

The Technion, founded in 1924, is Israel's leading science and technology university. With this gift, the Technion will establish a premier business school with the unique combination of a Masters of Business Administration program, advanced technological education, and international management strategy.

Bill Davidson firmly believes that education is the best tool for promoting economic growth. To that end, he has focused enormous philanthropic efforts over the years. In 1992, he gave \$30 million to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor to create an institute to assist nations around the world in making successful transitions to market economies. In 1994, a gift of \$15 million was made to establish a graduate school of Jewish education at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York City.

This latest gift to the Technion demonstrates Mr. Davidson's conviction that technology-based industries represent a tremendous opportunity for Israel to expand its economy, attract foreign capital, and, in turn, enhance its long-term economic security. The new Davidson school will allow the Technion to leverage its vast technological capabilities through targeted management education and research and thereby make a critical contribution in Israel's quest for economic independence.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Bill Davidson's generosity and vision in creating a remarkable new business school at one of the world's great scientific institutions. This gift will enrich the lives of countless people in Israel and around the world.

INTRODUCING THE INDIAN CHILD ADOPTION ASSISTANCE AND FOSTER CARE ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 1997

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will allow Native American tribes to better serve children who are in foster care or in need of adoption assistance.

My bill will reimburse tribes under the title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Program for children placed by tribal courts. Currently, only States qualify for the Federal funds for adoption assistance and foster care. This means if a native American child is placed with a family by a tribal court, that family receives no additional financial support. If that same child was adopted or placed in foster care by a State court, that family would be provided with extra resources to care for that child.

Last year, the Congress was wise to pass bipartisan welfare reform legislation which preserved the entitlement status of the adoption assistance and foster care programs. These programs reflect our Nation's commitment to taking care of some of the most financially and emotionally needy children in our country. It is a tragedy that any child would be left out of our country's support system.

I hope that you will join me in working to pass this bill in the 105th Congress and provide equal and deserved financial assistance to thousands of Indian children.

A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 1997

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to fulfill the pledge I made to the citizens of southern Missouri to introduce and work tirelessly to pass an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that requires a balanced Federal budget. Over the course of the past several decades, fiscal irresponsibility has produced a Federal debt that is fast approaching \$5 trillion. That's trillion, with a "t." Mr. Speaker. A debt of \$5 trillion is a mind-boggling figure, but it can be placed in a much clearer perspective. A child born today immediately inherits nearly \$20,000 of debt, owed directly to Uncle Sam. The same is true for every American. The era of continuing annual budget deficits must end, and it is clear that the only way to restore conservative fiscal values to the Nation's budget is to pass the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

The stakes in this debate could not be more important. The fiscal future of the United States hinges on the ability of Congress and the President to make the difficult choices required to balance the Federal budget. It's more than debating trillion dollar figures. It's about making our economy stronger and providing every working American family with a better chance to make ends meet. A balanced budget will strengthen every sector of our economy with lower interest rates that will help families stretch each paycheck further. Home mortgages, automobiles, and a better education will become more affordable to every working family, making the American Dream closer to reality for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to working with my colleagues in the new Congress to see that the balanced budget constitutional amendment is passed and sent to the States for ratification. A constitutional amendment is certainly no substitute for direct action on the part of the Congress. However, we have seen time and time again instances where those who object to conservative fiscal responsibility find convenient excuses to deny the American people a balanced budget. An unbreakable enforcement mechanism is clearly needed to ensure that those who would continue to spend our children's future further into debt are not able to do so.

I also want to make plain that the Social Security trust fund has no place in this debate. The independent trust fund is a sacred trust between generations and must never be used to balance the budget or hide the true size of the deficit.

Commonsense conservatives in Congress and the American people are committed to balancing the budget. I look forward to working throughout this session with all of my colleagues and the White House to pass the balanced budget constitutional amendment on a bipartisan basis. The obligations we owe to hard working American families, their children, and our Nation's future generations deserve nothing less than decisive action to preserve our future by balancing the budget. A constitutional amendment will ensure this outcome.

FAIR CLEAN AIR COMPLIANCE DOWNWIND FROM POLLUTERS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 1997

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that requires the Environmental Protection Agency to consider the downwind transportation of air pollution when determining a region's air quality compliance. This legislation is similar to H.R. 1582, which I introduced in the 104th Congress with the support of the county of San Diego.

In 1990, Congress amended the Clean Air Act to base the smog control requirements for each area on the severity of the area's pollution problem as indicated by the nonattainment area classification. The EPA has established five such classifications: marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme. Under current law nonattainment status is determined without addressing air pollution transported from upwind areas.

Due to pollution blown downwind from the Los Angeles basin, San Diego was initially given a nonattainment classification of severe. San Diego was later reclassified to serious because the ozone design value, 0.185 parts per million, was at the lowest limit of severe. Had the design value been outside that narrow window, San Diego would have been forced to carry out excessively stringent and costly control programs to combat air pollution created and transported from elsewhere.

This situation affects many other communities, too. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE A TAX DEDUCTION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED EDUCATION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. LEVIN introduced legislation which makes permanent the tax deduction for employer-provided education. I am an original cosponsor of this legislation which would include graduate education. The Small Business Job Protection Act extended this deduction from December 31, 1994 until January 1, 1997. The provision only included graduate education until December 31, 1995.

The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee worked to have graduate education included until January 1, 1997. Unfortunately, our efforts fell short. The legislation introduced is extremely important as it would make this deduction permanent and include graduate education.

We should do all that is possible to make education more affordable. Our economy is becoming more global and we need skilled workers in order to compete. Our job growth is occurring in fields which require high skilled workers. We need to provide employees and employers incentives to further their education.

Recently, the General Accounting Office released a report on this provision. This report backs up my belief that this provision of the