

bracero program, or to create a new guest worker program. Dolores simply never lets up in her efforts to improve wages and working conditions for farmworkers—the poorest workers in the country.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Tom Bradley, Dolores Huerta, and Abe Levy, who have dedicated themselves to bringing a sense of dignity and a feeling of hope to those in need of both. Their lives and achievements inspire us all.

STATEMENTS BY MATTHEW
NESTO AND LUCASS HERSEY,
ESSEX HIGH SCHOOL, REGARD-
ING SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Essex High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. Nesto: Good morning, Congressman Sanders. Social Security first began August 14, 1935 when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act. Social Security was started because people began facing the uncertainty of debt in old age. After Social Security numbers were signed the first taxes were collected beginning in January 1937, and until 1940 Social Security paid benefits in the form of single lump sum payments.

In January of 1940, Ida Mae Fuller became the first person to receive new monthly Social Security benefits. She received \$22.54 payment per month for the rest of her life.

In 1950, there was new legislation to increase the checks to offset the increase in the price of living and inflation.

In the 1960s the age requirement for Social Security was lowered to 62. Also Medicare was added so that people age 65 years and older could receive health care.

In the 70s it became clear that Social Security was having a problem. Programs were run by the state and local government. The programs became more complex and inconsistent with each other. They decided to convert over three million people from state control to federal control to solve the problem, but in the '80s more problems formed. Social Security ran into long-term financial problems which led to many cut-backs.

Today many believe that Social Security—some people believe that Social Security is in trouble. People who have reached the age for benefits expect to be paid what they have put into the system all their lives. During the month of December, 1996, \$28,147,981 was paid out nationally. In Vermont there was \$6,280,000 paid out. There is currently 43,557,700 people who receive money nationally. This right here shows the breakdown of different people that receive payments. It is broken down into widowers and retired people, too. 98,316 people receive that in Vermont.

Mr. Hershey: According to the Social Security Administration there is currently more money going in than there is being paid out. This is to create a surplus for baby boomers.

The problem we foresee is the amount of money we receive. 7.65 percent of your paycheck goes to Social Security, and your employer pays out 7.65 percent. Out of that 15.3 percent, 10.5 percent goes to retirement, sur-

vivor's, dependents and trust fund insurance. the total reserve for that category for one year is \$416 billion. 1.7 percent goes to disability insurance which has a reserve of \$6 billion. 2.9 percent goes to Medicare and we reserve \$127 million and currently we have a .02 percent that is unaccounted for.

For retired workers per month average payout is \$745. Disabled workers will have about \$704 and nondisabled widows and widowers will have \$707. Even the maximum of \$725 a month is not enough for a person to live. This is our biggest concern. Many retired people have many problems because Social Security doesn't pay enough, plus added to the problem is the government needs more money; Social Security is an easy target.

Our solutions are short and simple. The easiest thing is for Social Security to be set aside like a piggy bank making it a law for the Government not to take out of it. The other is that a person who works for about 50 years should have built up enough money to pay for themselves for at least a half of that time. We recommend that the taxes be put in a fund that gains interest over the time they work. A certain amount will go to a fund for disabled people who have had to stop work earlier. If the first taxes are left alone and allowed to make interest over 50 years we should be able to have every two or three working months to pay for one month of retirement.

There is a chart here, it sort of maps out the government mandates savings which go to a direct fund and basically it will be there for you when you retire. We hope you will take our ideas into consideration and practice.

Mr. Nesto: Right now the Social Security Administration is taking in more money than they are giving out right now and so they do not have any problems right now. But speculation in the upcoming years, people believe, and I do not necessarily believe that there is going to be a problem but it is speculation because as the baby boomers age, pretty soon as those people are going to be retiring and that's why we are taking in more money now so we can give them back their funds. So when that money is used for the baby boomers is there going to be enough money to pay for our retirement?

Right now there is not really any education on this. A lot of people believe that the Social Security Administration is going bankrupt and stuff like that, but they do not really—if they research the subject they wouldn't really—they'd find out it is not really a problem right now.

Mr. Hersey. I have seen a lot of like news shows where people are living on Social Security where there is a company that is creating insurance funds so people pay for it and perhaps those companies are creating that impression so they can make more money in their fund.

HONORING REV. DICKSON MARSHALL FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional individual from my community, Rev. Dickson Marshall of New Castle.

Reverend Marshall enlisted in the U.S. Navy to serve in World War II. Afterward, he attended Northwestern Bible College for 2 years before he was ordained in the Gospel Ministry

on April 15, 1949. Since then, Reverend Marshall has selflessly devoted himself to providing food and shelter to those in need of assistance.

Working through the city rescue mission of New Castle, Reverend Marshall succeeded in making a difference. In 1965, Reverend Marshall opened the Ira D. Sankey Memorial Youth Center to provide a place where boys and girls from crisis homes can go and play sports and games, go camping, and experience the joys of childhood.

In 1982, Reverend Marshall began the Inter-Church Food Bank, which helps provide food and counseling for families who have fallen upon hard times. Reverend Marshall's work has done much for those in need of help. Each year the ministry provides a helping hand to some 9,000 people.

We need people like Reverend Marshall, who work tirelessly so that people in need of temporary relief will always find a helping hand. Reverend Marshall's efforts are part of a proud tradition our Nation has for aiding those who find themselves in need of assistance. His deeds serve as a shining example that people today can make a difference in their local community.

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to thank Reverend Marshall for his years of service to the people of New Castle and I sincerely hope that he will continue with many more. He is a credit to the people of New Castle and an inspiration to all citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the extraordinary work of a truly extraordinary man.

HONORING MR. JAMES C.
CLEVELAND

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it give me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Mr. James Cleveland, who is an outstanding member of the Reston community. James is retiring as president of Mobil Land Development Corp., Virginia Region.

Jim is a native of Arlington, VA. After college James remained in the area to help develop the virtually untouched Western Fairfax County. He began working for the residential sales staff of Reston, Virginia Inc. in the summer of 1967, several months prior to the purchase of the project by the Gulf Oil Corp. For the next 11 years, James served in all facets of Gulf Reston's, Inc. home and land sales management. In July, 1978 James joined the newly formed Reston Land Corp. Reston Land is wholly-owned subsidiary of the Mobil Land Development Corp., Mobil Corporation's real estate development affiliate. After serving as director of marketing, and marketing vice president, he was promoted to executive vice president and general manager in April 1981. Jim assumed his duties as regional president and president of the operating companies in June, 1984.

His dedication to the community has proven instrumental to the achievement of many important developments in the Reston area. The Reston Land Corp. is a growing 7,400 acre community with over 55,000 residents and