-81)

Daniel B. Brewster, Marines, (Dem.-MD, House 1959-63; Senate 1963-69)

Edward W. Brooke, Army, (Repub.-MA, Senate 1967-79)

Jack Brooks, Marines, (Dem.-TX, House 1953-95)

William Broomfield, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-MI, House 1957-93)

Donald Brotzman, Army, (Repub.-CO, House 1963-65)

Joel T. Broyhill, Army, (Repub.-VA, House 1953-75)

James Lane Buckley, Navy, (Cons.-Repub.-NY, Senate 1971-77)

Dale Bumpers, Marines, (Dem.-AR, Senate 1975-99)

Clair W. Burgener, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-CA, House 1973-83)

Laurence J. Burton, Navy, (Repub.-UT, House 1963-71)

George Bush, Navy, (Repub.-TX, House 1967-71)

M. Caldwell Butler, Navy, (Repub.-VA, House 1972-83)

Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Navy, (Dem.-VA, Senate 1965-83)

Catherine Callahan, Navy, (Dem.-Nebraska, House 1965-67)

Howard H. Callaway, Army, (Repub.-GA, House 1963-67)

Ronald Brooks Cameron, Marines, (Dem.-CA, House 1963-67)

Elford A. Cederberg, Army, (Repub.-MI, House 1953-79)

Frank M. Clark, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-PA, House 1955-75)

Donald H. Clausen, Navy, (Repub.-CA, House 1963-83)

Raymond F. Clevenger, Army Med. Corps, (Dem.-MI, House 1965-67)

Frank Coffin, Navy, (Dem.-ME, House 1957-61)

Marlow W. Cook, Navy, (Repub.-KY, Senate 1968-74)

Emilio Quincy Daddario, Navy, (Dem.-CT, House 1951-70)

E. "Kika" de la Garza, Navy, (Dem.-TX, House 1965-97)

Steven B. Derounian, Army, (Repub.-NY, House 1953-65)

Edward J. Derwinski, Army, (Repub.-IL, House 1959-83)

William L. Dickinson, Navy, (Repub.-AL, House 1965-93)

William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Army, (Dem.-SC, House 1947-49, 1951-75)

Don Edwards, Navy, (Dem.-CA, House 1963-95)

Robert F. Ellsworth, Navy, (Repub.-KS, House 1961-67)

John N. Erlenborn, Navy, (Repub.-IL, House 1965-85)

Frank E. Evans, Navy, (Dem.-CO, House 1965-78)

J. James Exon, Navy, (Dem.-NE, Senate 1979-97)

Paul Findley, Navy, (Repub.-IL, House 1961-83)

John J. Flynt, Jr., Army, (Dem.-GA, House 1954-79)

Hiram L. Fong, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-HI, Senate 1959-77)

Gerald R. Ford, Navy, (Repub.-MI, House 1949-73)

Donald M. Fraser, Navy, (Dem.-MN, House 1963-79)

Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen, Navy, (Repub.-NJ, House 1953-75)

Richard H. Fulton, Navy, (Dem.-TN, House 1963-75)

Robert N. Giaimo, Army, (Dem.-CT, House 1959-81)

John J. Gilligan, Navy, (Dem.-OH, House 1965-67)

Kenneth Gray, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-IL, House 1955-75 1985-89)

Robert P. Griffin, Army, (Repub.-MI, House 1957-64; Senate 1965-78)

Wayne R. Grisham, Army, (Repub.-CA, House 1979-83)

James R. Grover, Army, (Repub.-NY, House 1963-75)

Frank Guarini, Navy, (Dem.-NJ, House 1979-93)

Gilbert Gude, Army Med. Corps, (Repub.-MD, House 1967-77)

John Paul Hammerschmidt, Army, (Repub.-AR, House 1967-93)

Orval Hansen, Navy, (Repub.-ID, House 1969-75)

William H. Harsha, Marines, (Repub.-OH, House 1961-81)

James Harvey, Army, (Repub.-MI, House 1961-75)

Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Coast Guard, (Repub.-DE, House 1957-59)

James F. Hastings, Navy, (Repub.-NY, House 1969-75)

William D. Hathaway, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-ME, House 1965-73; Senate 1973-78)

Ken Hechler, Army, (Dem.-WV, House 1959-77)

