

All of this raises a simple point. Any public policy precluding or denying freedom of choice in education on the assumption that nonpublic schools are racist or elitist is public policy based on misconception. If anything, the facts indicate that a statement of public policy in the form of education vouchers would serve to further improve the racial and economic mix in both nonpublic and public schools.

The second general misconception about nonpublic schools concerns the quality of nonpublic schools and, in particular, as it relates to selectivity. Opponents of education vouchers often argue that nonpublic schools do a better job of educating children because they can be more selective in whom they accept and are free to expel the children they don't want. This viewpoint is quite simply not based on the facts.

Once again, let us consider this misconception in the case of the performance and policies of Catholic schools which, of course, educate over 50 percent of all nonpublic school children in the United States. The Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights conducted a study on inner-city nonpublic schools based on an analysis of randomly selected schools in eight major cities around the country. The data from this study indicates that after giving preference for admission to parishioners, approximately 90 percent of these schools exercise open admission policies and rarely expel students. This data is further supported by research done by Dr. Vitullo-Martin. He states, "No researcher has found any extensive use of expulsion sufficient to explain the statistical differences in achievement rates between public and Catholic schools." This is not to say that nonpublic schools never expel nor dismiss students for various reasons, but that such action is not taken lightly, nor is done very often, as some opponents on nonpublic education would have us believe.

#### WHAT ABOUT QUALITY?

The misconceptions about the selectivity of nonpublic schools should not prevent the provision of education choice to parents and neither should misconceptions about the quality of nonpublic schools. In fact, the quality of nonpublic schools is at least as good as that found in the public sector and in many instances better. Once again, the Coleman data provides conclusive evidence:

1. Given the same kinds of students, nonpublic schools create more contact for students with academic activities. For example, attendance is higher, students do more homework and they take on average more vigorous subjects;

2. There is greater scholastic achievement in nonpublic schools than in public schools, brought about by a more ordered environment;

3. The growth rates in achievement between the public and nonpublic schools differ, with strong evidence that average achievement among nonpublic school students is "considerably" greater than in the public sector; and

4. In discussing Catholic schools, in particular, the Coleman report concludes that Catholic schools most closely resemble the ideal of the "common school." That is, they educate children from different backgrounds and obtain greater homogeneity of student achievement.

These conclusions have been supported by more recent examinations of the relative achievement levels in nonpublic and public schools. In his above mentioned book on Catholic schools, Anthony Bryk reported that in 1988, 64% of Catholic school students in grade 10 compared with 45% of public schools students in grade 10 stated that they had plans to attend college. More importantly, Bryk's research showed conclusively

that the distribution of academic achievement is more equalized across class, race and ethnic lines in Catholic schools than in the public schools. In other words, the average level of achievement in mathematics, for example, is not only higher in Catholic high schools, it is less strongly related to social class and racial and ethnic background.

The impact of an education in Catholic school clearly has long term benefits as well. For example, the U.S. Department of Education reported that by the spring of 1986, 36% of White Catholic high school graduates, 25% of Black graduates and 25% of Hispanic graduates went on to receive a BA, BS or MA, while only 19% of White Public Schools graduates, 9% of Black graduates and 9% of Hispanic graduates had received one of those degrees.

I do not point out these things to accentuate the differences between public and nonpublic education. More than two-thirds of Catholic school-age children in this country attend public schools, and I remain committed to and supportive of the public schools in this nation.

For too long the nonpublic schools in this country have been accused of being racist, elitist and of inferior quality. Past attempts to establish a public policy which would truly give parents educational freedom of choice have been defeated using these misconceptions as reasons against granting equity to parents, especially the poor parents of our nation. Hard evidence is now available and it reveals these misconceptions for what they are. The evidence tells us that poor parents will benefit most from a system of education vouchers and that the schools to which they would send their child can no longer be considered a priori to be racist or elitist. The evidence also tells us that the quality of nonpublic school education is certainly not inferior. None of the misconceptions which have been attributed to nonpublic schools in the past should stand in the way of the establishment of an education voucher system as a matter of public policy. There should be no doubt that justice and equity demand such public policy, for to be poor without educational choices is in itself a greater poverty. Policy makers have an opportunity to provide that justice and equity, by providing educational choices to minorities and poor of this country. The time to act on education vouchers is certainly at hand. I urge you to support a system of education vouchers—a policy which will bring educational justice and freedom to the people of this country.

#### TRIBUTE TO DICK AUSTIN

##### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, Dick Austin's decades of public service deserve more than the typical testimonial accolades.

