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**TEXT OF AN ADDRESS
ON
THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD**



**BY
REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT H. MICHEL - ILLINOIS
REPUBLICAN LEADER
THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 29, 1982**

THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD - A CALL TO SERVICE

by The Honorable Robert H. Michel

I'm here today because I believe the Congressional Award program is the living embodiment of Victor Hugo's saying that "there is nothing so powerful as an idea whose time has come."

The Congressional Award program is a call to service to American youth. A call to contribute their energies, talents and enthusiasm to the betterment of themselves, their neighborhoods and their country. It is a call to service to each one of us to help these young Americans achieve their goals and yes, it's a call to service to our country; at a time when the great spirit of enterprise, freedom and volunteerism, at the heart of this program, is so urgently needed.

My mission with the Congressional Award is to recognize, promote and publicize the productivity and accomplishments of young Americans who earn their bronze, silver and gold medals; and to beat the drum and actively support this call to service in the national interest. And I am going to beat my Congressional Award drum to a fare-thee-well because I am excited about this program's manifestation of the American spirit of 'can-do;' of creative voluntary service, of family, community, and the pursuit of excellence.

The following important facts about the Congressional Award need to be emphasized. First, its origin. The Congress of the United States in 1979 established the Congressional Award as the nation's highest recognition award for youth between the ages of 14 and 23. The Award is the first to win the right to use the designation

'Congressional' since approval of the Medal of Honor for military valor back in 1862. The educational mission of the Congressional Award is to motivate youth to relevant voluntary public service; to teach job, citizenship and leadership skills and to foster an understanding of, and an appreciation for, the values that made America a strong and free democracy.

And next, the Congressional Award is a voluntary non-competitive program, with each participant evaluated on his or her individual goal achievements in four activities; voluntary public service, personal interests, physical fitness and expeditions, achieved in bronze, silver and gold medal levels of performance.

And finally, by law, the Congressional Award may not receive any federal, state or local subsidies. It is a registered tax-exempt charitable organization funded solely by private and corporate donations.

I am strongly attracted to this program because its basic values of work, self-discipline and voluntary service are those I learned as a child. Of course there was nothing like the Congressional Award when I was growing up in Illinois, but I was fortunate, my parents had their own youth program right in our own home. It consisted of us kids helping out with the chores, toeing the mark, minding and respecting our parents and learning self-discipline. And if there was a name for mom and dad's informal program, I guess it could best be characterized as love. And that's essentially what we're gathered here to celebrate this morning, the spirit of love --the love of country and community that the Congressional Award program typifies.

It's also a program where we can all learn an essential lesson about freedom. That sounds like fourth of July oratory, I guess, but it's absolutely true. The Congressional

Award program is freedom in action. It isn't forced on anybody. It doesn't force any one of us to help. It simply asks each of us, participants and sponsors, to look at it and then to freely choose. That's what is important for our young people to learn. Choosing, making a decision for which you then take responsibility. And once a youngster learns that, he's learned something that will remain with him for the rest of his life.

At this point, I'm going to ask your indulgence as I engage in a bit of reminiscing. Thinking of today's youth and the challenges that face them reminds me of my younger days. Despite the fact that our world has changed so much, basic things remain the same. As the song puts it "It's the same old story, a fight for love and glory, a case of do or die" and I guess that's true in every generation. Each of us has to make important choices. And when I think of the importance of choice and responsibility, I think of my father. He had to make a choice as a young man to either stay in France or to emigrate to this country. He chose to come to America and I'm thankful the Almighty gave him the wisdom to make that choice. It was his to make and his to live with. In the eulogies at my mother's and father's funerals, I underscored how hard each of them worked. As a matter of fact, both of them lived to work. I'm reminded of my own life and youth; not one paper route - two in the morning and another one in the evening. Saturdays at grocery stores doing the most menial tasks, learning to cuff pants in a tailoring shop for a buck a day; always working on Saturdays and out on the farm during the summertime. I recall one particular incident vividly. I was a pretty good athlete and pitched ball when I was in grade school and high school. My father at one critical point in a softball game pulled me out of it to go work in the garden!

When I was young my dad instilled in me that great principle, "everything in moderation." It has always suggested to me that you have to choose between extremes

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When I was young my dad instilled in me that great principle, "everything in moderation." It has always suggested to me that you have to choose between extremes

and that the choice depends on character; and character can only come from self-discipline. Self-discipline is the ability to say no when it's easier to say yes; and be willing to press on when it's easier to stop. That's the system of values I knew growing up and I guess I've tried to convey and impart that to our four children.