Howell Heflin, Marines, (Dem.-AL, Senate 1979-97)
 Cecil "Cec" Heftel, Army, (Dem.-HI, House 1977-86)
 Jack Hightower, Navy, (Dem.-TX, House 1975-85)
 Elwood Hillis, Army, (Repub.-IN, House 1971-87)
 Earl Hogan, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-IN, House 1959-61)
 Frank Horton, Army, (Repub.-NY, House 1963-93)
 William L. Hungate, Army, (Dem.-MO, House 1964-77)
 Earl Hutto, Navy, (Dem.-FL, House 1979-95)
 Robert W. Kastenmeier, Army, (Dem.-WI, House 1959-91)
 William J. Keating, Navy, (Repub.-OH, House 1971-75)
 Hastings Keith, Army, (Repub.-MA, House 1959-73)
 Thomas S. Kleppe, Army, (Repub.-ND, House 1967-71)
 Horace R. Kornegay, Army, (Dem.-NC, House 1961-69)
 Peter Kyros, Navy, (Dem.-ME, House 1967-75)
 Robert J. Lagomarsino, Navy, (Repub.-CA, House 1974-93)
 Melvin R. Laird, Navy, (Repub.-WI, House 1953-69)
 Cathy Long, Navy, (Dem.-LA, House March 1985-1987)
 Thomas A. Luken, Marines, (Dem.-OH, House 1974-75, 1977-91)
 John C. Mackie, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-MI, House 1965-67)
 James R. Mann, Army, (Dem.-SC, House 1969-79)
 John O. Marsh, Jr., Army, (Dem.-VA, House 1963-71)
 Charles McC. Mathias, Navy, (Repub.-MD, House 1961-69; Senate 1969-87)
 Wiley Mayne, Navy, (Repub.-IA, House 1967-75)
 John Y. McCollister, Navy, (Repub.-NE, House 1971-77)
 Mike McCormack, Army, (Dem.-WA, House 1971-81)
 Donald F. "Don" McGinley, Army, (Dem.-NE, House 1959-61)
 Robert J. McIntosh, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-MI, House 1957-59)
 Abner J. Mikva, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-IL, House 1969-73, 1975-79)
 Joe Minish, Army, (Dem.-NY, House 1963-85)
 G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Army, (Dem.-MS, House 1967-97)
 Arch A. Moore, Jr., Army, (Repub.-WV, House 1957-69)
 Thomas G. Morris, Navy, (Dem.-NM, House 1959-69)
 Austin J. Murphy, Marines, (Dem.-PA, House 1977-95)
 John T. Myers, Army, (Repub.-IN, House 1967-97)
 Lucien N. Nedzi, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-MI, House 1961-81)
 Gaylord A. Nelson, Army, (Dem.-WI, Senate 1963-81)
 Richard Dale "Dick" Nichols, Navy, (Repub.-KS, House 1991-93)
 William N. "Bill" Patman, Marines, (Dem.-TX, House 1981-85)
 James B. Pearson, Navy, (Repub.-KS, Senate 1961-79)
 Claiborne Pell, Coast Guard, (Dem.-RI, Senate 1961-96)
 Charles H. Percy, Navy, (Repub.-IL, Senate 1967-84)
 Peter A. Peyser, Army, (Both.-NY, House R 1971-77; D 1979-83)
 J.J. "Jake" Pickle, Navy, (Dem.-TX, House 1963-95)
 Otis G. Pike, Marines, (Dem.-NY, House 1961-79)

