

matched with private donations go a long way toward promoting arts education in school districts, and preserving our Nation's heritage in local communities. Through partnerships with State and local organizations, the NEA is able to integrate art into multiple educational and after school programs throughout the State of Texas. This means we are implementing new and innovative methods to help students develop problem solving and reasoning skills, hone communication ability, expand creativity, and instill self-esteem and discipline. All of these tools are important if we want our children to be successful in the 21st century.

For the past 4 years, the Dallas-based Partnership for the Arts, Culture, and Education, Inc., [PACE] conducted a study to determine the impact that arts education has on students' overall academic performance. Throughout the study they found teachers who used innovative ways to stimulate the minds of their students. One class learned the principles of physics during a trip to the symphony hall, while another class learned about the relationship of muscles to the skeleton from studying dance. The PACE study also found that the greater the exposure to the arts, the greater the student performance on standardized test scores.

In my district, the Texas Council of Humanities [TCH] in partnership with the NEH has taken an active role in advancement of humanities education through history, literature, religion, languages, and other fields related to culture and society in elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. One grant recipient of TCH is Wiley College and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, who received a \$2,000 award for a symposium examining the roles of black women. In addition, TCH awarded a grant to Paris Junior College for the collection of data and a lecture series on the history and culture of the surrounding African-American community. Without the NEH, there would be no TCH or study of the history of an African-American community in a town called Paris, TX.

The NEA has continuously supported State and local organizations that bring arts to rural America. In my district, the NEA has given much needed support to organizations like the Texarkana Regional Arts and Humanities Council and the Marshall Regional Arts Council. These councils have funded various arts in education programs and touring companies throughout my district. The Texarkana Regional Arts and Humanities Council has presented talented groups, like the Amabile Piano Quartet and the Deeply Rooted Chicago Dance Theatre. In addition, the NEA has supported the Northeast Texas Communities in Schools, an organization that helps bring major performances to local schools.

The NEA also supports the Believe in Me after-school program in Austin, TX. This program uses dance to give youth, many of whom are involved in drug and gang activity, the tools they need to be successful in the community.

I cannot say that every child will turn out to be the next Einstein or Michelangelo or Maya Angelou, but we can give these children a solid foundation on which they can build their dreams. As the artistic director for the 52d Street project stated, "There is no way to fast forward and know how the kids will look back on this, but I have seen joy in their eyes and have heard it in their voices and I have watched them take a bow and come up taller."

I believe we must recognize the impact that the NEA and the NEH have on our heritage, culture, and economy, and the benefits to education. As a father of four children, I believe we have a responsibility to give our children every opportunity possible for success. And if the care and education and development of our children is not a priority role of Government, then what is?

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
LANDSAT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise to say a few words to commemorate a significant milestone in our Nation's civil space program. July 23 marks the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first of the Landsat Earth observation satellites—satellites that have vastly increased our understanding of our home planet and provided innumerable practical benefits to our citizens.

I agree with the words of the then-Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. James Fletcher, who stated in 1976 that if he had "one space age development to save the world, it would be Landsat and its successor satellites." With a 25-year continuous record of unique and scientifically important accomplishments, Landsat has indeed saved the world—capturing in images an invaluable photographic record of the changes that have occurred on our planet.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of what has been achieved with the Landsat program. The data from the Landsat spacecraft constitute the longest record of the Earth's landmass as seen from space. It is a record unmatched in detail, coverage, and quality. That data record has proven invaluable to the hundreds of users who observe and study the Earth, who manage and utilize its natural resources, and who monitor the changes brought on by natural processes and human activities. It has become an integral part of the U.S. Global Change Research Program and NASA's Mission to Planet Earth—critical initiatives that promise to deliver even more dramatic increases in our knowledge of the Earth in the coming decades.

The uses to which Landsat data have been put are myriad. For example, the data have been used to monitor timber losses in the Pacific Northwest, estimate soil moisture and snow cover, and forest growth. Landsat has been used to monitor strip mine reclamation, land use in urban areas, and water quality in the Nation's lakes. It has been reported that Landsat images have even been used by law firms gathering legal evidence and by fast food restaurants seeking to estimate whether population growth has been great enough in a geographical area to warrant awarding a new franchise.

Landsat was originally developed and launched by NASA in 1972 as an Earth Resources Technology Satellite [ERTS]. Landsat-1 was followed by a series of more advanced and capable spacecraft—a series that will continue with the scheduled launch of Landsat-7 in 1998. Landsat-7 will gather remotely sensed images of the Earth's land sur-

face and its coastal regions for global change research, regional environmental change studies, national security uses, and many other civil and commercial applications.