In 1944, during World War II, I came to the land of my father by that mid-twentieth century means of transport - the invasion landing craft, on Omaha Beach. I trudged the land of my ancestors in Normandy, but let me tell you, sometimes I hugged old mother earth for dear life. My infantry experience reinforced in me what my folks had taught me long ago; first, the very existence of a living God, and secondly that you had to make some hard choices and you lived or you died with the consequences of them.

After 23 years in Washington, answering my call to service, here I am, the sum and substance of a lot of choices, some good, some bad. But every choice freely made. Every choice was one I took responsibility for and that's what's important about the Congressional Award. It's the chance for young Americans to learn at an early age that in this country you have the right to choose. But they also learn that just because you choose something doesn't mean you're going to get exactly what you want. You have to be willing to work for it. To sacrifice for it. To endure pain for it. To be willing to discipline yourself for it. To enjoy the thrill of accomplishing a worthwhile goal.

In a free and democratic society you can voluntarily choose the door through which you want to go, but work is the only key that can open that door. It's ironic, isn't it? In democratic societies we have freedom, but sometimes there's not that willingness to work. In totalitarian societies, on the other hand, the folks are willing to work, but they have no freedom. That's why so many of the immigrants who come to America

are successful. I was lucky enough to learn strong values and the work ethic from my parents. I've tried to pass it on to our four kids. Maybe some youngsters today aren't that lucky. The Congressional Award program can teach them that lesson. What a chance. What an opportunity. What a great thing for the country to have a program in which youngsters aren't given everything -- they have to earn it.

After a generation or more in which young Americans have been told that government exists to give them what they need, here's a Congressionally sponsored program telling them that they must be willing to give of themselves to succeed. And after decades of hearing that the tax dollar is a source of all that is good in American life, young Americans are now being told through our Congressional Award, don't look for a tax dollar, look in your own heart, your own talents, your own guts, and develop your own spirit of adventure in your quest for success. All the tax dollar supported programs in existence can't buy the satisfaction of breaking into good old fashioned sweat and working hard for something you really believe in, and truly want to achieve, through your own initiative. I believe the Congressional Award is good for America and that it will multiply the leadership spirit that built this great country.

What then is the essence of the Congressional Award program? I asked myself that question and found an answer in a book written by the late political columnist, Walter Lippmann. His book, "The Public Philosophy," stresses the need for Americans to think of something beyond self-individualism, beyond the needs and pleasures of the transitory moment. He asked us to take a fresh look at that familiar phrase, "We the people" from the preamble of our Constitution. What does the phrase really mean? "We the people" refers not to one specific generation of Americans, but all Americans. Lippmann said "besides the happiness and the security of the individuals of whom a

community is at any moment composed, there is also the happiness and security of the individuals of whom, generation after generation, it will be composed." That's a tremendously important concept. It demands that we lift our eyes from the drudgery of the present and consider the future. Lippmann says, "we the people must be thought of a kind of corporate being, composed not only of Americans who are alive at any given moment, but those who come before them and those who will come after." This thought binds a man to his country, with ties as strong as links of iron. That is why young men die in battle for their country's sake and why old men plant trees they'll never sit under. We must have an allegiance to the virtues of our nation's past. We must have a willingness to sacrifice for our nation's future. As a participant in, or sponsor of, the Congressional Award, we bring to life the words "We, the people," because we, the living, pass on the values of a strong and free America to the next generation of leaders.

A prophet stated, "if we seem to see things clearer and farther off than our ancestors did, it's because we stand on the shoulders of giants." We in America know the names of some of those giants; world famous Americans like Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. There are other American giants the world may not know, but each of us does. I refer to those who gave us the love, understanding and help we needed, when we were young; the same love and the advisors will give to Congressional Award participants. Two giants on whose shoulders I was able to stand were my mother and my father. They were truly giants and I know each of you this morning can think of someone in your experience on whose shoulders you have stood, if only for a time, in order to see and be encouraged toward a better future. Maybe it was a parent, teacher, clergyman, coach or neighbor. The Congressional Award program gives

everyone a chance to become someone on whose shoulders some young American can stand for a while, so that in the future they in turn will be strong enough to do the same for the succeeding generation.

