

The program has grown to include over 300 students, including a class from the Harrity Elementary School in Philadelphia and students in Hartford, CT, and Cambridge, MA. To date 67 of the original Say Yes students have graduated from high school, with 19 matriculating at 4-year colleges and 21 at 2-year colleges. This number far exceeds the expectations of educational experts for students from similar economic backgrounds.

The stories of these students, dubbed the Belmont 112 by the Philadelphia Inquirer in periodic articles about the program, have touched the lives of many Philadelphians and inspired other sponsors to reach out to urban students.

It is because the success of programs like Say Yes to Education, that I introduced the 21st Century Scholar Act, H.R. 777. This act would notify elementary school students at the poorest public schools in the country that they would be eligible for the maximum Federal Pell grant award if they complete their high school education and gain admission into a postsecondary institution. In addition, my legislation would make available tutoring and mentoring services to these students through the existing Federal TRIO programs. The 21st Century Scholars Act implements the efforts of successful private early intervention programs, such as Say Yes to Education, on a national scale.

To mark the 10th anniversary of the Say Yes to Education Program, a reunion of student participants and sponsors will take place in Philadelphia on July 26, 1997.

I am pleased to honor the original Belmont Say Yes to Education students by entering their names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: Allen Alexander; Eric Alexander; Tanyell Alick; Dana Baynes; Jerell Baynes; Majovie Billups-Bland; Maurice Boone; Christopher Bradford; Mitchell Bronson; Shermika Brown; Walter Brown; Damion Caldwell; Tabitha Casper; Sekou Clark; David Cox-Sims; Kimberly Creamer; Zengo Daigre; Zeno Daigre; Jahleel Daniels.

James Davis; Solomon Davis; Troy Davis; William Dorsey; Frank Duckett; Craig Dunston; Anita Edwards; Micah Ellison; Jalina Evans; Mark Ferguson; Vedia Fisher; Tolanda Fortune; Craig Freeman; Gregg Freeman; Joelena Fuller; Lamont Goings; Ayenna Gomez; Yasmeen Grantham; Steven Guilford; Antoinette Harper; Mack Harvey; Mildrienne Hatten; Jerwayne Haywood; Kenneth Hilliard; Charles Hollerway; Micah Holliday; Jermaine Horton; Nicole Huff; Carol Jackson; Eugene Jackson; Tamika Jackson; Carmen James; Aronda Jenkins; James Johnson; Ravenel Johnson; Crystal Jones; Chantel Jones-Akers; Marvette Leatherberry; Sherlina Leatherberry; Christopher Lee; Latasha Lighty; Nickia Little; Genise Mace; Cedric Mallory; Richard Matthews.

Percy McKitthen; Charles Miles; Dellshon Miller; Sonny Miller; Vanessa Mitchell; Jarmaine Olliviere; William Payne; Ronald Pierce; Aaron Pitt; Shaheed Purnell; Joanne Randall; Nicole Randall; Kemeika Richardson; Rodana Robinson; Juanita Rollerson; Quentin Ross; Katrina Scruggs; Edwin Seals; Marc Seymour; Michael Shenoster; Harold Shields, Jr.; Orion Sistrunk; Tanisha Smalls; Cornell Smith; Jumar Smith; Larry Smith; Rodney Sowell; Janine Spruill; Dorothy Stewart; Jeremy Summers; Iva Supplee-Tate; Bradley Torrence; Horace Torrence; Montara Tyler;

Kenya Walker; Shantee Washington; Bryant Webster; Pauline White; Kelly Whitehead; Eric Whitney; Bill Wilcox; David Williams; Paul Williams; Tamika Williams; Tashioka Williams; Theresa Williams; Marvin Wilson; Christopher Wood.

I hope that all Members will take time to learn more about this important program and its successes as our Nation moves forward in its effort to revitalize education for all students.

SALUTING NASA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the excellent work being done by the scientists and engineers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. NASA is an extremely important public agency and its vast array of work including space, science, aeronautics, global environment, and education, benefits the Nation on a number of levels.

