

To quote Ralph Moore "The REAL credit in life should go to those who get into the ARENA—if they fail, they at least fail while DARING TO BE GREAT. Their place in life will never be with those COLD AND TIMID SOULS who know neither victory nor defeat."

In a free market economy, consumers ultimately determine what is produced. What school or government bureaucrat could have predicted ten years ago how many webmasters we would need today? From the information I've seen from the Department of Labor's SCANS reports, they're planning on teaching manure spreading, car washing, working the fryer at the diner and how to take a message off an answering machine.

In St. Cloud, MN, the STW program has already put a company out of business and severed off the arm of a 17-year-old student running a machine on a STW assignment.

School-to-work is a dangerous shift in education policy in America. It moves public education's mission from the transfer of academic knowledge to simply training children for specific jobs. And most tragically, the job for which it will train will have little or nothing to do with that child's dreams, goals, or ambitions.

Parents, however in this three way partnership with business and the State may be troubled knowing that their children are the pawns that the educational system trains to meet the needs of industry.

The economic goals of bureaucrats should never be promoted over the virtue and importance of knowledge. School to work transition issues would disappear if schools focused on strengthening core curricula, setting high expectations, and improving discipline and forgetting about retrying failed ideas.

THE RESULT

The sad truth is, in exchange for federal chump change, the state of Minnesota sold out its commitment to high academic standards and agreed to follow national standards based on moral relativism, politically correct group thinking, and getting kids out of the classroom to work in local businesses, beginning in kindergarten.

Our state threw out a system of education that worked brilliantly for most all Minnesota youngsters. It worked brilliantly, that is, until approximately 35 years ago when Minnesota public education started flirting with the progressive, trendy movement away from high academic standards. Under the Profile of Learning, high academic standards are practically banned from the classroom.

In 1993, the Minnesota legislature repealed 230 education statutes, thus creating a structural vacuum to make way for the new Federal Goals 2000 system already in the works. This left Minnesota without tried and true standards.

There are no longer any course requirements for any child in Minnesota. No 4 years of English, no 4 years of history, no 3 years of math, or a year of geography, or years of science. Most public schools don't have a copy of the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution and few even mention them in classes.

This system is really nothing new. Tyranny has always waited in the wings, ready to step to center stage at the first hint of apathy towards freedom.

For over 230 years we've enjoyed the finest freedom and prosperity the world has ever known. Yet we were warned by Edmund Burke that, "The eternal price of liberty is vigilance." As a people we've been asleep at

the switch, and now our entire nation, not just Minnesota, has signed on to this crazy new system of totalitarianism, where everyone is under government's control, from cradle to grave.

"This system has been tried around the world, across the centuries. But it is radically new for those of us used to freedom. This new system has more to do with fascism than freedom.

"Now we need to work to eliminate the entire STW & Goals 2000 system, while there is time. As Sir Winston Churchill wrote to convince the British to join in the fight against Nazi Germany.

"If you will not fight for the right—when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your victory will be sure—and not too costly, you may come to the moment when you will have to fight—with all the odds against you—and only a precarious chance of survival. There may be even a worst case. You may have to fight—when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves."

THE 102ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. NAVY HOSPITAL CORPS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, the tradition of Naval enlisted medical personnel goes back to the navy of the 13 Colonies in the Revolutionary War, before they even declared independence. These medical sailors were known by many designations: first the Loblolly Boys, whose job it was to sound the bell for daily sick call aboard ship, and to spread the floor of the sickbay with sand so that the ship's surgeon would not slip on the blood there.

Later they were known as the Surgeons' Stewards, the Apothecaries, and the Baymen. Then, on June 17, 1898, in the midst of the Spanish-American War, Congress authorized The Hospital Corps of the United States Navy. They were and still are the only "Corps" in the U.S. military composed entirely of enlisted members. Since that founding, Navy Corpsmen have had the responsibility and the honor of caring for the Fleet and the Marines.

The first corpsman to earn a Medal of Honor was serving with the Marines in China when the U.S. took part in the intervention there to end the Boxer Rebellion at the turn of the last century.

Between the turn of that century and the onset of World War I, corpsmen sailed around the globe with President Teddy Roosevelt's Great White Fleet, landed in Nicaragua with the Marines, and a second corpsman earned the Medal of Honor in San Diego Harbor a few years later, aiding his shipmates when the *USS Bennington's* boiler exploded.

Corpsmen took care of navy shore parties during the Moro Uprising in the Philippine Islands and hit the beach with the Marines during the seizure of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914. In both of these actions corpsmen were again honored by Congress. Corpsmen took care of the Marines when they landed in Santo Domingo, and then in Haiti for the first time.

Then in the "Great War," the "War to End All Wars," corpsmen were with the fleet, hunt-

ing U-boats in the first Battle of the Atlantic. They earned two more Medals of Honor in that war, serving with their Marines in the barbed wire and poison gas hell of the trenches and forests of France.

Between the World Wars, corpsmen went ashore with the Marines in Nicaragua a second time. Then at Pearl Harbor several corpsmen, still tending to their shipmates' wounds, were and still are entombed within the *USS Arizona*. And as the globe tore itself apart during World War II, they were serving with the fleet in Pacific actions against the Imperial Japanese Navy and with the Atlantic Fleet again combating the German U-boat menace. They were aboard hospital ships, on medevac planes, and manning hospitals and clinics around the world. And they were in every landing on every invasion beach from North Africa to Normandy, and from Guadalcanal to Japan.