The opportunity to be part of this program is an honor and privilege. My message to all who answer this call to service in the Congressional Award mission is "Go forth, motivate and inspire young Americans to a life of patriotism, achievement and self-fulfillment through the Congressional Award. A call to service that comes from you and me, 'WE the people!'

Thank you.



Republican Leader
United States House of Representatives



The Congressional Award

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C., Aug. 2--House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R., Ill.) in a speech encouraging private sector support of volunteerism, said "the time has come to beat the drum and actively support the Congressional Award Program."

The Congressional Award is a new privately funded volunteer-based youth recognition program which stresses individual goal achievement and teaches basic values of work and self discipline. "Character can only come from self discipline," Rep. Michel said. "It is a chance for young Americans to learn at an early age the importance of choice and responsibility," he added.

Rep. Michel, at a breakfast meeting, Wednesday, July 29, at the Loew's L'Enfant Plaza, called for the private sector to help young Americans achieve their goals by responding to the Congressional Award's call to service.

At the breakfast, the chairmen of the Congressional Award's National Board and National Advisory Council, W. Clement Stone, chairman of Combined International Corporation, and John G. McMillian, chairman, Northwest Energy Corporation, announced plans for the organization's second annual benefit dinner in Washington, D.C., November 30, 1982.

Established by Public Law 96-114 in November, 1979, the Congressional Award is a unique partnership between private and public sectors. The program is funded entirely by private donations and by law may not receive any government subsidies.

"The Congressional Award is the first program to win the right to use the designation 'Congressional' since approval of the Medal of Honor for military valor back in 1862," Michel said.

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The Congressional Award is nearing the conclusion of its pilot program in Minnesota and is planning national expansion, beginning with Colorado later this year.

In the program bronze, silver and gold medals are earned by young people, aged 14-23, who meet program requirements in four activity areas; voluntary public service, personal interests, expeditions and physical fitness.

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The Congressional Award

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, July 26--U. S. House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R., Ill.) will speak at an 8 a.m. breakfast meeting Thursday, July 29 at Loew's L'Enfant Plaza to encourage private sector initiatives in support of volunteerism.

His message, "A Call to Service," is being made on behalf of the Congressional Award, a new privately funded volunteer-based youth recognition program.

"Through the Congressional Award Program," he said "we'll honor future great Americans by acknowledging their achievements as young people. The Award is a tribute to what they can do, as much as it is acknowledgment of what they have done."

Joining Rep. Michel will be the chairmen of the Congressional Award's bi-partisan national board and national advisory council, W. Clement Stone, chairman of Combined International, and John G. McMillian, chairman of Northwest Energy Corporation.

At the breakfast, hosted by the Congressional Award National Board, plans will be announced to expand the program. The Congressional Award, established by Public Law 96-114 in November of 1979, is nearing the end of its pilot program in Minnesota. In the program, bronze, silver and gold medals are earned by young people, aged 14-23, who meet program requirements in four activity areas: voluntary public service, personal interests, expeditions, and physical fitness.

Plans will also be announced for the organization's second annual benefit dinner in Washington. Last year's event featured Dinah Shore and Art Buchwald.

Serving with Rep. Michel on the Congressional Award's Joint Leadership Commission are The Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D., Ma.); Senate Majority Leader, Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R. Tenn.); and Senate Minority Leader, Robert C. Byrd (D., W. Va.).

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Roll Call

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By Richard Klein

Whether you find Congress to be tightfisted or generous, you must admit solons have been relatively stingy about allowing the use of the word "Congressional" in many awards. All the more reason to take notice when they do.

The Congressional Award is such a distinction. The award has been established as the nation's highest recognition of the initiative, achievement and voluntary service of American youth and it is the first award to be designated "Congressional" since the Medal of Honor for military valor in 1862.

At a breakfast meeting to encourage the private sector to help young Americans achieve their goals by responding to the Congressional Awards call to service, House Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill) said "It's a call to

service to American youth to contribute their energy, and their talents and their enthusiasm to the betterment of themselves, their neighborhoods and their country."

Chairman of the Congressional Awards National Board, W. Clement Stone, announced at the breakfast that Washington D.C. would host the organizations' second annual benefit dinner on November 30, 1982. The dinner will take place at the Hilton Hotel.

What Rep. Michel refers to as a "good news program," the Congressional Award is a voluntary, non-competitive program with each participant evaluated on his or her individual goal achievements in four activities: voluntary public/community service, personal interests, physical fitness and expeditions.

