The Social Security Subcommittee intends to move forward with a May hearing. In addition, SSA will be holding its field hearings in the next 60 days. With the addition of expert consultations, as proposed in this legislation, the public should have some degree of confidence that an appropriate balance has been struck between efficient access to personal Social Security records and the privacy and security of that data.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A. LeFANTE, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 1997

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant, Joseph A. LaFante of Bayonne. Congressman LeFante's death at age 68 was a loss for the State of the New Jersey and its residents.

Joseph A. LaFante grew up in his beloved Bayonne. When he turned 16, he started to work full-time at a manufacturing plant. As a young man, he became involved with unions and attended a 3-year study program at St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations. He graduated from the New Jersey Real Estate institute in 1957.

Congressman LeFante had an exemplary devotion to the Bayonne community. In his first experience with politics, he served as Bayonne Charter Commissioner. Then he went on to the city council and the local board of school estimate. He was elected to the New Jersey State Assembly in 1969 and served 7 years, culminating in his being elected speaker of the assembly. In 1976, he was elected to become a Member of the 95th Congress. After his service in the House of Representatives, he returned to politics in New Jersey as Gov. Brendan Byrne's commissioner of community affairs. Although he had an unsuccessful run in the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate in 1982, he continued to serve the citizens of New Jersey in the administrations of Governor Kean and Governor Florio. Throughout this time, he operated Public Service Furniture, a furniture store in Bayonne. In the past few years, he worked on his furniture businesses before his retirement.

Joe LeFante never forgot where he came from, was a man of good ethics, kept his word and was a man of principle. He had a passion for using government to help others, and he used that passion to improve the lives of the people he represented.

Mr. Speaker, it is honor to have had such a distinguished public servant living in my district. He always kept the best interests of the residents of Bayonne, his district, the State of New Jersey, and the Nation in mind when serving in his numerous offices. And he served those he represented with distinction.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 1997

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the March 9, 1997, edition of the State, highlighting the national honors that have been achieved recently by the University of South Carolina. The University is attaining prominence in a variety of areas of national and international importance. I would like to commend the faculty and students of the University of South Carolina on their commitment to excellence.

The article follows:

[From the State, Mar. 9, 1997]

USC RANKINGS SHOWCASE S.C.

(By Fred Monk)

The University of South Carolina basketball team is drawing national attention to the university and Columbia.

The impact of its performance isn't lost on USC professors, who are citing with pride the basketball team's achievement in discussions on academic excellence.

While USC's No. 4 basketball ranking has fans in a frenzy, other rankings are noteworthy.

The blend of academic and athletic performance is lifting USC's stature internationally.

Recently, USC received two important recognitions.

Its graduate international business programs were rated No. 2 in the nation by a U.S. News & World Report poll.

Since the poll's inception, USC has ranked No. 1 or No. 2.

This is no small feat, even though USC was knocked off the top spot by the inclusion last year of the American Graduate School of International Management, also known as the Thunderbird school, whose sole focus is international business.

USC is the only public institution in the top five. It leads Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard.

In February, USC received another Top Five national honor—one equal in university circles to the basketball team's national ranking, said Don Greiner, USC's interim provost.

For the second consecutive year, USC was awarded the Hesburgh Certificate of Excellence, this time for its faculty/student development program.

Father Hesburgh's name is synonymous with Notre Dame, a university known for its athletic and academic excellence.

Other recent national honors USC has received included:

No. 1 ranking in the Southeast and Top Five nationally by professional journals of the geography department's programs.

A Top Five national ranking for the pharmacy department.

The college of journalism's public relations and advertising programs are ranked 12th and 13th in the nation by U.S. News.

U.S. News also ranks USC's psychology doctoral program as third best in the nation.

USC's Naval ROTC program received the nation's highest academic ranking by the naval Education and Training Command.

The college of business was cited by Success magazine as one of the 25 best in the nation for producing entrepreneurs.

These are a few of many significant achievements USC has been cited for recently.

But there's another important aspect to recognition.

Coach Eddie Fogler crafted a basketball team around South Carolina Talent—nine of the 11 players are from South Carolina.

In academics as well as athletics, USC is trying to keep the best and the brightest at home, Greiner said.

Through its Carolina Scholars and Honors College program, USC is going after the best students in the state.

And it has scored well. The 1996 average Carolina Scholars SAT score was 1488.

But competition for South Carolina's best—in academics and athletics—is keen.

Some South Carolina high schools don't even include USC when recommending universities for their top students.

With a continued focus on an investment in academic as well as athletic excellence, USC's recognition will grow. And so will its ability to recruit talent.

