

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2460, WIRELESS TELEPHONE PROTECTION ACT

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-421) on the resolution (H. Res. 368) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2460) to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to scanning receivers and similar devices, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 369) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 369

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and that they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Small Business: Ms. Velazquez to rank directly above Mr. Sisisky.

Committee on Banking and Financial Services: That the powers and duties conferred upon the ranking minority members by House rules shall be exercised by the next senior member until otherwise ordered by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JERRY CHOUINARD, A TRUE PUBLIC SERVANT

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the end of 35 years of public service, 32 years of which were with the House Committee on Appropriations for Jerry Chouinard. Jerry has decided to retire from the government, and he plans to split his time between consulting and traveling.

He was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, on June 19, 1943, where he graduated from the public schools, and in 1961 he enlisted in the United States Army and was stationed in Ethiopia prior to his honorable discharge July 1963. Shortly afterward he moved to Washington, D.C., and began a career in the Federal Government in the Washington, D.C. field office of the United States Secret Service. He was detailed to the House Committee on Appropriations in April 1966 where he quickly received a staff appointment and began service that lasted for 32 years. Over this time period he has had various administrative positions for the committee culminating with the

position of the committee's administrative officer.

In his various capacities, he has worked closely with the committee members' offices, helped organize conferences with the Senate, coordinated activities with the various 13 subcommittees, organized full meetings and just kept the committee on an even keel. One testimony to his talent was his ability to know what needed to be done before he even thought of it. In a sense he was our Radar O'Reilly.

As Jerry enters retirement we wish him well as he will now be able to see more of his family and his two daughters, Joanna and Alison, and his one grandchild, soon to be a second. We wish him good health and extend a permanent invitation to him to come through our door to stop by and see his friends. We shall always be grateful for his untiring work and his unwavering loyalty to the committee and the institution of the House of Representatives and his service to the country. Good luck, my friend.

□ 1545

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELATING TO CUBA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-218)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 25, 1998.

REPORT ON LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

The attached report to the Congress on the Loan Guarantees to Israel Program was completed on December 31, 1997. Since then there have been several key, positive economic developments in Israel that I wanted to communicate to the Congress.

The Israeli Knesset passed its 1998 budget on January 5. The final budget adhered to the deficit target of 2.4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) set by the Israeli Cabinet in August 1997, and established a spending target of 46.3 percent of GDP (down from 47.3 percent in 1997), without resorting to additional taxes. Furthermore, due partially to the mid-year spending cuts discussed in the report, the Government of Israel overperformed the 1997 deficit target of 2.8 percent of GDP by a significant margin; the 1997 budget deficit came in at 2.4 percent of GDP. These events demonstrate the commitment of the Israeli government to fiscal consolidation and reform.

Second, the Israeli consumer price index (CPI) for 1997 rose by only 7 percent, at the bottom of the 7-10 percent 1997 target range and a 28-year low. This indicates that the battle being waged by the Bank of Israel and the Israeli government against persistent inflation is succeeding. The Israeli Ministry of Finance is reportedly considering lowering the 1998 inflation target (currently set at 7-10 percent) in order to consolidate the strong inflation performance registered in 1997.

This information will be included in the 1998 report to the Congress on the Loan Guarantees to Israel Program.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 24, 1998.

INCENTIVE FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and include extraneous material.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to announce that I will be introducing a bill that will offer students significant motivation to pursue academic excellence during their high school years. The bill is entitled the Incentive for Achievement through Pell Grants Act.

I am a strong supporter of the Pell grant program and would like to take this moment to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for their leadership on Pell grants.

My bill would double the Pell grant award for the first 2 years of college for those Pell eligible students who, against all the odds, graduate in the top 10 percent of their high school class. Over 84,000 students can benefit from this achievement award.

This bill will provide students with a strong incentive to achieve academically in high school. This bill will increase the affordability of higher education without increasing the indebtedness of students and their families. This bill will increase the accessibility of a higher education and expand the options of college choice available to students and their families.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort and cosponsor this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
Washington, DC, February 17, 1998.

Hon. JAMES P. MCGOVERN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MCGOVERN: I write to express my interest in and appreciation for the bill you are sponsoring, the "Incentive for Achievement Through Pell Grants Act," which will establish a program to increase Pell Grant awards to students who graduate in the top 10 percent of their high school class. This bill is clear evidence of your commitment to providing greater access to higher education for students from low- and middle-income families.

Your proposal to provide an incentive to students with early information about the availability of an increased Pell Grant could have a profoundly positive impact on students' academic performances and aspirations. This will help to mitigate students' concern that resources necessary to fund a postsecondary education are beyond their financial reach, and will instead motivate them to achieve greater academic success.

I congratulate you for introducing this innovative legislation. I look forward to working with you as reauthorization of the Higher Education Act progresses.