Congress Calls Youth to Service



The program is open to American youth, aged 14 to 23, whether they be physically fit or handicapped, affluent or disadvantaged. A written commitment to pursue program goals within a given time allows the participant to achieve a bronze, silver or gold medal of performance. Kendall Stewart, Director of Government Relations for the Congressional Awards, points out that the award is not won, but earned. The integrity of the medal is embodied in the slogan "Anyone can earn this medal, but few will."

"After a generation or more in which young Americans have been told that government exists to give them what they need, here's a Congressionally-sponsored program telling them that they must be willing to give of themselves," said Rep. Michel.

The program intends to allow youth to explore the possibilities for adult life while challenging them to multiply their citizenship commitment, personal interests and work skills.

The program began in November 1979, when both the House and Senate unanimously passed Public Law 96-114, the Congressional Award Act. A pilot program was launched in Minnesota in September 1980 and participants began to apply in March 1981.

Currently, there are 220 participants and on September 25, the first awards will be presented. At ceremonies at the state capitol in St. Paul, Minnesota, 16 medals will be awarded; six silver and 10 bronze.

Tony Culley-Foster, National Director for the program, said he hopes the program will be nationwide by 1990. Plans have already begun to establish a Colorado Congressional Award program.

Culley-Foster also said that the first gold medal presentation, sometime in May or June of 1983, will hopefully take place in Washington D.C., with 10 participants eligible to receive the gold medal.

The program, by law, will be funded entirely by private donations and may not receive any government subsidies. Culley-Foster said that the private sector and the Congress have been extremely responsive in their bipartisan support. In his speech to encourage private sector support of the program and the idea of volunteerism, Rep. Michel said, "As I see it, my mission with the Congressional Award is to recognize the productivity and accomplishments of young Americans who earn these awards, and to beat the drum and actively support this call to service in the national interest."

Along with Rep. Michel, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass), Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn) and Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-WVa) form the Congressional Award Joint Leadership Commis-

TEXT OF AN ADDRESS
ON
THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD



BY
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD
DEMOCRATIC LEADER - THE UNITED STATES SENATE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
JUNE 29, 1981

**"THE CONGRESSIONAL AWARD & PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT
FOR CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS"**

by Senator Robert C. Byrd

Today, June 29th, 1981, as you already know, is an historic day for America and particularly, the State of Minnesota. Governor Al Quie has declared today "Congressional Award Day." People throughout your state and our nation will, for the first time, learn of the Congressional Award Program and the challenging opportunities that it offers to young people, parents, teachers, business, labor and political leaders.

Today, I have the honor of representing the Congress of the United States at this first meeting of corporate, civic and political leaders in support of the Congressional Award. Your state has the honor of hosting a two year Congressional Award Pilot Program to test the award concept. Our goal is to duplicate the Minnesota organization in every state, during the 1980's. With your help we will successfully achieve that goal.

The Congress in November, 1979, enacted the Congressional Award Program Act* to create an opportunity for all young Americans, age 14 to 23, to motivate themselves to earn Bronze, Silver and Gold Congressional Awards. The awards symbolize the nation's recognition of the initiative, achievement and service of our youth, through their achievement of high goals in voluntary community service and personal development activities. It provides the private and public sector leaders of America with a unique opportunity to recognize and positively reinforce the constructive accomplishments of our young people -- the only next generation that we have got!

* Public Law 96-114 (November 16, 1979)

The Congress of the United States has never in its entire history, formally linked its name to any charitable organization, until the establishment of the Congressional Award Program. The landmark legislation that created the Congressional Award has the enthusiastic bi-partisan support of all members of Congress. It is a joint venture between Congress and the people, in the national interest of our youth.

I am here today because of a personal commitment that I made to the National Board of Directors of the Congressional Award. That commitment is "To actively support their voluntary efforts and to help establish and promote the Congressional Award throughout our country." My commitment stems from a belief that the young people of Minnesota, West Virginia and this nation are by any measure, our most important national resource. Our greatest challenge is to imbue our youth with those values that made America strong and its people proud to be Americans.

President Lincoln once stated "A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is going to sit where you are sitting, and when you are gone, attend to those things which you think are important. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they are carried out depends on him. He will assume control of your cities, states and nations. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities and corporations. The fate of the country is in his hands."