Most important, the impact will be felt across South Carolina.

HONORING THE TRICKLE UP PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask my congressional colleagues to join me in honoring the Trickle Up Program for the outstanding job they have done to increase the possibility and opportunity for self-sufficiency amid the world's poorest populations. I hereby submit for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the 1996 annual report.

The Trickle Up Program offers low-income people opportunity for income and self employment through entrepreneurship. In the past 18 years, more than 58,000 micro-enterprises have been started or expanded in 114 countries with support from Trickle Up. In 1996, 6,738 businesses were launched or expanded in 51 countries, benefiting 24,899 entrepreneurs and over 100,000 dependents. Eighty-two percent of the enterprises begun in 1996 are family owned, and 80% are the entrepreneurs' main source of income. Fifty-nine percent of the entrepreneurs are women.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Africa: 2,314 micro-enterprises in 26 countries. In partnership with 126 local partners, Trickle Up helped start or expand businesses among the very poor, including refugees in Sierra Leone, displaced people in Liberia, people living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda, and families of streetchildren in Ethiopia. An exciting new partnership with the United Nations Volunteers was launched in Mozambique. The Peace Corps was an active partner in Africa, helping to start micro-enterprises in Mali, Benin, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Sao Tome, and Togo. Many low-income entrepreneurs were reached by community-based organizations in Zaire, Tanzania, and Madagascar.

Asia: 2,970 mirco-enterprises in 12 countries. Trickle Up continued to work in the poorest countries as well as those recovering from war or confronted with political dissent. In India the program was focused on isolated rural communities in Bihar and urban slum dwellers in Calcutta. Families in the far western region of Nepal were helped by UN Volunteers. In Bangladesh Trickle Up worked with women's organizations and tribal groups, and in China pursued initiatives linking environmental conservation with sustainable development. A new partnership was forged in Afghanistan with the World Food Programme, a UN agency.

Americas: 1,442 businesses in 9 countries. Micro-enterprises were started by single mothers and disabled people in Guatemala, mothers of malnourished children in Haiti, teenagers in Peruvian shantytowns, and Bolivian families in the Andes. Trickle Up often serves as the first step to business development among the poorest: 25% of one-

year-old businesses started through one Nicaraguan partner agency accessed loans for business expansion. Several evaluations of the sustainability and impact of Trickle Up's work showed the following results: in El Salvador, 58% of the businesses are continuing after five years; in Guatemala, 90% of 2- to 4-year-old businesses are continuing; and in Ecuador, 90% of the businesses begun by parents of working children were continuing after 18 months and helped reduce the hours worked by their children by 20%.

U.S. Update: Trickle Up helped start or expand 108 businesses through 17 Coordinating Agencies in 8 states. Expansion is planned along the eastern seaboard with a new grant size.

Europe: 22 micro enterprises. The Program remained active in Armenia and expanded to Georgia and Romania. The Peace Corps continues to be Trickle Up's main partner in the region.

In 1996, Trickle Up continued to fulfill its mission of reducing poverty by enabling the very poor to start or expand small businesses. Trickle Up accomplishes this with the generous support of foundations, corporations, organizations and individuals—many of them entrepreneurs. Trickle Up continues to rely on those who find in the Trickle Up process a way to make a difference and reduce poverty—one business at a time. Trickle Up brings the poor more than seed capital; it brings dignity, a job, self-confidence and real hope for a better future. Trickle Up has helped people start or expand nearly 60,000 businesses. Our goal is to start 100,000 by the millennium.

Income Sources	*Percent*
Foundations	41
Individuals	33
Corporations	6
Organizations	6
Governments	14

The Program: The Trickle Up Program provides business training material and micro-venture capital of $100 to a family or group of 3 people to start a business. This start-up capital is conditioned upon investment of 250 hours or work per participant in three months, savings or reinvestment of 20% of the profit in the enterprise, and completion of a Trickle Up Business Plan and Business Report. The capital is given in two $50 installments.

The Partners: The program is delivered through a network of ''Coordinating Agencies'', locally based organizations around the world who volunteer their services to Trickle Up. This partnership enables grass-roots agencies to incorporate a micro-enterprise component in their development work.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK A. TRUEMAN

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 15, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the testimony of Patrick Trueman, president of the American Family Association, who appeared before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee concerning funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. Mr. Trueman makes a compelling case for eliminating the NEA, claiming the agency poses serious problems in the prosecution of child pornography cases.

AMERICAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to clause 2(g)(4) of the rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I certify that neither the American Family Association nor I have received any federal grant or contract during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of American Family Association. As you are aware, for the past eight years AFA has been the leading organization opposing federal funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. In 1989, AFA president Rev. Donald Wildmon called to national attention the funding by the NEA of Andres Serrano's work ''Piss Christ'' which consisted of a crucifix submersed in the artists' urine. The fact that such a blasphemous work was federally funded outraged a great segment of American society and precipitated a battle to end federal funding of the agency. That battle will not end until funding for the NEA ends, rest assured of that fact.

The federal government should not be in the business of dictating what art is. That is not a proper function for the government and, in the case of the NEA, such a function poses a potential conflict with the federal criminal law. Year after year NEA grants make possible the production and distribution of a variety of sexually explicit material. During the last part of the Reagan Administration and during the entire Bush Administration I served in the United States Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Washington D.C. as Chief of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section. That office is charged with the prosecution of obscenity and child pornography crimes. Part of my job, as supervisor of the office was to review and make prosecutorial decisions on both adult and child pornography. Much of what we prosecuted in those two presidential administrations involved material of the same nature as that funded through the years by the NEA. Mr. Chairman, how can you expect common citizens to respect the rule of law, particularly the federal criminal law on child pornography and obscenity when Congress continues to fund the NEA knowing the agency has a pattern of conduct over the years and to the present day of funding material which may offend the criminal law. To continue to do so would be the height of hypocrisy.

I submit that the NEA poses a direct threat to the prosecution, on both the federal and state levels, of obscenity and child pornography crimes. In obscenity cases a jury is required to make a determination that the material is ''obscene'' based on the three-part test established in the U.S. Supreme Court case of Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973): whether the material (1.) depicts specific sex acts in a patently offensive way; (2.) appeals to the prurient interest in sex as a whole; and (3.) lacks serious literacy, artistic, political or scientific value. (emphasis added) It would be a relevant defense argument that material similar to that charged in a particular prosecution if funded by the NEA as ''art.'' Indeed it may be appropriate, on motion from the defense, for a judge to allow a jury to view a specific NEA-funded work that is similar to the work charged as obscene in the case to aid the jury in the application of the Miller test. Surely you can understand the dilemma this would pose to a jury which must make a unanimous finding on the obscenity or non obscenity of the material. Just one juror trusting the federal governments' opinion on the nature of such material would cause the acquittal of a hardcore pornographer.

The problems the NEA could pose in the prosecution in a child pornography case are somewhat different. The Miller test does not apply and thus a jury is not asked to decide whether the material is lacking in artist value. However, the imprimatur of the NEA on such material or similar material may play a deciding factor in prosecutorial discretion, i.e. whether a case should be prosecuted or not.

Should a case be charged against a particular NEA grantee for a work considered by a prosecutor to be child pornography (not an unlikely scenario given the history of the agency) the dilemma is more direct however. It would be difficult if not impossible to keep from a jury a defense argument that the material charged is not child pornography at all but rather ''art'' because the NEA has provided funding for its production or distribution.

The threat that the NEA poses in the prosecution on obscenity and child pornography cases is not merely hypothetical. The difficulties I have outlined in this regard were faced by the U.S. Department of Justice during my years in the criminal division with respect to the funding by the NEA of an exhibit by the late Robert Mapplethorpe.

The American Family Association is convinced after years of monitoring the NEA that the agency will never change. While it is only a small portion of its annual budget the NEA continues to fund pornographic works as ''art.'' Some of the more recent and troubling works funded by the agency include grants to a group called FC2 and another called Women Make Movies, Inc. FC2 was provided $25,000 in the past year to support the publication of at least four books according to U.S. Representative Peter Hoekstra who has been tracking the NEA: S&M, by Jeffrey DeShell, Blood of Mugwump: A Tiresian Tale of Incest, by Doug Rice, Chick-Lit 2: No Chick Vics, edited by Cris Maza, Jeffrey Deshell and Elisabeth Sheffield and Mexico Trilogy, by D.N. Stuefloten. These books include descriptions of body mutilation, sadomasochistic sexual act, child sexual acts, sex between a nun and several priests, sodomy, incest, hetero and homosexual sex and numerous other graphically described sexual activities.

Women Making Movies, Inc. received $112,700 in taxpayer money over the past three years for the production and distribution of several pornographic videos. Here are descriptions of but two taken from the groups catalog: ''Ten Cents a Dance'' a depiction of anonymous bathroom sex between two men; and another called ''Sex Fish'' which is ''a furious montage of oral sex.''

Oral sex is not art and the NEA and Congress should not pretend that it is. Please stop offending the taxpayers of America. Funding for the NEA should be eliminated.