In addition, NASA is preparing to launch a next-generation counterpart to Landsat: the Earth Orbiter-1 [EO-1]. The EO-1 mission will demonstrate advanced new detector technology that could dramatically lower the cost of acquiring Landsat-type data in the future.

What has the Landsat program achieved since that first launch 25 years ago? It has established the United States as the world leader in land remote sensing. It has contributed significantly to our understanding of the Earth. It has helped create an entire value-added industry based on the creative uses of Landsat data. It has delivered on the promise of using space technology to meet societal needs. In short, it has made our world a better place.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BROOME,
NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the virtues that make America the greatest and freest nation this planet has ever seen can be found in their truest forms not in the giant megacities on either coast but in the small towns and villages in between. I'd like to mention one of them today, a very special one, in fact.

This year the town of Broome in Schoharie County in upstate New York is celebrating its 200th anniversary, making it nearly as old as our Nation itself.

The town of Broome was first known as Bristol when it was formed in 1797, but was changed to Broome in 1808 in honor of then Lt. Gov. John Broome.

The original town was much larger, with parts of the original town broken off to form or combine with the towns of Conesville, Gilboa, or Middleburgh. In fact, the first town meeting in 1836 was held in the house of Peter Richtmyer in the present day town of Conesville.

By 1860, Broome was a thriving community of hillside farms, businesses, and 2,182 people. Among the businesses was a quarry which supplied stones for the capital building in Albany. The changing economy and demographics of the 20th century reduced the population to 761, according to the 1980 census. But the 1990 census showed that the decline in population had been reversed, and the population increased to 926. Today, there are only seven working dairy farms left, and many of the town's 29,000 acres are occupied by summer homes and hunting camps.

What makes the town of Broome attractive for such purposes is what makes small town life so pleasant and popular in today's America.

Mr. Speaker, I was extremely pleased when that part of Schoharie County containing the town of Broome was added to our district in 1992. The same small-town virtues I mentioned, the pride, patriotism, and spirit of voluntarism, are found here in abundance.

A ceremony marking the town of Broome's 200 years of existence will be held at Firemen's Hall in the hamlet of Livingstonville on

Sunday, August 10. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all members to join me in wishing this charming community of wonderful people a happy 200th birthday, with many best wishes as it approaches its third century.

SOUTHCOAST RADIO COMES TO
WASHINGTON

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to declare how proud I am to have taken part today in a truly unique radio experience. Southeastern New England residents got a step closer to their Nation's Capital today thanks to a very special radio broadcast, live from my Washington office. WSAR-SouthCoast (1480 AM) brought a beehive of politics to the ears of a great many of my constituents back home, and I want to sincerely thank the station for demonstrating their commitment to keeping our community informed about important issues before our national legislature.

Modern technology and a couple of very resourceful radio personalities linked SouthCoast Radio to a long list of special guests. I want to thank Rick Edwards and Richard Trieff for making today an interesting and captivating experience for thousands of SouthCoast residents with their probing interviews of national journalists, Federal lawmakers, and administration officials.

I also want to thank all those who stopped by 512 Cannon this afternoon to share their views and to take callers' questions and comments. Rick and Richard tapped into the insider perspectives of top-notch political journalists like Chris Black of the Boston Globe, Jonathan Salant of the Associated Press, and Ellen Ratner of Talk Radio News Service. The radio team peppered with questions national legislators such as Representative BOB RILEY of Alabama, Senator JACK REED of Rhode Island, Representative JOHN TIERNEY, and Senator JOHN KERRY of Massachusetts, and SouthCoast Representatives BARNEY FRANK and myself.

Rick and Richard got a Clinton administration perspective on local Massachusetts issues by chatting with Maria Echaveste, Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison. And the talk radio duo got Fall River Mayor Ed Lambert and National Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids President Bob Novelli to discuss the remarkable efforts of the Greater Fall River Fresh Air Kids. It was certainly a lively day of political discussions for SouthCoast residents.

