

color of our skin but the status of our birth as American citizens.

Perhaps if we went on a selective spending spree where we truly examine how much we spend and what we spend it for, America might rediscover that the issue is not affirmative action after all but one of spending our dollars in such a way that our adversaries will be glad to support us.

We have almost 300 Black owned newspapers in America, yet too many of us would rather get our news from CSPAN or USA Today.

The San Diego Voice & Viewpoint believes that when we harness our votes, the Pete Wilsons of the nation will be closed out of Presidential politics, no matter how much money and bigotry they have. When we harness our dollars, companies that don't hire us or advertise in our newspapers will be forced to make decisions about whether they need our market share.

When we harness our spending, and make our styles the internal commitment to ourselves and our people rather than external fashions, we will affect the American economy. When we harness ourselves the NAACP will have enough money in one, five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar donations to move in 30 days to the position of a financially debt free and sufficient organization to fight for "colored people."

When we harness our ability to focus beyond knee jerk reactions to things we hear, we will turn off the vulgar television and radio and CD sounds daily bombarding our very souls and return to the God of our silent tears and of our parents' weary years to find new hope not in what they call us or say about us, but in what we do for ourselves and each other.

Yes, there is a backlash against affirmative action that now reaches to the Supreme Court, but by the power of God almighty, we have not even begun to use our powers of reason, our available economic response and the identification of desired results. Our future is in our hands. The real question is: "African-Americans, what will you personally do as a response to this latest attack?"

IMPROVING EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 30, 1995

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am honored to introduce the administration's proposal for improving education for children with disabilities under the Individuals With Disabilities Act [IDEA].

Since enactment of Public Law 94-142, the Education for all Handicapped Children Act of 1975, results for children with disabilities have improved greatly. Before the enactment of that groundbreaking law, 1 million children with disabilities were excluded from school altogether, and several were in dehumanizing institutions. Today, one of the basic goals of the IDEA has been met—children with disabilities have access to education.

The Department of Education has undertaken a very thorough process in preparing this legislative proposal. They consulted with parents, educators, and hundreds of others concerned with improving the education of children with disabilities, including congressional staff from both sides of the aisle. They asked for public comment in the Federal Register and received over 3,000 responses. Dur-

ing more than 1 year of consultation, they heard about the strengths of the law, including its focus on individualized approaches, its protection of the rights of children and their families, and its support for innovative approaches for teaching.

The administration's proposal makes improvements to the IDEA to ensure that the fundamental objectives of the law are more likely to be achieved, while preserving existing rights and protections for children and their families. This proposal is based on six key principles that are designed to improve results for students with disabilities:

1. Align the IDEA with State and local education reform efforts so students with disabilities can benefit from them.

2. Improve results for students with disabilities through higher expectations and meaningful access to the general curriculum, to the maximum extent possible.

3. Address individual needs in the least restrictive environment for the student.

4. Provide families and teachers—those closest to students—with the knowledge and training to effectively support students' learning.

5. Focus on teaching and learning.

6. Strengthen early intervention to ensure that every child starts school ready to learn.

As Congress undertakes its review of this legislation, I am certain we will reaffirm our commitment to the basic purposes of the IDEA and the recognition of the Federal role in ensuring that all children with disabilities are provided with the equal educational opportunity that the Constitution guarantees. We now have the opportunity to take what we have learned over the past 20 years and use the administration's proposal to update and improve this law. I commend the administration for their bold initiative and look forward to working with the committee in seeing it through to its final passage.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STAR AWARDS RECOGNIZE ACHIEVEMENTS BY NEW JERSEY YOUTH

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 30, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a group of high school students who have succeeded in their studies, academic and vocational, despite the barriers which they faced. On June 1, 1995 in Atlantic City, a group of 34 outstanding youths from the State of New Jersey were honored and awarded for their perseverance at the Student Training Achievement Recognition [STAR] Awards.

The STAR Awards, created by the Garden State Employment and Training Association, and sponsored by members of the business community, aim to increase awareness of education and its relationship to employment. The awards are given to youth who are determined to be at risk and who, despite the most difficult of circumstances, either completed their high school education, or who dropped out of high school but completed a training program and obtained a job.

Some of the obstacles which these youths overcame include physical or sexual abuse

and neglect; family trauma such as divorce, unemployment, or death; school-age single parenthood; physical and emotional handicaps; and contact with the judicial system which led to conviction or designation as a delinquent. Many of the youngsters honored with these awards overcame more than one of these barriers.

Each Private Industry Council in New Jersey participated in the nomination process, designating a young member of the local community who fought against seemingly insurmountable odds and emerged a winner. The following individuals are the recipients of the 1995 STAR Awards:

Chad B. Jenkins; Wanda Lopez; S. Jonathan Deauna; Ramon Mejia; Jessica M. Carter; Mark Anthony Logan; Gerald F. Wynkoop, Jr.; William Alcazar; Michael McDonald; Olga Sierra; Paris Armwood; Tywanda Whitefield; Brenda Carpenter; Carla Owens; Robyn Murgas; Nicole Richardson; Lakiesha Stokes; Barbara Gomez; Tonia Singletary; Tyese Nichols; Marilyn Sanchez; Ivelys Bruno; Kisha Ann Franklin; Sujel Rosa; Morris E. Lawson; Madelyn Ramos; Gregory Wertz; Linda Kulick; Lisa Beckett; Sean Devaney; Yanette Gonzalez; Jessica Corchado; Monique Gallman; and Jason Kinney.

The recipients of the STAR Awards are an inspiration to millions of students in similar circumstances throughout the country. They are a shining example of youth who became responsible members of the community despite circumstances which might have prevented them from doing so. I salute these extraordinary young men and women.

THE SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 30, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the small businesses regulatory bill of rights.

This country's small businesses are drowning in a sea of paperwork. Recently, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] released a list of its most frequently cited violations. The top three on the list were directly related to paperwork, and they alone accounted for over 10,000 citations in 1994.

Additionally, the Small Business Roundtable reports that in 1993 the actual costs of businesses to comply with Federal regulations were \$581 billion. Small businesses cannot afford the accounting departments, chemists, and lawyers that it takes to comply with the ever-increasing and confusing regulations issued by the Federal Government.

Last year, the Federal Government added over 68,000 pages of rules and regulations to the millions already on the books. In fact, the regulatory process has become so complex that the Federal Register now teaches classes just so individuals can better understand the rulemaking journal.

The economy of this Nation is based on small businesses. Ninety-five percent of all the businesses in this country are classified as small businesses. They represent the American Dream. Individuals risk life savings in