Bertram L. Podell, Navy, (Dem.-NY, House 1968-75)
 Richard H. Poff, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-VA, House 1953-73)
 Howard W. Pollock, Navy, (Repub.-AK, House 1967-71)
 Graham Purcell, Army, (Dem.-TX, House 1962-73)
 Albert H. Quie, Navy, (Repub.-MN, House 1958-79)
 James M. Quigley, Navy, (Dem.-PA, House 1955-57, 1959-61)
 Ed Reinecke, Navy, (Repub.-CA, House 1965-69)
 Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Army, (Dem.-NJ, House 1949-89)
 Robert A. Roe, Army, (Dem.-NJ, House 1969-93)
 Angelo D. Roncallo, Army, (Repub.-NY, House 1973-75)
 Fred B. Rooney, Army, (Dem.-PA, House 1963-79)
 J. Edward Roush, Army, (Dem.-IN, House 1959-68 1971-77)
 J. Roy Rowland, Army, (Dem.-GA, House 1983-95)
 Bill Royer, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-CA, House 1979-81)
 J.T. Rutherford, Marines, (Dem.-TX, House 1955-63)
 Pierre Salinger, Navy, (Dem.-CA, Senate Aug.-Dec. 1964)
 Gus Savage, Army, (Dem.-IL, House 1981-93)
 William B. Saxbe, Army, (Repub.-OH, Senate 1969-Jan. 1974)
 Richard S. Schweiker, Navy, (Repub.-PA, House 1961-69; Senate 1969-81)
 William W. Scranton, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-PA, House 1961-63)
 John F. Seiberling, Army, (Dem.-OH, House 1971-87)
 Hugo S. Sims, Jr., Army, (Dem.-SC, House 1949-51)
 George A. Smathers, Marines, (Dem.-FL, House 1947-51; Senate 1951-69)
 Robert T. Stafford, Navy, (Repub.-VT, House 1961-71; Senate 1971-89)
 Louis Stokes, Army, (Dem.-OH, House 1969-99)
 Robert E. Sweeney, Army, (Dem.-OH, House 1965-67)
 James W. Symington, Marines, (Dem.-MO, House 1969-77)
 Burt L. Talcott, Army Air Corps, (Repub.-CA, House 1963-77)
 Lionel Van Deerlin, Army, (Dem.-CA, House 1963-81)
 Charles A. Vanik, Navy, (Dem.-OH, House 1955-81)
 Weston E. Vivian, Navy, (Dem.-MI, House 1965-67)
 Charles W. Whalen, Jr., Army, (Repub.-OH, House 1967-79)
 G. William Whitehurst, Navy, (Repub.-VA, House 1969-87)
 John S. Wold, Navy, (Repub.-WY, House 1969-71)
 James C. Wright, Army Air Corps, (Dem.-TX, House 1955-89)
 Wendell Wyatt, Marines, (Repub.-OR, House 1964-75)
 Leo C. Zeferetti, Navy, (Dem.-NY, House 1975-83)
 Roger H. Zion, Navy, (Repub.-IN, House 1967-75)

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, we presented the five honorees with our Statesmanship Award at a dinner that was truly magnificent and lived up to the great occasion it was. I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida, Lou Frey, who yet again provided the leadership and was the spark plug that helped make the previous six dinners so successful. This year's event was no exception.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida for his remarks.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, it was truly a great event, and, Bob, you graced us all with being there, and your remarks were incredibly touching.

And for those of you who missed it, you really missed a wonderful, wonderful evening. This was the seventh dinner. We have honored in the past Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, Lee Hamilton, Lynn Martin, Norm Mineta, DICK CHENEY, and Don Rumsfeld, and this is the seventh in a row. We have been successful. We have grossed probably well over a million dollars now. I think it has become an annual event in Washington. It is a fun dinner. Jimmy Hayes spends a year collecting memorabilia which we can get, which is a lot of fun, and some valuable things are there.

We had over 450 people at this dinner. It was sold out. You could not get a ticket. So get your tickets early for next March when we will have the next dinner.

It takes a lot of work. We have a number of people that really do so much. It is a team effort. It takes about 9 months to put together. We have not decided the honorees next year, but I am sure it will be not as maybe a great event, I do not think we will be ever able to duplicate that and the event itself, but we hope it will come close.

Our president is a great auctioneer. He did a great job of auctioning off at the live auction, and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) auctioned off two flags that will be flown over the Capitol on the 60th anniversary of D-Day, and a certificate will go with that signed by the five honorees.

The Executive Committee is the driving force for it. It is Larry LaRocco, Jack Buechner, Jim Slattery, and Jay Rhodes, Matt McHugh, Jimmy Hayes, Jim Symington and Bob Carr. Barbara Boggs Associates has worked for 7 years with us to run the dinner. Verizon has been a chief sponsor of the dinner for 6 years. This year, thanks to Larry, the AARP for the first time participated in the dinner, and we used that occasion to announce it.

Let me say, Larry really worked hard on that day after day. It was sort of a cliff-hanger, but as usual Larry came through.

This is really the only outreach we have to the community. We need everybody's help on this. It really allows us to do all these programs. We hope next year you will join us in making the eighth annual dinner a success.

Thank you, Mr. President. I appreciate the chance to address the group.

Mr. LAROCCO. Thank you, Lou. Again, on behalf of the Executive Committee, the officers, the Board and all of the membership, we just want to thank you for your leadership in the past and what you do to get us all together to make this dinner such a huge success.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to financial support, the Association benefits enormously from the efforts and leadership

of many people. I want to thank the officers of the Association, Jack Buechner, Jim Slattery, Jay Rhodes and John Erlenborn; the members of our Board of Directors and our Counselors for providing the excellent guidance and support necessary to oversee these activities. In addition, we are assisted by the Auxiliary of the Association, this year led so wonderfully by Dana Martin, a truly wonderful person. We are particularly grateful to them in their Life After Congress seminars, our annual dinners, and the new undertaking, our annual picnic.

