Ismael Valdez, Hemet. John Thomas, assistant professor of economics and finance and SIFE faculty sponsor, accompanied the team to Kansas City.

''The Next Generation'' was the title of La Sierra University's winning presentation, which summarizes the 122 projects the team created this year. Project highlights include the ''Find a Dollar in the Debt'' giant sandbox in February trip helped the community visualize the size of the national debt, the annual Adopt-a-Child Christmas Party for area Headstart children, ''Touch the World/Tech'' a child reading and mathematics tutoring program at a local elementary school, homeless shelter employment weekly seminars, a signature campaign to halt the deficit, SIFE collector ''Slam the Deficit'' POGs for elementary schoolchildren, SIFE-Net cyberspace bulletin board and training sessions, ''Rent-a-Brain'' consulting service for local businesses, SIFE ABC publication series to provide fundamental information on important topics to the community such as drug abuse, interest rates, free trade, social responsibility, and the national debt, Strive-On minority role modeling, and many others.

Some 500 students from 50 college and university teams in the eight regions competed at the international exposition. Dow Chemical CEO and Chairman Frank Popoff was the keynote speaker. The 150 judges for competition were CEO's from Fortune 500 companies.

Approximately 75 La Sierra University students led out in this year's projects, which reached some 15,000 schoolchildren and a total of about 33,000 community people. Fifty of the projects were new this year, while more than 70 were continued from previous years.

The La Sierra University SIFE team swept the western regional competition April 10 in San Francisco, winning the Success 2000 Award and the Halt the Deficit Award, along with the Regional Finalist Award. They came home with three regional trophies and $3,500 cash from that competition, and a chance to compete at the international exposition.

The students of the La Sierra University SIFE team have made their community and their Congressman proud. It is truly an honor to represent such fine individuals and I give them the highest compliments. They deserve it.

## IN MEMORY OF JAMES ARTHUR CALLAHAN

### HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special person from western North Carolina, James Arthur Callahan. Jim Callahan passed away on June 2 at the age of 72. With great sadness, I offer my condolences to his wife, Janie Callahan and his children, Chris Callahan, and Susan McGowan. He was a native of Rutherfordton, NC and a life long member of the First United Methodist Church.

He was active for many years in the Republican Party, serving as county chairman and was also district chairman of the Republican Party for the 10th Congressional District. Jim served the State of North Carolina in many different capacities, he was appointed by Gov. Jim Holshouser to the North Carolina Banking Commission and later, served on the North Carolina Board of Transportation.

Mr. Callahan was a devoted father and leader in the business community. He was president and owner of Callahan Building Supply Co., and a former board member of Lumberman's Merchandising Corp. He contributed much of his time to public service as a former president of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Rutherford-Spindale Jaycees and as a member of the Rutherfordton County Chamber of Commerce.

His direction helped lead the Rutherfordton County Republican Party to new heights. We should all admire a person like Jim Callahan who believed in the principals of honesty and hard work. When thinking of Jim Callahan, words such as friend, business leader, and patriot come to mind. His efforts in the community will be sorely missed as will he.

## THE ENTERPRISE CAPITAL FORMATION ACT OF 1995

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my House colleague and fellow member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman PHIL ENGLISH, and my Senate colleagues, Senator ORRIN HATCH and Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, in their efforts to promote economic growth and job creation through capital gains incentives. Senators HATCH and LIEBERMAN are introducing the Capital Formation Act of 1995. Hatch/Lieberman utilizes a two-tiered approach: broad capital gains relief and a second targeted capital gains provision. The House has already passed a broad-based capital gains provision earlier this year. The Matsui/English legislation is designed to be complimentary with the Hatch/Lieberman bill and with broad based capital gains passed by the House. Accordingly, it includes only the targeted capital gains provision.

I have worked for many years to enact legislation which provides capital incentives for high-risk, high-growth firms. In 1993, I was able to work with Senator BUMPERS to enact the Enterprise Capital Formation Act of 1993. Matsui/English is bipartisan legislation built on the 1993 legislation. It will be called the Enterprise Formation Act of 1995. Like the Hatch/Lieberman bill, the legislation will provide a 75-percent exclusion for capital gains resulting from direct investments in the stock of a small company—defined as $100 million or less in aggregate capitalization—if the stock is held for 5 years or more.

Biotech and high technology companies are particularly dependent upon direct equity investments to fund research and to grow. A targeted capital gains incentive is crucial for encouraging investors, including venture capital investors, to purchase the stock of these companies, thus putting their capital at risk with a long-term speculative investment. These small venture backed companies create high-skilled jobs, grow to create more jobs—at an average rate of 88 percent annually—and are aggressive exporters. According to one survey, their export sales grew by 171 percent annually. Finally, these companies are R&D intensive which means they are essential in keeping American workers and products on the cutting edge of innovation.

