

discussion or student presentations are permissible and constitute a protected right. If in a sex education class a student remarks that abortion should be illegal because God has prohibited it, a teacher should not silence the remark, ridicule it, rule it out of bounds or endorse it, any more than a teacher may silence a student's religiously-based comment in favor of choice.

b. If a class assignment calls for an oral presentation on a subject of the student's choosing, and, for example, the student responds by conducting a religious service, the school has the right—as well as the duty—to prevent itself from being used as a church. Other students are not voluntarily in attendance and cannot be forced to become an unwilling congregation.

c. Teachers may rule out-of-order religious remarks that are irrelevant to the subject at hand. In a discussion of Hamlet's sanity, for example, a student may not interject views on creationism.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE

9. Students have the right to distribute religious literature to their schoolmates, subject to those reasonable time, place, and manner or other constitutionally-acceptable restrictions imposed on the distribution of all non-school literature. Thus, a school may confine distribution of all literature to a particular table at particular times. It may not single out religious literature for burdensome regulation.

10. Outsiders may not be given access to the classroom to distribute religious or anti-religious literature. No court has yet considered whether, if all other community groups are permitted to distribute literature in common areas of public schools, religious groups must be allowed to do so on equal terms subject to reasonable time, place and manner restrictions.

"SEE YOU AT THE POLE"

11. Student participation in before- or after-school events, such as "see you at the pole," is permissible. School officials, acting in an official capacity, may neither discourage nor encourage participation in such an event.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION VERSUS RELIGIOUS HARASSMENT

12. Students have the right to speak to, and attempt to persuade, their peers about religious topics just as they do with regard to political topics. But school officials should intercede to stop student religious speech if it turns into religious harassment aimed at a student or a small group of students. While it is constitutionally permissible for a student to approach another and issue an invitation to attend church, repeated invitations in the face of a request to stop constitute harassment. Where this line is to be drawn in particular cases will depend on the age of the students and other circumstances.

EQUAL ACCESS ACT

13. Student religious clubs in secondary schools must be permitted to meet and to have equal access to campus media to announce their meetings, if a school receives federal funds and permits any student non-curricular club to meet during non-instructional time. This is the command of the Equal Access Act. A non-curricular club is any club not related directly to a subject taught or soon-to-be taught in the school. Although schools have the right to ban all non-curriculum clubs, they may not dodge the law's requirement by the expedient of declaring all clubs curriculum-related. On the other hand, teachers may not actively participate in club activities and "non-school persons" may not control or regularly attend club meeting.

The Act's constitutionality has been upheld by the Supreme Court, rejecting claims that the Act violates the Establishment Clause. The Act's requirements are described in more detail in *The Equal Access Act and the Public Schools: Questions and Answers on the Equal Access Act*, a pamphlet published by a broad spectrum of religious and civil liberties groups.

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

14. Generally, public schools may teach about religious holidays, and may celebrate the secular aspects of the holiday and objectively teach about their religious aspects. They may not observe the holidays as religious events. Schools should generally excuse students who do not wish to participate in holiday events. Those interested in further details should see *Religious Holidays in the Public Schools: Questions and Answers**, a pamphlet published by a broad spectrum of religious and civil liberties groups.

EXCUSAL FROM RELIGIOUSLY-OBJECTIONABLE LESSONS

15. Schools enjoy substantial discretion to excuse individual students from lessons which are objectionable to that student or to his or her parent on the basis of religion. Schools can exercise that authority in ways which would defuse many conflicts over curriculum content. If it is proved that particular lessons substantially burden a student's free exercise of religion and if the school cannot prove a compelling interest in requiring attendance the school would be legally required to excuse the student.

TEACHING VALUES

16. Schools may teach civic virtues, including honesty, good citizenship, sportsmanship, courage, respect for the rights and freedoms of others, respect for persons and their property, civility, the dual virtues of moral conviction and tolerance and hard work. Subject to whatever rights or excusal exist (see ¶15 above) under the federal Constitution and state law, schools may teach sexual abstinence and contraception; whether and how schools teach these sensitive subjects is a matter of educational policy. However, these may not be taught as religious tenets. The mere fact that most, if not all, religions also teach these values does not make it unlawful to teach them.

STUDENT GARB

17. Religious messages on T-shirts and the like may not be singled out for suppression. Students may wear religious attire, such as yarmulkes and head scarves, and they may not be forced to wear gym clothes that they regard, on religious grounds, as immodest.