Needless to say, our programs could not be so effectively run without the exceptional support provided by our staff. Last year our Executive Director Linda Reed retired, and we wish her all the best with this new stage of her life. She was an incredibly able and energetic executive. We thank her for her many years of hard and dedicated service to our Association.

She is succeeded as Executive Director by our former Program Director for Germany, Pete Weichlein. Our international programs are managed by Miss Sudha David-Wilp. Our member relations team includes Tom McGettrick and Rebecca Zylberman. Our staff sees as its main responsibility to communicate to our members and to the general public all the good work of the Association, and we have become much better in using new technology for this communication. And many of you have commented on what a great benefit it is to receive continuous program updates and other news via e-mail. In addition, we are making much more use of our Website, www.USAFMC.org, and will continue to do so. In the very near future we hope to be able to offer video and audio reports on our activities via the Website.

These are truly very exciting times for the Association, and the Executive Committee is always asking Peter, do you have the technology you need to communicate? How can we be more productive in getting the word out to our membership? The video conference that we will be doing with Mexico is one example of how we will utilize the technology to expand the reach of our Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman yield for a special guest?

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I would be delighted to yield to a special guest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Democratic leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. That has a nice ring to it. Thank you very much, Larry, for yielding your time.

I am pleased to join our very distinguished Speaker in welcoming you to the floor of the House of Representatives. You are an inspiration to us. You built a strong foundation.

Mr. Michel, it is always an honor to be in the same room with you. As mi-

nority leader I understand part of your role. I have a certain level of impatience with it myself. But I am pleased to see that bipartisanship is alive and well, at least among the former Members in the Congress of the United States.

Good for you for honoring Sam Nunn. Sam Nunn is a great American recognized throughout our country even though he has not been in office for a few years now. He has always been an inspiration to us in and out of public office. He is always in public service, and his initiative and leadership on Nunn-Lugar is as valid and as important an initiative now as it was then, perhaps even more needed today. You were a leader. You saw early what the need would be, and it is an answer for us. So thank you, Sam Nunn, for your great leadership, and thank you to all of you for honoring Sam Nunn.

I had to go to a discussion about continuation of government, so forgive me for being in and out. As I look around, I see so many friends on both sides of the aisle, and it should not be a partisan issue, but I am afraid it has come down to that again today. But any thoughts that you have about, one thought was that the Members of Congress could suggest their successor in time if an act of terrorism hits Congress. I said that would be good, you would not have to change the boards. We would just have the same names up there. We could be well represented by our very able family members, our constituents would. But you come at a time when you have a great deal, should we say, of lively debate on the issues.

Seeing you reminds us of another time when we were able to work out these issues more easily and more amicably. Hopefully that day will return soon. And when it does, it will be because of the influence you all have on all of us.

Congratulations on your good work on Congress to Campus. I am not surprised that it is such a success with David Skaggs and Mr. Lightfoot, I do not know where he is now, and all the others working on it, going from 6 to 40 campuses in a short period of time. Thank you for making public service more appealing to young people. Hopefully those of us still in office will be able to follow your lead on that as well.

Welcome. Good luck in your deliberations. You are a source of strength and inspiration to us. And I want to extend the greetings of all of the Members of the House and Democratic Caucus to every single one of you.

Again, Mr. Michel, a special welcome to you always.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair wants to thank the gentlewoman and remind her that in 1990, the St. Louis Cardinals beat the San Francisco Giants, and she still owes me two quarts of chowder. It was based against Anheuser-Busch's product. I thank the gentlewoman.

The Chair recognizes the time yielded back to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. LaRocco).

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I was mentioning when I yielded to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) that we were expanding our technology capability, and we are certainly doing that.

I want to mention some special guests that we have with us today. We are very pleased to have with us today Douglas Rowland and Douglas Frith of the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians. They are here in the Chamber with us, and we are delighted to have them with us. It has been a tradition to have the Former Parliamentarians from Canada join us for our meeting and that we go to Canada for theirs. We have exchanged very valuable information about our programs and how we can help each other and expand our reach within our own constituencies and across the border.

Doug and Doug, we are very, very honored that you have come to Washington to participate in our annual meeting, and we would like to thank you.

