

Sean Michael Humphries; Matthew Ryan Lott; Sara Elizabeth Norris; Alison Marie Oldaker; Lakesha Laquia Patterson; Jennifer Dawn Pickens; Justin Randall Qualls; Christopher Lyn Ritter; Carrie Beth Roach; Tabatha Ann Robertson; Felicia Lynn Frazier; Kellan Ann Hanson; Justin Lynn Jones; Lindsay Carol Locke; April Chalice Pickens; Britney Nicole Rose; Adam Dwayne Shambeau; Christopher John Stricklin; Mallory Brooke Tucker; Miranda Lee Weeks; Allison Renee White; Natalie Brooke White; Zachary Michael Yarbrough; Ann Hark; Robbin Leora Acker; Magan Devena Alexander; Brandon Ray Brown; Glynnis Michelle Gerstenkof; Nathan Allen Haynes; Brenda Nicole Spence; Holly Renee Spencer; Ashley Brooke Terry; Mary Elizabeth Wiley; Jana Michelle Henry; Jennifer Crystal Merryman; Kimberly Denise Moore; Mary Beth Pickens; Christina Jewel Rootes; Amber Lynn Starnes; Whitney Michelle Tennyson; Maria Danielle Wiley; Megann Jean Wright; Matthew Raymond Robinson; James Justin Roy; Daniel Ray Russell; David Lawrence Russell; Stefanie Annette Spence; Cory Alan Tucker; Elizabeth Arienne Turner; Mitzi Lynn Williams; Rhianna C. Axley; Jessica Renne Curtis and Rebecca Adeline Davis.

Adamsville High School Principal Brian Jackson and Assistant Principals Mike Kimmon and Greta Bachuss should be proud of the accomplishments of their students and directors. I know that many parents are involved in the band boosters association and I am very appreciative for their hard work as well.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Adamsville Junior/High School band represented the town of Adamsville to the best of their ability and was rewarded with so many honors. I wish this team the best of luck in all their future endeavors.

U.S. EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, this election year, time and time again, on the campaign trail, in the halls of Congress, and out in neighborhood communities, the subject of education spending is high on the minds of many. While many individuals and groups call out for more and more federal spending, they perhaps do not realize that government spending on education (at all levels) has increased more than six-fold in the past 25 years. The United States spent twice as much on education as it did on national defense in 1998. Those who clamor for better education through increased spending should look at the vast expenditure increases we've made in the last quarter century and consider whether the improvements made have lived up to the dollars spent.

In July 1974, I entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD remarks concerning my extensive study of U.S. education expenditure at the time. Now a quarter of a century later, I am including some updated facts on U.S. education spending.

EXPENDITURES ON U.S. EDUCATION

Education is still the largest occupational group in America. In 1998 there were nearly 6

million Americans employed as teachers in levels K through college. Nearly 1 in 5 of the world's teachers is an American teacher.

Education expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools have increased by leaps and bounds since the end of World War II. The following figures show expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools on a per student basis based on fall enrollment (all figures in constant 1998–99 dollars).

1947–48	\$1,119
1957–58	1,793
1967–68	2,963
1977–78	4,404
1987–88	5,577
1997–98	16,275

¹ Estimated.

Likewise, per student expenditures of all institutions of higher education and degree-granting institutions have gone up dramatically since the end of World War II. The following figures show educational and general expenditures per student in fall enrollment (all figures in constant 1995–96 dollars).

1947–48	\$3,946
1957–58	6,078
1967–68	8,444
1977–78	7,925
1985–96	10,583

¹ Estimated.

1. Total U.S. expenditure on education (federal, state, local, and private) in 1998, at all levels, was \$618.6 billion. This is twice as much as the amount spent for national defense, \$310.3 billion in 1998. This is compared to \$98 billion spent in 1974 on all levels of education.

2. Total public expenditure (federal, state, and local) in 1998 was \$429.2 billion. Total private spending was \$189.4 billion, or about 30.6% of the total education expenditure. Total public expenditure in 1974 amounted to \$79 billion.

3. In 1998, \$371.9 billion was spent on elementary and secondary schools. Of that, private expenditures amounted to \$36.4 billion, or 9.8%. Back in 1974, \$61.6 billion was spent on elementary and secondary schools, both at the public and private level.

4. In 1998, \$246.7 billion was spent on higher education. Of that, private expenditures amounted to 62%. In 1974, I found that \$34.7 billion was spent on higher education and of this amount \$23 billion was public and \$11.7 billion was private.

5. Of the total public funds spent on education in 1998, \$52.3 billion were appropriated at the federal level, \$222.6 billion at the state level, and \$154.3 billion at the local level. \$189.4 billion was spent at the private level in 1998.