Under the direction of Administrator Daniel Goldin, current NASA operations are both dynamic and productive. Mr. Goldin has been an agent of positive change and reform. Programs are being carried out faster and cheaper. His dedication to the international space station has promoted an atmosphere in which nations from around the world have been willing to work in partnership. His efforts in seeking the inclusion of the Russian space agency are particularly noteworthy. They demonstrate the impact that the space program can have on international relations, encouraging cooperation toward peace. A United States and Russian joint space program is something that could never have even been dreamed of when cold war divisions were prevalent. The program highlights the mutual interests and mutual benefits of peace shared by our two great nations.

Of the many missions which NASA is currently working on, Mars Pathfinder, which landed on July 4, 1997, is the highlight. The mobile geological studies of Mars which are currently being carried out, are extremely innovative and educational. I would like to commend the brilliant scientists and engineers of NASA for the success of this mission.

NASA's international space station [ISS], phase I, has sought to collaborate international efforts in order to place into orbit and monitor American astronauts in space.

NASA's Mission to Planet Earth [MTPE] and the Earth Observing System [EOS] have provided, and are continuing to provide, key data on the Earth's global climate change. The program, designed by the talented engineers and staff of TRW, headquartered in the Cleveland area, endeavors to evaluate the interaction between the elements and the effects of natural and human-induced changes on the global environment. In the past the program has helped us to understand about the ozone layer and the effects and causes of destructive natural phenomena. At this time there are a number of scientific instruments aboard various spacecraft which are monitoring climatic trends.

A driving force behind the success of NASA's missions is the work carried out by the Cleveland based Lewis Research Center

[LeRC]. The Mars Pathfinder mission is one in which LeRC has an important role. The geological experiments being carried out by the Sojourner rover on Mars were formulated by LeRC scientists. The Lewis team is also a major participant in microgravity research. The near zero gravity experimentation has been successfully used over 80 times on 30 different missions. Eleven NASA Lewis experiments are part of the microgravity science laboratory aboard the space shuttle. These experiments will be invaluable in providing a bridge between present operations and those operations to be conducted in the near future aboard the ISS.

As impressive as all of these programs are, perhaps NASA's biggest achievement lies in the fact that all of the above has been conducted while reducing spending.

The Appropriations Committee proposed a fiscal year 1998 budget of \$13,648,000,000. As each fiscal year budget passes, projected NASA future spending shrinks. Productivity, however, has been maximized. The Earth Observing System program, for example, was in fiscal year 1991 forecast by NASA to require \$17 billion of public funds through the year 2000. In the fiscal year 1996 budget plan this projection had been reduced to \$7.2 billion. NASA has managed to achieve more with less.

One reason for the NASA success story is the cooperative interaction with commercial institutions and the links forged with their international counterparts. By collaborating with private sector organizations, NASA has been able to restructure certain of its operations while still achieving the desired results. For example, the technology generated by NASA in detecting and tracking tornadoes, has been used by commercial weather stations. Such links have produced a catalyst enabling more research and development to be undertaken.

Mr. Speaker, NASA is the unparalleled world leader in space technology, enabling this country to maintain world leadership in science technology and in aeronautics research and in space exploration. I salute the thousands of NASA employees who help to make the program possible.

NIKOLAI IVANOVICH GETMAN:
ARTIST OF THE SOVIET GULAG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the accomplishments of Soviet born artist, Nikolai Getman, a refugee of the Soviet Gulag, the immense series of prison camps that extended across the length and breadth of the former Soviet Union. His paintings have given us a unique insight into the ghastly life of the Gulag. This exhibition, a collection of paintings depicting life at the Gulag, is of immense historical importance. Over the past several months the Jamestown Foundation, a nonprofit organization which focuses on the former Soviet Union, has raised funds to bring these paintings to the United States and save them from possible destruction. The paintings will be available for viewing in the Rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building between July 21 and July 25.