RELEASED TIME

18. Schools have the discretion to dismiss students to off-premises religious instruction, provided that schools do not encourage or discourage participation or penalize those who do not attend. Schools may not allow religious instruction by outsiders on premises during the school day.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I recently noticed that for rollcall vote No. 598, I am on record as having voted "nay." When I cast my vote on this amendment, I voted "aye" and, due to an error with the electronic voting system, I was incorrectly recorded as having

voted "nay." My votes both in the Science Committee and on the House floor, on the issue of Federal funding for the space station, have been consistent. At a time when we are tightening our belts in order to balance the Federal budget, I cannot support funding for this project. Therefore, I would like to ask unanimous consent that my correct intentions—a vote of "aye"—be placed in the permanent record immediately following rollcall vote No. 598.

RETIREMENT OF RICHARD BOERS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of an extremely devoted public servant. Mr. Richard W. Boers, commissioner of Forestry and Open Space Planning for the city of Toledo, recently announced his retirement. I would like to recognize his numerous contributions to my district during his career.

Mr. Boers was the youngest commissioner in the city of Toledo when he was appointed in 1966. Since his appointment, I have witnessed the flourishing of the city of Toledo under his leadership. Mr. Boers has been responsible for several recreational parks in Toledo area, where residents have enjoyed the beautiful greenery while walking, biking, and picnicking. The arts community has also prospered with the annual Crosby Festival for the Arts at the Toledo Botanical Gardens. It is because of his involvement with the Arts Commission of Greater Toledo, that his festival has benefited the artists in the region, as well as those seeking the beauty and solitude offered by our encounters with nature. Mr. Boers has been instrumental in the Buckeye Basin project, the Urban Forestry Commission and Nature Education programs. In addition, Toledo has been classified as a Tree City USA for the past 15 years.

Because of the efforts put forth by Mr. Boers, Toledo's natural beauty has emerged for several generations to appreciate. I sincerely wish the best for Mr. Boers and his family, and wish to thank him for insight and dedication to the city of Toledo. I know my colleagues join me in wishing Mr. Boers well in his retirement and expressing my deepest gratitude on behalf of the citizens of Toledo for his exceptional efforts to bring out one of the best of Toledo's bounty of attributes.

IN HONOR OF THE DEDICATION OF THE WORLD WAR II VETERANS MEMORIAL IN MILFORD, CT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 13, I have the pleasure of joining in the dedication ceremony of a monument in the town of Milford honoring all who served in World War II. This is a particularly fitting tribute as we mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The five-figure statute depicts the selfless service of our Armed Forces exhibited while defending American interests in the Second World War. It is dedicated to the men and women who fought for our country on land, at sea, or in the air during this global conflict. The creators of this memorial have broken new ground by including a woman as one of the figures in the statue. It is recognition long overdue for the women who served our country in World War II.

I applaud the hard work over the last 3 years of many members of our community whose vision and efforts brought this World War II monument to Milford. I especially would like to thank the president of the World War II Memorial Monument Committee William Moffet, and codirectors of the World War II Monument Dedication Committee Daniel Meisenheimer and former Mayor Alan Jepson. These three spearheaded efforts to build the monument and brought the community together to raise the needed funds by holding dances, selling T-shirts, and soliciting contributions. Their exemplary efforts are recognized and appreciated by the citizens of Milford, the State of Connecticut, and all who remember the men and women who served our country a half-century ago.

This memorial dedication ceremony is timely in that it is 1 day before the 50th anniversary of the Connecticut General Assembly's declaration of the end of this terrible conflict. This month, we remember V-J Day and the end of World War II in 1945.

My father, Ted DeLauro, was an Army veteran and instilled in me the lasting knowledge that the values of freedom and democracy that shape our country are protected and preserved by American servicemen and women. These men and women answered World War II's call and I am honored to take part in such a significant display of gratitude to them. This World War II monument serves as a constant reminder that our Armed Forces have a long and proud history, and that all who served in World War II demonstrated outstanding courage, dedication, and service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday's rollcall No. 619 to continue the current policy to allow the use of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape and incest, I was inadvertently delayed while off the floor. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

A TRIBUTE TO JOEL M. GLASTEIN

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize a remarkable individual, Mr. Joel M. Glastein of Asbury Park, NJ. Mr. Glastein will be honored on August 27, 1995, as the recipient of the Kesser Shem Tov, the Crown of the Good Name Award by Con-

gregation Sons of Israel of Ocean Township, for his years of dedicated service to the community.