6. The U.S. has spent 7.3% of its GDP on education since 1991.

7. In 1998, the U.S. spent a total of \$2,287 per capita on all levels of education. By comparison, in 1970, the U.S. spent an average of \$308 per capita on total U.S. education expenditures.

8. According to 1994 UNESCO figures, European nations averaged \$982 per capita in education outlays. The U.S. spent twice that per capita in 1994 at \$2,286.

9. Also according to 1994 UNESCO figures, the United States budget for education in 1994 was \$481.7 billion. This is nearly equal to the total budget for education in all of Europe, \$492.6 billion. Additionally, the U.S. is host

country to 30% of the foreign students seeking an education outside of their home country.

10. Although education spending represents a small part of the federal budget, education is still the single largest item in state and local budgets. Education accounts for 12.4% of state expenditures and 36.8% of local expenditures.

Looking back historically over the past few decades:

In 1978, federal education spending was \$14.6 billion, state education spending was \$51.1 billion, and local education spending was \$39.1 billion. Private educational expenditures were \$35.6 billion. The total U.S. education spending at all levels was \$140.4 billion.

In 1988, federal education spending was \$26.7 billion, state education spending was \$121.3, and local education spending was \$79.3 billion. Private educational expenditures were \$86.1 billion. The total U.S. education spending at all levels was \$313.4 billion.

In 1998, federal education spending was \$222.6 billion, state education spending was \$154.3 billion, and local education spending was \$189.4 billion. Private educational expenditures were \$189.4 billion. The total U.S. education spending at all levels was \$618.6 billion.

It is important to ask ourselves then, while education expenditures have been steadily increasing, has the quality of education also been rising in tandem? Are students and parents getting more for their money, as they should be? Our children deserve the best possible education that we can give them, either public or private. Before we dedicate even more resources to federal education spending, we should investigate whether throwing more money into a deep well is the best path to follow for our nation's school children.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES CANADY

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, CHARLES CANADY of Florida. I have had the good fortune to serve with CHARLES CANADY on the Committee on the Judiciary. In his capacity as Chairman of the Constitution subcommittee, as in all his professional roles, he had served with honesty, dedication, and integrity. Therefore, I know I echo the sentiments of our colleagues, both on the Judiciary Committee and throughout the House, when I say that we will miss our friend, CHARLES CANADY.

CHARLES CANADY has served as a tireless advocate for the people of Florida's 12th Congressional District. At the same time, he has fought on behalf of all Americans to bring morality and common-sense to the laws governing our great nation. Even when issues as controversial as partial birth abortion came up, he stuck by his principles. When the country was divided during the impeachment nearly two years ago, he stood firmly behind the rule of law.

One of CHARLES CANADY's guiding principles is that government should not divide its citizens, but unite them. It should not place

Americans into separate racial, gender, or ethnic groups. Rather government should strengthen those bonds that make us all Americans. Throughout his tenure in the House, CHARLES CANADY has remained committed to working toward realizing this goal.

For these and many other reasons, both CHARLES CANADY's constituents and his colleagues will miss him. Back in 1992, CHARLES CANADY pledged to serve no more than four consecutive terms in this body. While I admire his commitment to keeping his word, I know I speak for many of our colleagues when I say the House is losing one of its most effective Members. I wish CHARLES CANADY the best in whatever the future holds.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise for a point of personal privilege. I was unavoidably detained during a vote on the motion by the gentleman from Oregon to instruct conferees on the Fiscal Year 2001 Labor-HHS Appropriations Bill, rollcall vote No. 591.

Had I been present I would have voted "No."

TWO CENTRAL NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOLS WIN NEW YORK STATE MARCHING BAND COMPETITION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 29, 2000, two Central New York high schools won their respective divisions at the 2000 New York Field Band Conference Championship in Syracuse, New York. West Genesee High School located in Camillus, New York won their 12th straight title in the National Division of the competition. C.W. Baker High School in Baldwinsville, New York placed first in the Division III large-school competition.

Today, I would like to recognize the hard work, dedication and support of the band members, leaders and parents. Excellence has been achieved only through the dedication of so many, and I congratulate all of them on their success.

Forty bands competed in the championship competition held at the Carrier Dome on the Syracuse University Campus. West Genesee competed against six other teams in the National Division. Since 1974, West Genesee has won 23 of the past 27 New York State Field Band Conference Championships. The 2000 "Wildcat" Band has 170 members in grades 9–12. The end of the 2000 season marks the bands seventh consecutive undefeated year in New York State competition.