Sincerely,

TERRY W. HARTLE,
Senior Vice President.

ASSOCIATION OF JESUIT
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES,
Washington, DC, February 17, 1998.

Hon. JAMES P. MCGOVERN,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MCGOVERN: On behalf of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, I want to commend and support your initiative in introducing the "Incentive for Achievement Through Pell Grants Act" for needy students who have demonstrated special achievement.

The doubling of the Pell Grant for recipients who graduate in the top 10% of their high school class can provide both an incentive and a reward for those students. This program would send the encouraging message to students struggling to achieve under difficult circumstances that their hard work and perseverance will be rewarded.

The new Hope Tax Scholarship Credit and Life-Long Learning Tax Credit assist middle income families in providing an education for their children. Your program addresses the needs of lower income families.

Pell Grants have long been a critical component of federal student financial aid programs on our campuses. Our association has consistently worked diligently to preserve these and all campus-based programs at the same time we have significantly increased our own institutional commitment to financial aid for our students. Your new program very importantly supplements these efforts, rather than replacing them.

Our special thanks to you for this latest example of your leadership, this time in support of deserving and needy students who will help create our nation's future.

Sincerely and gratefully,

CHARLES L. CURRIE, S.J.,
President.

COLLEGES OF WORCESTER CONSORTIUM,
Worcester, MA, February 18, 1997.

STATEMENT OF PAUL J. LYNKEY, DIRECTOR
OF EDCENTRAL

"Those of us who work with low income college bound students know that the cost of an education is often perceived as a major barrier. We need to do all that we can to encourage these students especially those with exceptional ability, to strive for their ultimate potential in higher education and beyond"

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE,
Worcester, MA, February 18, 1998.

DR. CHARLES L. FLYNN, JR. ENDORSES PELL
GRANT LEGISLATION

Worcester—Dr. Charles L. Flynn Jr., acting president and provost of Assumption College, spoke in support of Congressman James P. McGovern's Pell Grant legislation today.

Dr. Flynn remarked, "On behalf of Assumption College, it is my pleasure to commend Congressman McGovern for leading the effort to increase Pell Grants. Pell is the federal government's largest, most important program of need-based financial aid. More than any other federal program, it targets low and middle-income students.

"Congressman McGovern's proposal to create a 'Double' Pell Grant for students of high academic achievement is particularly impressive. This proposal simultaneously addresses two important national needs. First is the need to make educational opportunity available to all citizens without regard to family wealth. Second is the importance of encouraging outstanding student achievement. Congressman McGovern's legislation will help to keep the doors of higher education open to students who need financial assistance; it will also reward high school students who strive hard, learn more, and earn better grades.

"Last year, 16 percent of Assumption students who applied for financial aid were eligible to receive Pell Grants. The average award to these students was \$1,500. Those Pell Grants were supplemented by other federal and state loans and grants. And by far, the largest amount of financial aid came to students and their families from the College itself. The system I am describing, therefore, is a partnership of colleges, state government, and the federal government. This partnership is essential if we are to continue to be a nation of true opportunity.

"Congressman McGovern, you are playing a vital role in the Congress of the United States. At Assumption, we share your view that Congress should do more to ensure opportunity for low and middle-income students. I hope that everyone here today will send a message to our congressional leadership that the McGovern Bill is important, not only to Central Massachusetts, but also to higher education nationally.

"Higher education serves several purposes. As chief academic officer of this liberal arts college, I am particularly aware of the humanizing role of a college education. At Assumption, in reason and in faith, we prepare citizens. We prepare students for the good use of their talents, the responsible exercise of their rights, and the fulfillment of their obligations to others. That is true for our graduates at work, at home, and in the public square. In that way, too, I am keenly aware of the importance of higher education to the future of Central Massachusetts. If we are to have a community of hope and economic opportunity, we must have a highly skilled workforce. The McGovern Bill promises to keep the doors of higher education wide open, and thus to further both the noble and practical ends of our colleges and universities."

RICHARD P. BURKE,
Vice President, Public Affairs.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WICKER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. RIGGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ALLEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, the Republican Congress has much to be proud of, and the American people who elected us should take heart in the dramatic shift in how our government in Washington is perceived by those it serves.

When I was elected to Congress in November of 1994, the economy and American businesses were reeling from the effects of the largest tax increase in the history of America. Our Nation was also facing a \$200 billion deficit each year for the next 10 years.

However, in 1994, the American electorate turned and supported Republicans around the Nation and endorsed their promise to lower taxes and balance the budget. No longer would Washington spend money it did not have on programs we did not need.

In 1995, the American people entrusted the new Republican majority with the reigns of Congress, handing them the gavel for the first time in 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, some will tell you that our prosperous economy and our recently restrained budget had nothing to do with the revolution of 1994. They might even say that the political implications of the 1994 election were overstated.