Mr. Glastein was born and raised in Asbury Park, NJ. His community service includes teaching business education at Matawan Regional High School and chairing its Business Department. In 1987, he was appointed School Business Administrator for the Matawan-Aberdeen Regional School District. He is a member of the New Jersey Association of School Business Officials, the New Jersey Association of School Administrators, and the American Association of School Administrators.

Mr. Glastein is a third generation member of the Congregation Sons of Israel. His late father, Mr. Isadore Glastein, held numerous offices in the congregation and his mother is still a member. His maternal grandparents were also members of the synagogue.

I would like to take this opportunity to join the congregation in celebrating 91 years of service to the Jewish community, honoring Joel for his years of dedication to the community, and wishing all the best in the future to him, his wife Sharon, and his children Dana and Ilene.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WWJ RADIO

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate WWJ Radio in Southfield on its 75th anniversary.

Four generations of listeners in Metropolitan Detroit know first hand that WWJ is a powerful force in Michigan. What many people don't know is that WWJ Radio has made history over and over during the course of its 75 years on the air.

WWJ was the first radio station to broadcast news—on August 31, 1920. And on the same day it became the first to broadcast election returns.

Radio sportscasts aired for the first time in the United States the following day—also on WWJ. Soon, the station pioneered play-by-play coverage of Detroit Tigers baseball, Detroit Lions football, Detroit Pistons baseball, Detroit Red Wings hockey, and dozens of college games.

Regularly scheduled religious broadcasts also got their start on radio at WWJ.

WWJ's legacy is not all serious, though. Two of America's greatest entertainers—Will Rogers and Fanny Brice—got their start in radio at WWJ.

Both were stars who had captured Americans' imagination—at least those Americans who were lucky enough to see a Ziegfeld Follies production. But it wasn't until WWJ aired Fanny Brice on the radio, in 1920, and Will Rogers, in 1922, that they reached a broad audience.

Fanny Brice was the original "Funny Girl," an outrageous redhead who made people laugh for more than four decades.

She is known for many things, but none better than Baby Snooks, the precocious brat that she invented for vaudeville and brought to radio's Ziegfeld Follies of the air.

Will Rogers "never told a story in my life," he would tell his audiences, assuring them that in his appearances—first in vaudeville shows, then on the radio, then as one of Hollywood's top stars—he "just played his natchell self."

Rogers personified the wonderful collection of character traits that Americans celebrate as uniquely our own. He was a Democrat because "it's funnier to be a Democrat," he said—but no politician was spared Will Rogers' arrows. "The United States never lost a war or won a conference," he warned diplomats at the talks following World War I.

Rogers became Beverly Hills' mayor by popular acclaim—but soon gave it up for ranch life and the movies, radio, lecturing, and writing that made him the highest paid entertainer of his times.

"Cowboy philosopher" is the way Rogers' job title read—but for the millions of Americans who counted themselves his fans, he was the common sense and the contradictions that make us Americans.

Both Will Rogers and Fanny Brice were common people—and they aimed to please the common people who tuned into their shows by the millions.

And, just as WWJ gave listeners their shows, today WWJ continues to get comprehensive, reliable news to the millions of people who spend hours each week commuting to their jobs.

I don't remember a time that I didn't listen to WWJ, and I don't ever expect to hear anything else on FM 950. I commend the stations to my colleagues when they travel around Detroit.

And, to the hundreds of Michigianians who work at WWJ, now and in its long 75-year history—to the tens of thousands of Michigianians who depend on WWJ Newsradio 950 for up-to-the-minute information—I wish another 75 years of success.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE ON DRUG LEGALIZATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the remainder of this Congressional session I intend to offer several amendments prohibiting Federal funds from being used for any study or research on the legalization of drugs. These votes will serve to put the House on record in opposition to drug legalization. The U.S. Congress, In An Overwhelmingly Vote, Going To Oppose The Legalization Of Drugs.

Those who support legalization would have us believe that we ought to decriminalize drugs because we have lost the war on drugs. We are not losing this war.

The truth is that during the Reagan-Bush years drug use dropped, from 24 million in 1979 to 11 million in 1992. Unfortunately, those hard fought gains have been wasted. Under President Clinton's watch this trend has been reversed and drug use is again increasing.

The only lasting legacy of the Clinton Presidency will be a dramatic increase in the use of illegal drugs and the consequences of escalating violence and misery associated with them.