## REFORM OF THE REA ELECTRIC LOAN PROGRAM

### HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss an important issue that has received little attention thus far in the 104th Congress: reform of the REA's subsidized loan program for electric cooperatives.

The REA has long been the target of loud criticism by many who believe the Federal Government's role in direct, subsidized lending to utilities should be curtailed. The REA has changed its name to the Rural Utilities Service [RUS], but it continues to provide subsidized loans to many healthy, financially stable electric co-ops at a cost of millions of dollars each year. Legislation I have introduced today, the Rural Electrification Loan Reform Act, would bring reform to this program which needs an overhaul.

I believe we should reform the REA electric loan program in a manner consistent with the free-market principles that motivate our balanced budget proposal. The concept driving this reform legislation is simple: If an electric co-op is able to obtain credit at a reasonable rate and terms from private lenders, then that co-op should not be able to participate in the taxpayer-subsidized REA program. The Federal Government simply should not be the lender of first resort for many of these co-ops. Other Federal programs, including Small Business Administration [SBA] and Farmers' Home loans, now use this reasonable credit-elsewhere test in an effective manner. Farmers and small businesses must try to obtain credit from banks and other private lenders before turning to Federal loan programs. We should enact this reform to bring the REA program in line with other Federal lending programs.

Instituting a credit-elsewhere test is a responsible way to reform the program in order to push the healthier electric co-ops toward private lenders, while preserving a scaled-back REA subsidized loan program for the struggling co-ops in the most distressed parts of rural America. My legislation will not terminate this REA program. Rather, it would concentrate the loan program for only those co-ops that can show a true need for assistance. Many do not realize that most electric co-ops now must obtain 30 percent of their financing from private sources, while the other 70 percent comes from the REA loan program at a subsidized interest rate. Congress should require co-ops to try to obtain 100 percent of their credit from a source other than the Federal Government, and retain the REA program for those co-ops that cannot access private capital. I certainly recognize the continuing need for subsidized credit assistance in some parts of rural America—including some parts of rural Louisiana. And if this legislation is enacted, these areas would continue to receive loan assistance from the REA program. But Congress must now make many difficult choices if we want to reach a balanced budget by 2002. I believe these are Federal dollars which could be better spent.

As a longtime member of the House Banking Committee and the current chairman of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets, I have an interest in encouraging the use of private sources of credit wherever possible. I believe there is a larger, more active role private lenders can play in addressing the credit needs of electric co-ops. I ask the House Agriculture Committee to hold hearings to explore these reforms of the electric loan program.

## FORTY YEARS TO CARE, MOST WITH A FOCUS OF HOPE

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, what do you do when you have someone who keeps coming to you saying that there is a problem, and something needs to be done about it? You let them come up with the solution. That is exactly what happened nearly 27 years ago when the Bishop of the archdiocese of Detroit told Father William T. Cunningham, Jr., that he had his permission to stop teaching as an English professor at Sacred Heart Seminary, become a pastor of Madonna Catholic Church, and the full-time director of Focus: HOPE, an organization he cofounded. In this fashion was born a wonderful organization many of us know as Focus: HOPE, and the beginning of a relationship for millions of Michiganders who have come to know and love Father William Cunningham, who this weekend celebrates his 40th anniversary as a Roman Catholic priest, with masses at his home parish of our Lady of the Madonna.

I am privileged to call attention to the accomplishments of Father Cunningham because he originally comes from Ruth and Ubly, in the thumb of Michigan in my congressional district. He comes back frequently and is well-known to many of my constituents. He has been a parish priest, a teacher, and a leader. He has been a friend and helper to many, and a bane to others who failed to share his belief that people need a helping hand out of poverty. He is caring. He is irascible. He is tender. He is tenacious. He is unique.

Father Cunningham has helped spearhead efforts to revitilze portions of Detroit that had been ravaged by riots, and more importantly to reinvigorate the people who had to live with the riots themselves, or with the aftereffects of the riots. He helped push for food programs for women, infants, and children. He helped push for food assistance to the needy elderly. He worked tirelessly for the creation of a machinists training institute that has grown to a world-class facility, winning quality awards, and helping people get well-paying jobs have a future. He has succeeded in using food as the first step toward independence, and many of us have heard him say time and time again that his fondest hope is that one day he can close the food program and throw away the key because everyone has all the food they need.