His career has indeed been unique. In his own quiet but determined fashion, Dick has truly been a pioneer, breaking through a number of barriers in the State of Michigan.

He has represented an important embodiment of the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—that we be judged by the content of our character rather than the color of our skin. He has been an ambassador of good will among us as citizens of Michigan, in every corner, indeed virtually every nook and cranny of our State.

He has done so by bringing high competence and full integrity to a major office af-

fecting the lives of us all. From our physical security or our highways to honesty in the voting booth, Dick Austin has stood up for Michigan's interests.

Twenty-five years ago, I had the privilege of campaigning statewide with Dick Austin. Our earlier friendship deepened with that experience and has increased with each year's passing. May Dick continue in good health, so that we will continue to be blessed with his good cheer, warm friendship, and usual talents.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN FRIERSON

##### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 17, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John Frierson, who is retiring this month after a dedicated career of 26 years to the citizens of Los Angeles. On Friday, January 20, 1995, in Los Angeles, John's many friends and colleagues will gather at a retirement dinner in his honor at the Continental Plaza Hotel. In recognition of his service to the community, I am pleased to highlight just a few of his career and community service accomplishments for my colleagues.

Born in Harlem in New York City, John graduated from George Washington High School, and studied history at the City College of New York. He moved to Los Angeles in 1957, and has completed courses in law enforcement and history at the University of California, Los Angeles.

During his career in the U.S. Navy, John served aboard the U.S.S. *Little Rock*. In 1948, he was assigned as a personal 1st Class Steward to Adm. Richard Glassford, commander of the 3d Atlantic Fleet. A highlight of his assignment was a trip to Odessa, Russia—location of the 1947 summit meeting of President Harry S. Truman, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin.

Following his honorable discharge from the Navy, John embarked on a career in public service that would span nearly three decades. His career in law enforcement includes service as a deputy sheriff for the County of Los Angeles, and as the sergeant in charge of West Los Angeles traffic for the Los Angeles Police Department and the Department of Transportation.

For the past several years, John has served as the senior deputy to 10th district city councilman Nate Holden.

In addition to his public service, John has been actively involved in community affairs. He is a member of the Urban League, NAACP, Service Employees International Union, Local 347, and the Committee to Support Dial 911. He serves on the board of the Oscar Joel Bryant Police Association, and is a charter member of the Harlem Negro Theater. He also served as a member of Los Angeles city attorney James Hahn's Small Business Advisory Committee.

John's commitment to public service and his community is exceeded only by his commitment and enthusiasm for political activism. He is a past president of the New Frontier Democratic Club; former regional director, region 11

of the California State Democratic Party; member of the Democratic County Central Committee; and an executive board member of the California Democratic State Party and the Wilshire Community Police Council.

John is the recipient of numerous awards for his many contributions to the citizens of Los Angeles, including community service awards presented by Assemblywoman Gwen Moore, and Councilman Holden, respectively; the Outstanding Community Service Award, presented by the National Black Police Association, region 5; Member of the Year Award from the New Frontier Democratic Club; and Member of the Year in the 49th and 53d Assembly Districts Awards, presented by the Los Angeles County Democratic Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my sincere pleasure to count John and his lovely wife, Susie, as my friends for many years. And it is especially fitting that a dinner is being held in John's honor to commend him on a fine record of service to the community. I am especially pleased to join in that tribute and to have this opportunity to pay tribute to John on this happy occasion. Please join me in extending to John and Susie best wishes for a retirement that is rich with happiness and full of prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN.  
SEBASTIAN F. COGLITORE, USAF

**HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 17, 1995*

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, a friend of the Congress and a long-time leader in this Nation's space programs is retiring from the U.S. Air Force on February 1 of this year, Brig. Gen. Sebastian Coglitore. His most recent position has been as the director of space programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Washington, DC. In this position he has provided leadership and program management direction for development and procurement of all Air Force satellites and launch systems and the related ground infrastructure including communications, navigation, surveillance, weather, radar, and command and control systems.

General Coglitore has had a distinguished career of nearly 30 years of military service. After being commissioned through the New Jersey Institute of Technology Reserve Officer Training Corps Program in August 1965, he started his military career as a deputy missile combat crew commander for the Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System at Grand Forks Air Force Base, ND. His last two decades of service have contributed directly to the success of the Department of Defense's space programs in both development and operations. General Coglitore was program manager of the first Department of Defense spacecraft to fly on the space shuttle and later, as the program manager for the United States largest space booster, the Titan IV, he led the Department's efforts to return to space after the *Challenger* disaster. His many tours of duty at the Pentagon included being deputy to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Plans and Policy and being military assistant for space to the Secretary of the Air Force. He also held the position of

command director at the NORAD Command Center, Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Base, CO. Before returning to the Pentagon in August 1993 he was the Commander of Space Command's 30th Space Wing and Director of the Western Range, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, where he was responsible for all west coast launch operations.

