

the ability of these financial institutions to serve their customers and communities, increase the availability of credit, and maintain assets on their balance sheets.

I always believed these restrictions were anticompetitive and should never have been imposed. But, in any case, Congress intended these restrictions to be only a temporary measure which were ultimately to be reconsidered as part of comprehensive banking legislation, so that Congress—not the regulators or the courts—could define more precisely the regulatory supervision over financial service institutions and competition among financial service providers.

Although many years have passed, such comprehensive reform has never passed. I am hopeful that we can accomplish that important goal in this Congress. But the changes Mr. CASTLE and I are recommending in this legislation can no longer wait. This is virtually the only financial services arena in which time is standing still. There have otherwise been substantial changes in the laws and regulations governing the financial services industry that have enhanced diversification opportunities for other financial services providers, and made full service banks more efficient, strong, and competitive. In that context, these arbitrary CEBA restrictions are even more untenable and unreasonable.

There is also no regulatory need for these restrictions. In 1989 and 1991, Congress enacted legislation to increase the ability of regulators to ensure that all banks are run in a safe and sound manner.

If we are truly committed to reducing the regulatory burden on financial institutions and allowing them to better serve their communities, these restrictions must be eliminated as part of that effort.

**KEEP FUNDING FOR CORPORATION
FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING IN
THE BUDGET**

HON. WJ. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support efforts to cut unnecessary programs out of the Federal budget but I believe funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and our local PBS stations certainly doesn't fall in that category.

I think of Federal funding for Louisiana Public Broadcasting as an investment, not a subsidy; 75 percent of the CPB money goes back to the local PBS stations and networks like LPB. Federal funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting also helps public stations to generate more money from viewers and other sources.

Every weekday, LPB provides 8½ hours of commercial-free, nonviolent educational programming for children to help them learn how to count, write, and get along with each other. Since more than 600,000 homes in my State do not have cable television, LPB is the only source of quality programming available to 40 percent of the households in the State.

Louisiana Public Broadcasting is also an invaluable educational resource for teachers. Not only does LPB provide instructional television shows which teachers can incorporate into their lesson plans, it has also set up sat-

ellite receiving stations in all 64 parishes so that school systems can broaden their curriculum through distance learning.

Through LPB satellite courses, teachers can become certified to teach adult education, special education, environmental science, and English, as a second language, classes. LPB is one of only 25 PBS stations and networks in the country taking part in PBS Mathline, a nationwide effort by public television stations to improve math instruction in schools.

Stephanie Fournier and Roslyn Dempster, two teachers from Terrebonne Parish, are part of the mathline project. They sent me a letter detailing what LPB and Public Broadcasting has meant to them.

Public Broadcasting has opened a communication network between teachers through Mathline, not just here in Louisiana but throughout the United States, that we could not have entered otherwise.

Teachers have a wealth of information but very limited resources for sharing with others. Mathline has allowed new and innovative teaching ideas to be available to teachers at the touch of a button.

Representative Tauzin, there is so much we can say about the mathline project. If PBS funds are cut, and the mathline project could not be continued, it would be a great loss to Louisiana, the United States and the entire educational community. We strongly support PBS and we strongly urge Congress to continue funding.

It is signed "Sincerely in Support of PBS." Roslyn Dempster and Stephanie Fournier".

I would also like to read an excerpt from a letter sent by Felicia Harry, another one of my constituents.

LPB is the State's only television network with a community-based educational mission. LPB makes it easier for our children to learn, easier for parents to allow their children to watch television, and easier for all citizens to be better informed and entertained.

Federal funding also allows LPB to provide programs to help adults get their GED, improve their literacy level and take college courses at home.

In a State with alarmingly high drop-out and illiteracy rates, damaging one of the few public entities making a difference in the fight to educate our population would be counterproductive. Let us not do something that we are going to regret after irreversible damage has been already done. Let's keep funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and local public television stations in the budget.

**CONGRATULATIONS TEUTOPOLIS
GIRLS BASKETBALL WOODEN
SHOES; 1995 STATE CHAMPS**

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Lady Wooden Shoes of Teutopolis High School. The Wooden Shoes recently captured the Illinois High School Association, Class A State Basketball Championship for the fifth time since 1983. This powerhouse basketball team has been in the elite eight 10 times in 13 years. The Wooden

Shoes won this year's crown in dramatic fashion when, with 1.1 seconds on the clock, Maria Niebrugge sunk the winning basket and guaranteed victory for her team.

Pacing the sidelines for the Wooden Shoes is "The Legend," Coach Dennis Koester, whose overall 13 year record is an astonishing 364 wins and only 28 losses. Coach Koester, along with his assistant coaches, Kim Beckman and Laurie Thompson, have transformed the way people in central Illinois view high school basketball.

With the help of their coaches this years Wooden Shoes, Gina Bloemer, Sara Gobben, Crystal Worman, Marcia Meyer, Amy Niebrugge, Stormy Young, Kim Walk, Emily Probst, Kari Probst, Karen Droeger, Karla Campbell, Marie Niebrugge, Monica Tegeler, Elizabeth Ordner, Sarah Neibrugge, and Christine Sehy have established themselves as one of the greatest teams in the history of Illinois basketball.

Being the best takes more than just fancy footwork; it also takes knowing and understanding the fundamentals. Assisting with this task were Mindy Dhom and Lisa Hewing who not only played, but video taped the games for in-depth study, and Kathy Weber and Vickie Kremer, who kept the score and the statistics.

Mr. Speaker, Illinois is steeped in basketball legend. This year, with a record of 33 wins and 1 loss the Lady Wooden Shoes of Teutopolis realized their dream and became the best girl's basketball team in Illinois.

I am proud of the hard work and dedication the Wooden Shoes showed throughout the season, and I am sure we will see this devoted team chasing the title when the ball is tipped again next season. I am honored to represent this fine team and its coaches in Congress. Congratulations Wooden Shoes, you are the best girl's basketball team in the State.

DOWNSIZING THE DOE LABS

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to continue my efforts to downsize our Government in a commonsense manner.

This legislation will require the non-defense DOE labs to downsize the level of full-time employees by one-third over a period of 10 years, with the half of these reductions occurring in the first 5 years.

The result will be either that each lab accomplishes its current mission more efficiently, or it will narrow its focus to more closely meet its original mission. I believe this is a significant step in the right direction.

This bill requires the DOE lab structure to terminate research and facilities that duplicate work being done in the private sector, to cease activity that is not relevant to its programmatic objectives, and to use, whenever feasible universities or other private sector facilities to complete its objectives.

The bill allows, but does not require, closing or scaling back of labs to meet these objectives. The bill also requires fundamental changes in how the DOE labs follow health and safety regulations.