

them two semistate titles, 12 regional championships and 27 sectional crowns. amassed an impressive resume including two undefeated regular season teams before being inducted into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame in 1983.

But, Mr. Speaker, while all of Indiana will mourn the passing of an outstanding basketball coach, Bill Stearman's hometown of Columbus, Indiana will mourn the passing of a great man and Christian role model to generations of Columbus High School students, myself included.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the City of Columbus, I extend heartfelt sympathies to Bill Stearman's family, specifically his son Bill, his grandson Sloan and his sister Katherine. Coach Stearman embodied both the Hoosier Hysteria of Indiana high school basketball and the Hoosier Hospitality of Indiana's caring communities. He will be deeply missed.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH BIRTHDAY
OF THE CITY OF DEL REY OAKS,
CA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the City of Del Rey Oaks on celebrating its fiftieth birthday on September 13, 2003. This small residential community on the Monterey Peninsula was incorporated on September 4, 1953 and embodies the best qualities of the Central Coast.

In many ways, Del Rey Oaks is an idyllic town, with its large open space and parkland, low crime and unemployment rates, and high voter turnout. The citizens of Del Rey Oaks are proud of their community, with good reason, and work hard to maintain this quality of life. After fifty years, the town continues to grow, but has not forgotten its humble beginnings.

The city celebrated its birthday and its history with an old fashioned picnic in the park, complete with the planting of oak trees and the burying of a time capsule. This town symbolizes the wonderful nature of the people and communities of the Monterey Peninsula, I am pleased to honor the fiftieth birthday of the City of Del Rey Oaks.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT FLOHR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my district. Robert Flohr of Rifle, Colorado has dedicated countless hours to local rodeo clubs for children. His hard work has helped keep the rodeo tradition alive for future generations to enjoy, and I am honored to share his story here today.

For over twenty years, Robert has been volunteering his time and efforts to everything from 4-H to the Little Britches Rodeo Association and local high school rodeo clubs. Chil-

dren are especially dear to Robert's heart, and he focuses on those groups that help and educate children. Robert is currently the President of the Garfield County Fair Board, which is responsible for putting on the county fair. Five hundred children participate in the fair each year, where they learn lessons that will serve them throughout their lives, from the importance of providing consistent care to animals to how to keep a budget.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Flohr's tireless work makes the joy and excitement of the Garfield County Fair possible. His commitment to children and the organizations that serve them is inspirational, and I am honored to join with my colleagues today in recognizing Robert's dedication and commitment to our youth. I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD NADDER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a distinguished American, Richard Nadder, who was finally awarded four medals, 50 years after serving our country in the Korean War: the National Defense Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the Presidential Unit Citation and the Korean Service Medal with a Bronze Star.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Nadder was drafted in December of 1952 and went to Korea in May, 1953, as a Private with the 3rd Infantry Division. His main duties included hooking up telephone lines to maintain communication in the treacherous terrain of the "Iron Triangle" in Chorwon, North Korea, in the final weeks of the war that cost nearly 37,000 American lives. He has never regretted serving his country and has always been proud to call himself a Korean War Veteran.

Mr. Speaker, six years ago Richard Nadder decided he wanted to obtain these medals as treasured keepsakes for his three grandchildren. After several of his letters went unanswered, Richard contacted Congressman KIRK's office, who then determined his military records had been destroyed in a St. Louis warehouse fire. After much work on the part of the Army and Congressman KIRK's office, Richard Nadder's discharge papers were recreated. With his wife, children, grandchildren and other fellow Korean War veterans looking on, he was finally awarded the medals he earned and deserved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Richard Nadder. I'm exceedingly proud to honor him for his courageous service to our country and for the honorable life he has led as a husband, father, grandfather, brother and cousin.

INTRODUCTION OF THE YOUTH
WORKER PROTECTION ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, I along with 32 of my colleagues introduced H.R.

3139, the "Youth Worker Protection Act" (YWPA). This legislation is necessary because the exploitation of child labor is a national problem that continues to jeopardize the health, education and lives of many of our nation's children and teenagers. In our farm fields and in fast-food restaurants all over this country, employers are breaking the law by hiring under-age children. This legislation seeks to eliminate the all-too-common exploitation of children working long hours late into the night while school is in session, and working under hazardous and dangerous conditions.

Mr. Speaker, one hundred years ago the state of child labor conditions in our country was so deplorable many children worked 60 or 70-hour weeks in the hardest forms of labor—mines, mills and the fields. These appalling conditions led Mother Jones to lead thousands of children from the mills in Kensington, PA, to President Theodore Roosevelt's home in Oyster Bay, New York. These mill children went on strike demanding that their work schedules be lowered from 60 hours to 55 hours a week.

Today, a century after the famous "March of the Mill Children," working conditions of child labor in our country have noticeably improved. As a result of laws passed after the march, the "Mill Children's" work week was set at 58 hours, and then came the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) in 1938, which limited hours for children and adults to 40 hours per week.

Despite these advances, there are still significant problems facing America's youth work force. In some ways kids today are working just as long as their "Mill Children" predecessors, especially when one considers the hours a student is in school. While people today often associate the evils of child labor as occurring only in Third World countries, American teenagers are also exploited on the job.

Mr. Speaker, the average time a student is in class is about 7 hours a day, or 35 hours a week. This does not include additional time for extracurricular activities or homework. Going to school is almost a full time job itself. In addition to devoting a minimum of 35 hours a week to their schoolwork, many high-school students are also working 30 to 40 hours a week for some of America's largest corporations, often working well past midnight while simultaneously trying to balance school requirements. When one combines the hours some of today's teens are at school with their hours at work, the 70-hour workweek is still in place.

Research clearly indicates that working more than 20 hours a week in addition to a normal school schedule has a negative effect on student's academic progress. Additional studies show that children who work long hours also tend to use more alcohol and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, this is why I have introduced H.R. 3139, the Youth Worker Protection Act (YWPA), which sets common-sense limits on the hours that students can work during the school year.

Beyond the long hours, many of our nation's teenagers are forced to work in hazardous conditions that threaten their health and safety. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report that a young person is killed on the job every five days, and that every 40 seconds a child is injured on the job. It is appalling to learn that in