

allow terrorists to terrorize us into not pursuing peace, we are here undoing the terrorism bill, and I do not think that is a happy conclusion for anybody. I feel like we should ring him up and say, hello, President, guess what we just did.

I do not think the President is going to be too happy about that. I think tomorrow we are going to have an opportunity to reinstate the terrorism provisions, and I hope Members think about that. This was a very strange day procedurally.

While I have the floor and while it is still March, I would like to also continue talking a bit about Women's History Week, because it has been a very interesting month in that every time I talk about it, it seems there are some people who absolutely cannot stand the fact that women have done anything in the great history of this Nation. I have been talking about women in the history of the military, the fact that there were women in the revolutionary war. In fact, one of them is buried at West Point. About Mrs. Washington going off there. Today let me talk about Mary Goddard. Let me talk about Dr. Walker, who was one of the surgeons during the civil war.

There are so many women in history that contributed to this country and so few of us know about it that that is why we have this month, to try and reinstate some of the history that we know about.

On July 4, we all celebrate the wonderful independence day, the Declaration of Independence, how exciting it is, but the thing that very few people really realize is that while these esteemed forefathers wrote this, writing it was not a crime. Printing it was a crime. Because obviously you didn't have radio, you did not have television. Printing it was how you could distribute it. If you had to sit down and hand write every copy of the Declaration of Independence, we would probably still be waiting for the revolutionary war. So as a consequence, printing such a document was treason by virtue of an act of the crown, and when they got done with this, they went around trying to find somebody who would print this document.

Everyone, many, anyway, would see it and say, well, thank you very much. We wish you well with the revolution, but we are not really into treason this year. You know, that is kind of a high price to pay, and it will be my neck that they will come after.

After searching diligently to try and find a way to get this printed so they could disseminate it to the 13 colonies, they found a woman named Mary Goddard who had a printing press, agreed to print this, and in fact wrote her name on the bottom because the register of the press had been in the name of one of the male members of the family, and she wanted the king to know that she had done this because she had not transferred the seal over to her name yet.

I think that was a very courageous thing to do. If this thing had not worked, she would have been the first one they would have gone after and she would have been the first one to lose her head by order of George III. Now, for that she became the highest paid Federal employee in the history of America and that was postmistress of Baltimore.

If you look at where we got freedom of religion, it is no secret that many of our forefathers who came here really were about freedom of religion. They were about freedom to practice their way but they did not want anybody practicing any other way, so they were very repressive once they got here to anyone who did not agree with them.

It was Anne Hutchinson, her husband and her followers who were chased out of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Bay Colony, through a trial that took them two or three times to finally try and convict her because she was so popular in the area. They tried her for heresy, and she left and went down to what we now know as Rhode Island.

It used to be called Rogues Island because they thought only a bunch of rogues would live together and be for freedom of religion. It went from Rogues Island to Rhode Island. It is wonderful and many women are very proud that a woman founded the colony, and it was the first colony that had freedom of religion in its charter.

There were many, many women who were forgotten. We all remember Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, who kept writing him during the time that the Constitution was being drafted. She kept saying, "Remember the ladies," and he wrote back sarcastic things like many of our radio hosts fire off over the radio every day. He would write back these sarcastic things, and of course they did not remember the ladies. They wrote the Constitution and left women out.

But Abigail raised her son very properly, and many years later he was writing in his memoirs and letters how tragic it was that with each year that passed, people knew less and less about the contributions many brave women had made during the colonization of America and during the Revolutionary War period. We all know about Paul Revere riding through Boston, but we do not know about Sarah Luddington saving Connecticut, riding through there.

These things are all important. These things we celebrate. I must say I get very, very tired of people trying to minimize this. It is not that we are saying we did it all and men did nothing. We are saying both men and women contributed to this great country.

That is our model of standing shoulder-to-shoulder, and this is a time where we should really go back and reinstate women in history rather than continuing to pretend like they did not do anything, they came here on cruise ships, they sat around and ate bonbons,

sat around and got their hair done and nails done, waiting for everything to be done so they could celebrate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCINTOSH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MCINTOSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

CUTS IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, as we have progressed in this House through the appropriation for the education program, especially for our title I program, we have found a continuation of the philosophy on the majority side that these funds for elementary and secondary education can be cut without causing any harm to the students in the school systems throughout the United States, that the majority of the Republicans feel, under the leadership of NEWT GINGRICH that these funds can be cut and no harm will be done.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that you and other Members of this House do as I have done, and that is to contact your local school districts and talk to them about what a 17- or 20-percent cut in title I funds for remedial reading and reading recovery or math, remedial math, and those programs will do to those local districts.

I have done so and I would like to read to you, without naming the names of the school districts, some of the comments that have come from those schools. One says a 17-percent cut in funding will be a cut of \$15,000 to \$16,000 real program dollars. They currently have two full-time teachers, elementary level, who teach remedial reading and math. Since the calculation for change this year, they actually get more money and will have a little carryover. They plan to use the carryover to fund a reading recovery program. They do not have a summer school program.

Another one currently has 35 or 36 full-time teachers, about 18 aides, who serve 400 to 500 students. They deal with remedial reading and math during the regular school year and summer school, which includes pre-kindergarten level, to start a reading recovery program for at-risk first graders which is working out wonderfully. A 20-percent cut, which is what is heard, will be a great impact on their schools. Off the top of his head, the superintendent said that they would do all they could to save the reading recovery, but cuts will be done to regular remedial programs.

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Another one, currently one of every two teachers with two aides full-time;