I commend Rick Edwards and Richard Trieff, and the entire crew at WSAR, for a day well spent on Capitol Hill. I want to thank Rick and Richard for making the trip down to our Nation's Capital, for putting together a first-rate docket of radio personalities, and for making it possible for SouthCoast residents to talk one-on-one with a number of Washington's movers and shakers. Phone lines were kept open throughout the 6-hour show, and a good number of southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island listeners got to grill the men and women who write their laws, administer their programs, and produce their news.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation needs more civic journalism. WSAR's program today clearly il-

lustrates how electronic journalism can grant special access to ordinary citizens, and how talk radio can connect people who are hundreds of miles apart. A functioning democracy depends upon the people's ability to express their ideas, questions, and concerns to those who represent them. Thanks to modern technology—and because of the efforts of committed civic journalists like Rick Edwards and Richard Trieff—we can continue to strengthen our democracy while keeping our local community informed.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, H.R. 2160:

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by Messrs. SCHUMER and MILLER.

Mr. Chairman, while I understand and appreciate the proponent's interests in pursuing this amendment, I believe their concerns are misplaced and their proposed remedy misguided. I have worked closely with my friend and colleague from New York, Mr. SCHUMER, on a number of important issues over the years, and I do not question his motives; however, I regret that we are once again at odds over this emotional agricultural matter.

Mr. Chairman, only last year, the Congress enacted major, far-reaching agricultural reform legislation. In that measure, we dramatically changed our Nation's long-standing policies affecting farming and agricultural markets, including sugar production—which, I believe, is the only program crop to lose the Government guarantee of a minimum price. I supported these efforts to reform and modernize the sugar price support program and believe these changes have benefitted all segments of the industry. These reforms represented an important first step.

However, we simply have not allowed enough time to pass to ensure we achieved our goals in revising the sugar program and determine whether these changes were sufficient. I would also remind my colleagues that this House defeated a similar amendment during the farm bill debate.

Mr. Chairman, for this reason alone, I believe it is unfair and unwise to make such a drastic change in the U.S. sugar program as proposed in the amendment at this time.

We will hear today that this is an issue of fairness and the free-market system; consumers will be pitted against farmers, producers against refiners and manufacturers. I believe these arguments are overly simplistic, picking and choosing statistics which best represent the proponents' arguments, and the distinctions they promote do an injustice to the sugar producers of our great Nation, be they farmers of sugarcane, sugarbeet, or corn.

Mr. Chairman, I do not deny that there are some very real differences between the pro-

ponents and opponents on the issue before us, and I doubt any amount of debate is likely to change the position of the amendment's authors. However, I have learned over my years in Congress, and as a New York City councilman, that no issue is one-sided, nor is there often only one all-inclusive right answer to a problem. Reasonable people can, and often do, disagree.

I believe the issue before us here today falls into that category. We differ on what the impacts of a particular program may or may not be, and how best to address these issues. But, I do not believe either side has a claim to the so-called high ground.

And, with all due respect to the amendment's proponents, I do not take a back seat to their concern for the American consumer. I represent a congressional district, a part of New York City, where the 1990 median family income was only around \$30,000 a year. In the areas of Queens and the Bronx which I have the pleasure to represent, the cost of living is a very real issue with everyday impacts on the hard-working families of the 9th Congressional District of New York.

The proponents argue that their's is the only way to protect the consumer, to potentially lower the cost of sugar and products containing agricultural sweeteners by a few cents or, more likely, fractions of a cent. This is all well and good, if they can ensure the savings they propose will indeed be passed along to the American consumer. A prospect which they can not guarantee.

But, cost aside, the proponents can also not be sure their amendment, if approved, would not seriously disrupt the supply and availability of sugar throughout our country.

Mr. Chairman, my constituents do not benefit if they have the potential of saving a penny or two on a product but can no longer obtain that commodity or the product is no longer available in a sufficient and steady supply to meet their needs.

I have often commented in meetings I have had over the years that I am unaware of any farms in my urban district, except for one lone victory garden started during World War II. But, I am sure of one thing, and that is that each and every one of my constituents eats and needs a secure, steady supply of produce and food products at a reasonable price. As such, I will continue to support those programs which I believe ensure just that, and oppose those measures which I believe will not.

I will note here, also, that New York State does play a role in domestic sugar production, with numerous farms that grow corn which is utilized in sweetener production.

Mr. Chairman, my strong, historic support of agriculture programs, including sugar, and the associated refining and processing infrastructure, is based upon this—perhaps simplistic—premise: That the United States must continue to ensure all its people are provided the best, most secure, and stable source of food products possible. And, I believe this goal is best accomplished by reducing our dependence on foreign sources of agriculture products through the encouragement and promotion of a strong domestic agriculture system, and challenging unfair, anti-competitive foreign sources of food.

While we are usually on the same side of most food related issues, from time to time, I part paths with this Nation's food processors. As is the case here, I side with the producers