General Coglitore has received numerous awards and decorations, including the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, and most recently the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation of which is reprinted below.

General Coglitore plans to continue his work in space programs in a civilian capacity, but has not yet picked a specific location. On behalf of my colleagues and the congressional staff who have known and worked with General Coglitore we wish him and his wife Reggi the very best in their future endeavors.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO SEBASTIAN  
F. COGLITORE

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress July 9, 1918, awards the Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier General Sebastian F. Coglitore for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility. General Coglitore distinguished himself as Director of Space Programs, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, the Pentagon, Washington, District of Columbia, from 20 July 1993 to 31 January 1995. In this important assignment, the forceful leadership and dedicated efforts of General Coglitore were significantly displayed in the research, development, and acquisition of space systems that are critical elements of the future operational effectiveness of the United States Air Force. The singularly distinctive accomplishments of General Coglitore culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

PUBLIC OPINION ON NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS ISSUES

**HON. ELIZABETH FURSE**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 17, 1995*

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, 1995 is a very important year for the issue of nuclear testing. The U.N. Conference on Disarmament will resume negotiations January 30 on a comprehensive test ban treaty [CTB].

Failure to make significant progress toward a CTB before the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] Extension Conference in April could jeopardize the future of the NPT, which is a vital check on the spread of nuclear weapons throughout the world. The new Congress must provide the strong bipartisan political support necessary to expand efforts to halt nuclear proliferation and achieve a CTB.

A new poll shows that almost 80 percent of the American people believe that reducing the danger of nuclear weapons now should be an important priority for the U.S. Government. The overwhelming majority favor more aggressive arms control measures. These results were true for Republican, Independent and Democratic voters alike.

The national poll of 1,011 Americans revealed that: 90 percent favor further cuts in the world's total of nuclear weapons; 82 percent favor a global ban on all nuclear tests; and 82 percent favor eliminating all or most nuclear weapons.

Some 80 percent of Republican voters favor a test ban, as do 85 percent of Democratic voters and 81 percent of Independents. Similarly, 90 percent of all three voter groups favor further cuts in nuclear weapons, with 81 percent of Republicans opting for eliminating all, almost all or a lot of the weapons, compared to 84 percent of the Democrats and 83 percent of the Independents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to insert the poll's findings in the RECORD. We need to listen to our constituents and get on with ridding the world of the scourge of nuclear weapons.

PUBLIC OPINION ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS  
ISSUES—DECEMBER 30, 1994—JANUARY 3, 1995

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A new poll shows that almost 80 percent of the American people believe that reducing the danger of nuclear weapons now should be an important priority for the US government (with 56% saying it was a very important priority). The overwhelming majority favor aggressive arms control measures over the current policies, with lesser majorities supporting building a missile defense system or increasing defense spending. These results were true for republican, independent and democratic voters alike.

The national poll of 1,011 Americans asked about specific policy options:

90 percent favor further cuts in the world's total of nuclear weapons (72% strongly in favor).

82 percent favor a global ban on all nuclear tests (with 56% strongly in favor).

82 percent favor eliminating all or most nuclear weapons.

68 percent favor trying to build a theater anti-missile system for troops (43% strongly favor).

64 percent favor trying to building a global anti-missile system for the US (38% strongly favor).

54 percent favor increasing the US military budget (32% strongly favor).

80% of republican voters favor a test ban, as do 85% of democratic voters and 81 percent of independents. Similarly, 90% of all three voter groups favor further cuts in nuclear weapons, with 81% of republicans opting for eliminating all, almost all or a lot of the weapons, compared to 84% of the democrats and 83% of the independents.

Given a choice, 58 percent favor eliminating all nuclear arms in the world rather than for a few countries, including the United States, having nuclear weapons so no other nation would dare attack or while trying to keep the rest of the world from getting them. Only 40 percent supported the current policy of a few countries in the world having nuclear weapons.

Sixty-three percent say they had read or heard little or nothing about President Clinton's policies on nuclear weapons. Fewer than half (45%) said they were satisfied with the President's actions to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons, with 42 percent saying they were dissatisfied.

The poll was conducted of 1011 Americans over age 18 December 30 through January 3, 1995, by ICR Survey Research Group, which does polling for the Associated Press, The Washington Post, and others. The margin of error is +/- 3.1 percent (at the 95% level of confidence, according to standard polling practice.)