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Many association members over the past several years have had the good fortune, as I have had, to meet their Canadian colleague, Barry Turner, who has joined us for quite a few of our annual spring meetings. Unfortunately, he could not join us this year, but he sends his regards; and I know I speak for all of us when I send our best wishes to Barry. I spoke to him this week on the phone, and he certainly extends his greetings to all of you from north of the border.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my sad duty to inform the House and all of our colleagues of those persons who served in Congress and have passed away since our report last year. The deceased Members of Congress are: Lamar Baker, Tennessee; Harold Budge, Idaho; Barber Conable, New York; Glenn Cunningham, Nebraska; Joshua Eilberg, Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Gettys, South Carolina; David Henderson, North Carolina; Louise Day Hicks, Massachusetts; Jeffrey P. Hillelson, Missouri; Richard Lankford, Maryland; Thomas Lewis, Florida; John Lyle, Texas; Nicholas Mavroules, Massachusetts; Francis Xavier McCloskey, Indiana; Don Mitchell, New York; Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii; Frank E. "Ted" Moss, Utah; James Henry Quillen, Tennessee; John J. Rhodes, Arizona; J. Edward Roush, Indiana; William J. Scherle, Iowa; Carlton Sickles, Maryland; Paul Simon, Illinois; Joseph R. Skeen, New Mexico; Bob Stump, Arizona; Strom Thurmond, South Carolina; David G. Towell, Nevada; James D. Weaver, Pennsylvania;

I respectfully ask all of you to rise for a moment of silence in their memory. Thank you. I can tell as I looked around that there were certain memories invoked as I read the names of the

people that have served in this House and our colleagues, and we miss them and are grateful for their service.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, each year the association presents a Distinguished Service Award to an outstanding public servant. The award normally rotates between parties, as do our officers. Last year, we presented the award to an extraordinary Republican, Bill Archer. This year, we are pleased to be honoring a remarkable Democrat, Senator Sam Nunn.

Sam Nunn served in the United States Senate from 1972 to 1996. For 24 years, he represented the fine State of Georgia, attended Georgia Tech, Emory University and Emory Law School, and served in the United States Coast Guard. Like many of us, his political career began on the State level, when he entered the Georgia House of Representatives in 1968.

During his tenure in the United States Senate, Senator Nunn served as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. He also served on the Intelligence and Small Business Committees.

His legislative achievements include the landmark Department of Defense Reorganization Act, drafted with the late Senator, Barry Goldwater, and the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, which provides assistance to Russia and the former Soviet republics for securing and destroying their excess nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

Sam Nunn is co-chairman and chief executive officer of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a charitable organization working to reduce the global threats from nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. It is no understatement that Sam Nunn, both during his years in the Senate and after leaving the U.S. Congress, has made the world a safer place. We are deeply indebted to him for his energy, determination, and commitment in the area of nuclear threat containment. On behalf of the association, I am delighted to present our Distinguished Service Award to the honorable Sam Nunn.

The plaque that I am going to present to the Senator on behalf of the whole association, and I will call the Senator up here to receive it, says: "Presented by the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress to the Honorable Sam Nunn for his over 40 years of exemplary public service to his beloved State of Georgia and the Nation. Sam Nunn served 24 years as a United States Senator, chairing for Congress the Committee on Armed Services. His legislative accomplishments are too many to list. He truly has made the world a safer place, both as a Senator through the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, and as former Member by co-chairing and guiding the work of the Nuclear Threat Initiative."

Senator, I am so pleased to present you with a scrapbook of letters from

colleagues offering their congratulations for this well-deserved symbol of our respect, appreciation and admiration; and I would like to present this to you, Senator, and we would be honored to receive some comments.

Mr. NUNN. Thank you very much, particularly for this wonderful day and this wonderful honor.

Mr. Speaker, Minority Leader PELOSI, Members of the House and Senate, my former colleagues, my Canadian colleagues, my friends and fellow pensioners, as Bill Archer said so well last year when he received this award, being honored by your colleagues and your peers, those who work with you and who know the opportunities, as well as the perils, of public service, is an honor that transcends all others. I am indeed grateful to the Association of Former Members for this award and for your continued dedication to serving our Nation and to continuing to help in every way possible those who remain on the frontline, as well as your extraordinary work on college campuses. In my view, basically inspiring our young people probably is our most important responsibility both as Members of Congress and former Members.

My first job out of law school in 1962 was working here in the House of Representatives as a staffer for the House Armed Services Committee. Over the years, some of my friends have posed the question, Sam, how did you get that great job right out of law school? Did you have a great law school record, academic record? Did the committee recognize your great potential for leadership? Perhaps, but the more honest and straightforward answer is that my great uncle, Carl Vinson, was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, having served from 1915 through 1965, as a Member of this House; and in 1962 when I came to Washington and spent such a meaningful year, he was the chairman of the committee.