During the battle for the island of Iwo Jima a corpsman helped raise the Stars and Stripes atop Mt. Suribachi and was then immortalized along with his Marines in the statue that is now the Marine Corps Memorial just across the Potomac River in Arlington. And after Iwo Jima and the last major battle of the war, on the island of Okinawa, seven more Medals of Honor were hung 'round the necks of corpsmen.

Corpsmen were again in action as the Cold War turned hot on the Korean Peninsula. They served alongside their Marines, from the early bleak days inside the Pusan Perimeter to the Inchon Landings, up to the frozen Chosin Reservoir, and back down to the stalemated trench warfare along what became the DMZ. And they earned five of the seven Medals of Honor awarded to the Navy during those three bitter years.

Corpsmen were aboard the *USS Nautilus* when she surfaced at the North Pole, and they accompanied their Marines ashore in Lebanon for the first time and then to the Dominican Republic. They were aboard the hospital ships off the coast of Vietnam. While ashore there, again in action with the Marines in the sweltering jungles and rice paddies, corpsmen earned their 19th, 20th, and 21st Medals of Honor.

Corpsmen were with their Marines hitting the beach in Grenada, and then going ashore in Lebanon for the second time. Over a dozen corpsmen were killed there at the Beirut Airport by the terrorist truck bombing of the Marine barracks. They sailed aboard the hospital ships and served again with their Marines in the invasion of Panama, and in Desert Shield/Desert Storm aboard the ships of the Fleet, manning hospital ships in the Persian Gulf and ashore staffing Navy forward fleet hospitals, and on the front lines in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Just in the last decade they've accompanied their Marines ashore in Haiti yet again, and for famine relief in Somalia. They've cared for Haitian refugees in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and for Kurdish refugees in Guam. They've carried on their healing traditions with the fleet hospitals in the bitter conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and gone at a moment's notice with the Marines to evacuate American and allied nationals from countless hot spots around the globe. They've held their heads high as

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they helped to safeguard health and heal injury and disease throughout the Fleet, with the Fleet's Marines, for all their families, for military retirees, and in hundreds of isolated duty stations flung across the globe, even to the South Pole.

Just two years ago, Congress awarded another corpsman the Medal of Honor, this one belatedly, for his actions in Vietnam. It was the 22nd such honor awarded to Corpsmen, who've won more Medals of Honor than any other rating in the military. This is even more remarkable for the fact that all of these Congressional honors were earned while helping others, and that in so doing they never fired a weapon except in defense of their patients. And of the 22 men so honored, 10 gave their lives in earning that honor, sacrificing their lives to save others.

Saturday is the Hospital Corps' 102nd Anniversary. And after more than a century, the sons and daughters of corpsmen, and the grandchildren of corpsmen, are now serving their country as Corpsmen, carrying on the long, proud, honored tradition of their forebears.

And as they celebrate this landmark in time, they do so in camaraderie with their teammates in healing, the Navy's dental technicians, nurses, doctors, dentists, and administrators, scientists, and clinicians of the Medical Service Corps, with their partners throughout military medicine, and with all those they've cared for. They look back in pride at the good they've accomplished and remember fondly all those who've made them what they are, establishing these traditions of helping and of serving, whenever and wherever help and service are needed, sacrificing much—and too frequently sacrificing all—to do so. And finally,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

they look eagerly ahead to a future full of challenges unimagined, and more opportunities to do what they do best: to care for those who need them.

And so, Happy 102nd Birthday, United States Navy Hospital Corps!

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 761, ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 2000

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to clarify a provision contained within S. 761, the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act. Mr. Speaker, the final conference agreements strikes title III of the House bill (H.R. 1714) with respect to electronic records, signatures or agreements covered under the federal securities laws because the title I provisions of the conference agreement are intended to encompass the title III provisions. The reference in section 101(a) of the conference agreement to "any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce" is intended to include electronic records, signatures, and agreements governed by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all electronic records, signatures, and agreements used in financial planning, income tax preparation, and investments. Therefore, the conference agreement does not need

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to single out or treat differently electronic records, signatures and agreements regulated by federal securities laws in a separate title.

IN HONOR OF 70 X 7 EVANGELISTIC MINISTRY'S UPCOMING TRIP TO LATVIA

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 2000

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the 70 X 7 Evangelistic Ministry's upcoming trip to the former Soviet Republic of Latvia.

The 70 X 7 Evangelistic Ministry was founded by Rev. Gregg W. Anderson, who lives in Highland Heights, in Kentucky's Fourth Congressional District. Next month, Reverend Anderson will make his eighth missionary visit to Latvia. Reverend Anderson and his team will spend 2 weeks (July 11–27) ministering to people in Latvia's prisons and missions and providing humanitarian aid to the prison system.

Today I commend Reverend Anderson and his team for their commitment to helping those in need. I also commend Dr. iur. Viltold Zahars, the Head of the Latvian Prison Administration. Without his cooperation, these humanitarian trips of goodwill would not be possible.

I ask you to join me in commending these fine people, and wishing the 70 X 7 Evangelistic Ministry a safe and productive journey.