Over the years, people never cease to be amazed by his seemingly inexhaustible energy. They are warmed by his bright smile, sometimes beguiled and other times delighted by the twinkle in his eye. After a period of time one learns better than to ask ''so what is your next project,'' especially when one understands that his churning mind is 50 percent innovation, 50 percent determination, and 50 percent divine intervention. It just isn't fair for anyone to deal with him.

Mr. Speaker, Father Cunningham is devoted to his church, devoted to his cause, and devoted to people. He is truly a model of what is best in our Nation. If each State had just one Bill Cunningham. I shudder to think what we could accomplish. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him the happiest and most blessed 40 anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

## A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent meeting between you and the President, it was agreed that you would support the creation of a blue-ribbon panel to recommend long-overdue reforms to our campaign finance system.

It has been almost two decades since some of the reforms enacted by Congress in the Federal Election and Campaign Act of 1971 [FECA] were overturned in the landmark Supreme Court case Buckley versus Valeo. The Court ruled that while the Federal Government has an overriding interest in limiting campaign contributions to candidates, it has no compelling reason to limit expenditures under any First Amendment test of free speech and expression. The Court concluded that, unlike limits on contributions, spending caps serve no legitimate purpose in guarding against corruption of the electoral process.

However, several years ago a bipartisan commission, the Committee on the Constitutional System, concluded that one of the greatest threats to our political system is the rapidly escalating cost of campaigns and the growing dependence of incumbents and candidates on money from donors who might expect a favorable vote in exchange for a contribution. Moreover, the Commission found that gridlock could take hold by leaving office holders open to multiply-conflicted opponents, all of whom may believe their contributions should engender a legislator's support. Such activities frustrate all participants in the system and encourage the promulgation of unsound public policy.

The Committee on the Constitutional System concluded that there was only one effective way to fix the problem, through an amendment to the United States Constitution. There is no doubt that concerns about limiting the quantity of speech will be vigorously debated. They should be, since no one should take lightly any proposal to amend that sacred document. However, limits on some kinds of speech, such as debate on the floor of this chamber, are well established as necessary to orderly deliberation. The underlying logic of time limits on debate is the realization that unlimited speech inhibits our ability to govern.

In his dissenting opinion to Buckley versus Valeo, Justice White wrote, ''Expenditure limits have their own potential for preventing the corruption of Federal elections themselves.'' 424 U.S. 264, (1976).

The amendment I propose contains 13 words: ''The Congress shall have authority to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office.'' While brief, the weight of these words is mighty. This amendment, possibly combined with other reforms, would allow the Federal election process to be returned to the people, and permit those who seek and hold elective office to place their energies into solving public policy problems rather than political problems.

I hope that any commission designated to make a recommendation to Congress on campaign finance reform consider the virtue of turning off the constant flow of cash into Federal campaigns through a Constitutional amendment to limit campaign expenditures.

## INTRODUCTION OF GILPIN COUNTY EXCHANGE LEGISLATION

### HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleague from Colorado, Mr. MCINNIS, to introduce a bill to facilitate acquisition by the United States of more than 8,700 acres of lands elsewhere in Colorado that are important for recreational and environmental purposes, in exchange for about 300 acres of Federal lands near the town of Black Hawk, in Gilpin County. The bill is similar to one I introduced in the last Congress, on which action was not completed before adjournment.

Under the exchange, the Gilpin County lands would be transferred to Lake Gulch, Inc. There are 133 separate parcels, ranging in size from 38 acres to 0.01 acre, and 90 of them are less than an acre. This part of Colorado was originally acquired by the United States from France through the Louisiana Purchase. After the discovery of gold in Gilpin County, most of the lands in question were claimed under the mining laws and thus passed into private ownership. The 133 parcels the bill would earmark for transfer are leftover fragments.

The Gilpin County lands are essentially unmanageable, and have been identified as suitable for disposal by the Bureau of Land Management [BLM]. However, they can be consolidated with other lands already held by Lake Gulch. Thus, they do have some value for Lake Gulch, but because of their fragmented nature the United States cannot readily realize that value through normal BLM disposal procedures because of the high costs of surveys and other necessary administrative expenses. Enactment of the bill will enable the United States to realize this value, through the acquisition of lands with values, including potential for recreational uses, which give them priority status for acquisition by Federal land-management agencies.

Under the bill, the Gilpin County lands would be transferred to Lake Gulch if that corporation, within 90 days after enactment, offers to transfer the specified lands to the United States. Lake Gulch would be required to hold the United States harmless for any liability related to use of the Gilpin County lands