Here, as a House staffer and later in the United States Senate, I developed my passion for public policy and the political process. It all started here. This is where really I became enamored of the political process and where I knew that one of these days I was going to make a run. Here, I learned from Uncle Carl and others that Congress has no higher responsibility under the Constitution of our Nation than to provide for the common defense.

Here, in the fall of 1962, I was exposed to a close-up view of the Cuban missile crisis, which left me with an indelible awareness of our duty to avoid nuclear use and to avoid nuclear conflict, a lesson that basically occupied a tremendous amount of my time when I became a United States Senator and that even today continues to dominate my post-Senate focus.

Here, during my one brief, but impactful, year as a member of the House staff, I met Colleen O'Brien, my bride of now nearly 39 years; and I

made a solemn commitment to myself to run for the House and Senate if I ever even had half a chance, which I did fortunately in 1972.

Here today, like every day as a staffer in 1962 and 1963, and as a Senator for 24 years, I get tingles of excitement and awe when I walk into this Capitol and I think of the tremendous power, the tremendous responsibility, and the tremendous influence of those who serve in the Congress of the United States. In the long run, and I think I have realized this more since I left the Congress than I did when I was in the Congress, but in the long run, the most important influence we have, I believe, is our influence over young people by word, but mostly by example. This may be the single most important responsibility of public service. Every day, we must demonstrate that we can be in the political arena and yet retain intellectual honesty and ethical behavior and civility. That is of enormous importance to the continuing of our form of government.

Here, today, I again acknowledge my profound admiration to the men and women, and I must add staffers and congressional employees, like those who are sitting behind us today, including my old friend Charlie Johnson, Parliamentarian of the House, who remain in this arena and in the service of America. Here, today, I express my gratitude to the Members of the House and Senate, past and present, of both political parties who have been my friends, who have been my mentors, who have been my teachers, and who have been my legislative partners in many different initiatives.

Let me leave you with one brief observation that may have some relevance today, particularly to newer Members of the House and Senate, in this era of significant challenges abroad but increasingly bitter political warfare here at home. Every major improvement in national security and defense during my time in the United States Senate was a result of a few Senate and House Members of both parties putting our Nation's security ahead of partisan politics. I have never succeeded in any major national security initiative without a Republican partner. No matter who wins the elections this fall, the most serious problems facing America today cannot be met successfully by one party alone.

I thank all the Members who are here today. I thank the Speaker and the minority leader. You have been most generous in sharing your time this morning with our former Members. The time has come for me to invoke cloture before the Rules Committee sends out the hook. So let me thank you again for this high honor, and let me thank each of you for your splendid service and continued service to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the floor.

Mr. BUECHNER (presiding). The Chair thanks the gentleman from Georgia.

At this time, the Chair would like to recognize two other special guests that

we have had join us. We have got the gentleman from Maryland, part of the Democratic House leadership, STENY HOYER. Would the gentleman like to make a few remarks?

Mr. HOYER. Certainly. I will, as John Brademas did, I will use the traditionally opposite podium. I understand NANCY had spoken to you a little earlier and welcomed you here. I have spoken at many of these, perhaps not all, in the last few years.

I might say that I heard how long Senator Nunn served in the Senate. There are some of us who believe he did not serve long enough in the Senate; and, Sam, congratulations to you for this honor and appropriate recognition of the extraordinary work that you have done for our country and, happily for our country, continue to do. We appreciate that.

For those of us from the University of Maryland, we recognize Bill Archer's claim to fame is that he is the father-in-law of Fred Funk, the former coach. For those of you who are golf fans, Fred Funk is one of the great golfers in America on the pro circuit and always does a great job; and I always tell Bill Archer that is why he is famous, not for being in the House.

I am pleased to be here with all of you and add my word of welcome to you. I have said it in the past. Sam just mentioned it. At a time of great challenge for our country abroad, we find ourselves unfortunately divided at home, not only in the Congress but our country divided, as all of us know, and that is reflected in the very close divisions that we find when the public goes to the poll; and when they are polled, we find out how closely divided they are.

It is important, I think, for those of you who had the opportunity to serve, and John Brademas, this morning, my predecessor, I hung the pictures of all the former whips in the hallway leading to my office now, an extraordinary group of people.

□ 1015

And, John, thank you for all that you have done for our country as well.

But I would urge all of us, not you and me, but all of us, together, to try to increase the dialogue and understanding, lower the confrontation and increase the cooperation that we so desperately need when challenged so heavily, I think, abroad.

I noticed the Speaker, my Speaker, has his arm around a wonderful staffer as well, Billy Pitts, who left the Congress, went out and made vast sums of money in the private sector, I hope, and is now back with us trying to straighten out DAVID DREIER. A very difficult job, but Billy is so talented, he may be able to do that.