C.W. Baker High School competed against nine schools in the Large School, Division III component of the competition. The win marked "the Bee's" third New York State Championship victory. The 2000 Baker High Band has 70 members in grades 8–12.

I am pleased to congratulate all of the participants, supporters and leaders of West Genesee High School and Baldwinsville C.W. Baker High School Marching Bands.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I stayed in Washington until the last possible moment, hoping that Congress could finish the business of the people of the Central Coast and all Americans. There are critical unresolved issues still on the table—including school modernization, common-sense tax relief, and adequate funding for Medicare.

I am deeply dismayed that the congressional leadership has decided to push these issues off to a lame duck session. The American people deserve better. I support the Water Resources Development Act for a number of reasons. The bill authorizes a historic environmental restoration of our national treasure, the Everglades. Here on the Central Coast, I was pleased to help include \$9.2 million in federally authorized funding for the Lower Mission Creek Area flood control project.

I am, however, very disappointed that two additional provisions that I secured in the House bill were stripped out by the Senate Leadership. I fought for authorization to fund the Los Osos sewage treatment. I also secured a \$10.3 million authorization for a desalination project in Cambria. Both of these projects are important to the quality of life for thousands of San Luis Obispo county residents.

At this time, I am pleased to note that the leadership of both the House and Senate have pledged to include these projects in the final appropriations legislation that will pass when Congress reconvene after the election. My constituents can rest assured that I will work very hard to see that these critical programs are enacted.

HONORING CITIZENSHIP AND SERVICE

HON. STEVE BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 3, 2000

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the final days of the one hundred and sixth Congress, I would like to address what it means to be a citizen of these United States. America's national character has always been defined by hard work, discipline and commitment to a higher goal. These ideals have convinced patriots throughout our history to serve their nation and defend freedom and the rule of law in every corner of the globe. They have also inspired ordinary citizens to dedicate themselves to improving the lives of their neighbors through service to their communities.

With Veterans' Day now a week away, it is appropriate to pause and reflect on the service and sacrifice that so many of our citizens have

made in defense of freedom. Tragically, this service has often exacted a terrible price. On October 12, 2000, seventeen American sailors gave their lives when a terrorist bomb exploded near the U.S.S. *Cole*, a Navy destroyer moored in Aden, Yemen. I extend my condolences to the families of those who died and my heart felt appreciation to all those who wear the uniform of America's armed forces. Your dedicated service ensures our nation's continued prosperity and well-being.

The obligation to serve one's nation is an important component of citizenship but it is not the sole domain of those who wear the uniform of the United States' armed forces. On the contrary, service comes in many forms. Participation in one's local government, church or charity is an important aspect of service to the nation. Active involvement in the lives of our families is an often overlooked and neglected aspect of service. Whatever the calling, selfless service to a higher goal satisfies an important obligation that we all have as citizens of our great nation.

As we approach Election Day 2000, it is important to recognize another equally important component of citizenship: Our right and duty to vote. Plato said, "The price of apathy towards public affairs is to be ruled by evil men." In our form of democracy, liberty cannot be preserved without the participation of the electorate. Yet, sadly, many of our citizens fail to exercise their right and responsibility to cast their vote for those who would govern them. This ambivalence erodes the rigor of our democracy and can lead to disastrous results for our nation. On Tuesday, November 7, 2000, honor your fathers and their fathers before them by exercising your civic responsibility at the voting booth.

The most visible and enduring symbol of a strong, active American citizenry is our flag, the Stars and Stripes. Two hundred and twenty-three years after Congress first authorized the flag, it stands as a powerful symbol of our Republic, the courage of those who have defended it, and the resolve of Americans to protect their freedom. It is a mighty symbol, not only to the citizens of this great nation, but also to those abroad who see it flying at our embassies or on the ships of our naval fleet.

The Continental Congress resolved that, "The flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This blueprint is representative of the unity that we have been able to forge in this melting pot of cultures, ethnic groups, and races. Regardless of where our families originated from, the rich heritage that they brought with them and the uniquely American culture that they have forged, represents one of our greatest strengths.

America is still recognized as the land of opportunity and some of our proudest citizens are the newest Americans. Dr. Lorne A. Schnell, the father of a member of my Congressional staff, was one of these proud new Americans. Originally from Saskatchewan, Canada, Dr. Schnell and his wife, Joanne, have lived in Bourbonnais, Illinois since 1984. Steadfastly proud of his Canadian heritage, he made the decision to become an American citizen last year. Dr. Schnell flew his American flag with unabashed pride and he was eagerly looking forward to voting in this first election next week. Sadly, this proud new American