So welcome to all of you. We are glad you are here, but much more importantly, we are glad that you continue to be active, involved, and leaders in our country. Thank you very much. Good to see you.

Oh, I might just say, and I was going to start with this, that, tragically, sadly, and, Larry, I came in as you were reading the list of Members who have passed away, but two of the Members who were my predecessors in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland passed away this past year.

Dick Lankford, I know some of you knew Dick, he was here for 10 years, served on the Committee on Armed Services. I was a sophomore at the University of Maryland. I think he was the first Member of Congress that I really met. Dante Fascell was the first one I knew about when I was going to high school in Florida.

And then Carlton Sickles. You mentioned Carlton Sickles, who called up Danny Brewster, for whom I was working in 1962 and 1963 and 1964, when I was graduating from law school, and they asked me to run for the State senate. I turned them down twice. Tom, you may remember this. I turned them down twice because I did not think I could win the State senate seat. And Carlton Sickles, who was then the Congressman-at-large over here and was running for Governor, called up Brewster and said, no, urge him to run, he can win. I will help him. We will give him a lot of money, et cetera, et cetera.

You have all been there and done that. I did run. He did give me a lot of support; no money, but a lot of support, and I was successful. But he passed away, and I had the honor of speaking at his memorial service just a few weeks ago.

So we have been diminished by their losses, but we are advantaged by your continuing participation. God bless you. Thank you very much.

Mr. BUECHNER (presiding). In order to provide some sort of balance with the comments by sitting Members, the Chair would like to invite the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the Congressman from California, DAVID DREIER, to say a few remarks.

Mr. DREIER. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Let me just join in the bipartisan welcome and to say that STENY HOYER has just recognized Billy Pitts, and I think it is important to note that Billy Pitts' father worked for 41 years for the longest-serving whip in the history of this institution, Les Arends. Billy, as you all know, worked for Bob Michel and ran this place when we actually were in the majority, even though many on the other side of the aisle did not realize that, during the 1980s, leading up to 1994. Billy made sure that we were in the majority, and I feel very fortunate that he has come back to work with me on the House Committee on Rules. He is sitting next to the guy who appointed me to the Committee on Rules.

And it is interesting as I sit here and listen to the great remarks, and I listened upstairs, I had the television on and listened to Larry's comments about the international involvement that so many of you all are having. I

have just come back from a 12-nation and 12-day trip. Billy and I went all over Southern Europe, Central and South Asia. And because I come from California, I have talked to a number of people from Mexico who have referred to the fact that the work of the study group has had a great impact on this very important relationship. So I want to encourage you there.

I also want to join in recognizing my friend Sam Nunn, and you all are absolutely right on target, and STENY is right in saying that we wish he were still here because of the stellar leadership he has provided us. But he is doing it in so many other areas, and I have been thrilled to work with him at CSIS and in a number of other fora.

In just a few minutes, we are going to be beginning a very interesting debate that all of you will be fascinated with, and that is the question of the continuity of Congress. After September 11, we looked at the prospect of this fact. I was the last person to leave the Capitol on September 11. I left about 11 a.m. that morning, and I did so when one of the guards down here said there was a plane they had lost contact with that was headed right for this building. We all know it was the plane that ended up going into the ground in Pennsylvania because of those courageous people who were on board that flight.

After that time we looked at the thought that really had not been contemplated by many, except it was discussed in the 1950s, of a huge loss of life. So we are going to today be considering legislation which would call for expediting the special elections that would be held following that loss of life. And just to give you my view on it, I am struggling because there are some who want to have Governors appoint Members of the House of Representatives or have us actually appoint our successors, which to me is completely counter to the Madisonian view of this being the people's House.

I see two former Members of the Senate here, and you can serve in the Senate by appointment. We know from the former minority leader of this place, Jerry Ford, that you can become President of the United States by appointment, yet we all know this is the only federally elected office where you have to be elected to serve. So we are going to begin in just a few minutes that debate, and I hope that all of you will follow it because it is going to be a fascinating one as we look at this challenge to the institution.

Anyway, I hope it is a long time before I join your ranks, but I just wanted to let you know it is nice to be here with you all. Thanks.

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, I have noticed some former Members have joined us during the course of our report, and I would like to invite them to come up to the desk and make sure their attendance here is noted for the RECORD.

This, essentially, concludes our 34th Annual Report to the Congress. I just

want to say personally that my term is ending shortly as president of the Association. I want to thank the Board and the Executive Committee for their great support, and all of you for your support of the Association and just for giving me the honor and the privilege to serve as your president for the last 2 years. It has truly been a wonderful 2 years to work on the programs here.

And I want to thank Sam Nunn, too, for honoring us here to receive the award and for his great remarks. Thank you so much, Sam. And to our bipartisan leaders of the current Members who have come to greet us.

We have a wonderful program today, starting in just a few minutes, with a press panel over in the Cannon House Office Building, but with that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time and conclude my report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has concluded his report, but before terminating these proceedings, the Chair would like to recognize the gentleman from Florida, Lou Frey, for a special presentation.

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, this will just take a couple of minutes, but I think this is really important. It is a great privilege for me to recognize the outgoing president, Larry LaRocco, for his many years of outstanding service to the organization. As he just said, his term as president comes to an end this year, and all of us, members of the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, Association members and our staff, wish to thank Larry for his exceptional leadership. He has amazing drive and energy, and he has brought a vision to the presidency like few others before him.

Ever since he joined our Association, he has been such a great asset, and we are glad he will remain on our Board and on the Executive Committee even now that his term as president is ending. In my opinion, and I know many of my colleagues share in this assessment, this Association has taken quantum leaps since Larry became president.

He has talked about the Congress to Campus program that has almost quadrupled in size, the international component that we have, and the tours to Taiwan, France and Germany. In addition, Larry has brought us into the 22nd century, I think, with his space-age technology, and he continues to drag us in that direction.

I personally believe that because of Larry LaRocco's leadership, the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress is perceived as a vibrant and engaged NGO that allows its unique membership to continue their service to the country. He took existing programs and made them better. He brought ideas to the table that upon implementation have resulted in new and exciting ventures for our Association.

Larry, you just did an incredible job. We thank you so much. And on behalf of the Association, I would like to

present this plaque to you, which is just a small token of the thanks for so many years of effort and such a great job, and we truly are blessed with your service. Thank you so much, Larry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman yields back his time.

The Chair again wishes to thank the former Members of the House for their presence here today. And to reiterate the remarks of the gentleman from Idaho, for all those Members present who did not record their presence, please come to the reading clerk and be so designated.

Good luck to you all.

The Chair announces that the House will reconvene at 10:45 a.m.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.), the House continued in recess.

□ 1045

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the recess have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

JOHN KERRY DOES NOT BELONG IN THE WHITE HOUSE

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on this day in 1971, JOHN KERRY showed his true colors; and they are not red, white, and blue.

Before the Senate, before America, and before the world, he blasted our Nation, chastised our troops, and hurt our morale. He famously declared that soldiers tortured innocent Vietnamese and that America was the worse violator of the Geneva Conventions, not Vietnam.

In 1971 when JOHN KERRY had the freedom to stand up to defy duty, honor, and country, I just emerged from 4 years of solitary confinement, where the Vietnamese did not adhere to the Geneva Conventions.

What he did was nothing short of aiding and abetting the enemy. A person like JOHN KERRY does not belong in the White House.

Is it any wonder my comrades from Vietnam and I have a nickname for

him similar to "Hanoi Jane"? He is called "Hanoi John."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask Members not to refer in a personal way to Senators who are candidates for President.

RISING COSTS OF COLLEGE EDUCATION

(Mr. EMANUEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, today's New York Times states that middle-class families are being edged out of the prestigious universities by rising costs of college education. Access to college for middle-class families has worsened over the last few years, another example of the middle-class squeeze in America.

The greatest disservice that we have done to middle-class families in America is to convince them of the necessity of college education for their children and then priced it out of reach for their children.

College tuition at public universities has increased by 14 percent last year and in certain States by 20 or 30 percent. In my home State of Illinois today, when a college graduate gets a diploma, on the backside is their first Visa bill. Every kid graduates with an average of \$15,000 of debt.

College tuition is running three times the rate of inflation; but Congress has not made the investment in higher education, and costs have soared. While college costs have skyrocketed, Pell grants have been frozen for 3 years. And in the year in which we are to reauthorize the Higher Education Act which deals with Pell grants and Perkins loans, what has Congress done?

RECOGNIZING MEMBERS OF 432ND CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION

(Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize before this House the brave members of the 432nd Civil Affairs Battalion who are returning home today from their overseas deployment.

Northeastern Wisconsin is often called the "land of legends" for our fabled football team, the Green Bay Packers. The gridiron leadership of men like Lombardi and Lambeau and Nitschke made Green Bay synonymous with strength and courage and triumph.

But it is not our sports heroes who make our area truly legendary. It is our servicemen and -women who have put their lives on the line to defend freedom. Under the most difficult conditions, brave troops of the 432nd have