The development of future leaders and positive citizens who are no strangers to the work ethic, productivity, enterprise, self-help, discipline, integrity and patriotism is OUR responsibility. It is a national priority that WE must urgently address. The Congressional Award focuses on those priorities in its learning by doing, self help philosophy of goal achievement. Participation can only benefit our young people, their communities, their State and ultimately, the nation.

Our Congressional Medal of Honor is the nation's highest accolade for those who have displayed outstanding valor through their service in our armed forces. The Bronze, Silver and Gold Congressional Awards, however, will be earned by our youth through initiative, persistence, and exemplary citizenship. Those who achieve them will symbolize a commitment to excellence, and a bright strong future for America. And America needs men and women who will lead by example, with courage and conviction, on the issues that face them in their homes, communities, work places, and the nation.

The Speaker, Tip O'Neill, House Republican Leader Bob Michel and Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker, and I, as members of the Joint Leadership Commission of the Congressional Award share a commitment to the success of the Congressional Award mission and the education of our youth. We feel that the investment of our time and personal resources in the Congressional Award, will yield a positive return. You will notice I did not mention money! It was by design, not by accident. The reason being that there is, by law, no federal subsidy permitted for the Congressional Award. That has to be good news for us all! Our challenge is, of course, to develop broad private sector funding and support for the Congressional Award.

America is the most generous of all nations. Minnesota is the national corporate social responsibility leader in private sector support for charitable and philanthropic organizations. This coupled with the development of your 5% Club concept, (where 45 companies give at least 5% of their domestic pre-tax gross profits to charitable causes), the outstanding social work, and educational research programs at the University of Minnesota and the enthusiastic support of your entire Minnesota Congressional delegation, led to the National Board of the Congressional Award in September, 1980, authorizing the establishment of a Minnesota Congressional Award Board and a two year pilot program.

Later today, in a ceremony at the State Capitol, I will have the privilege of meeting the exceptional young people of your great state, who are currently working toward their goal of earning a Congressional Award. I look forward to sharing their experiences, as they are the first American youth to participate in our program.

The achievement of difficult goals, particularly under adverse conditions, is for me, still very much part of the American dream. I feel that the "Sky is the Limit" for what any ambitious, keen-minded young American can achieve, if he or she is willing to work to overcome obstacles and reach for high goals. For many of your young people, their voluntary work to earn a Congressional Award will be the hardest task they have ever faced. However, as all of us here today know success comes through personal enterprise, hard work and proven productivity. These are the foundation blocks of our free enterprise economic system and political democracy.

The Congressional Award gives all members of the Congress of the United States and elected officials at the local, state, and national level a unique opportunity -- to work with corporate, business and civic leaders throughout America, in a cooperative joint venture in the national interest of our youth.

On behalf of the Congress and the American people, I commend the achievements to date, of the National Board of Directors and the Minnesota Congressional Award Board.

The goal of the Minnesota Board is to develop pilot programs in all eight Congressional Districts by September, 1982. It is an ambitious goal and they need your support to achieve it.

The stories of the Minnesota youth who have worked to achieve their Congressional Awards will inspire the people of Minnesota, West Virginia and many throughout the nation, now, and in the years to come. The first Bronze, Silver and Gold Congressional Awards in the nation will be earned by young men and women from your state in 1982. I, and others, in the Congressional Leadership hope to be here on the historic day that those awards will be presented.

The Congress of the United States is proud to be an active partner in the enterprise that is the Congressional Award. We welcome and appreciate your support of our cause.

In closing I would like to share some personal stories that might help illustrate why the nation, Minnesota and your community needs a Congressional Award program.

I am reminded of one who contributed to the grandeur of ancient Rome. Cornelia was a widow who lived two hundred years before Christ. She was the mother of twelve sons and daughters. All of her children except two sons died in their youth. Cornelia devoted her life to the education of her two surviving sons. One day a neighbor visited Cornelia and proudly displayed her jewelry -- her gold, her emeralds, her rubies and her pearls. Then she asked Cornelia to display her jewels. Cornelia simply presented her sons, saying "These are my jewels."

When we speak of our youth, we speak of our jewels. We enact legislation to protect the natural resources of this country, to protect its water, its air, its soil. What can we do to protect and nourish our greatest asset - our young people?

I used to see my foster father play the violin. He was an old West Virginia coal miner, and he played "Old Joe Clark," and "She'll Be Coming Around the Mountain." I wanted to learn to play like he played. In my community there was a wonderful music teacher. She encouraged me to play the violin because she felt I had talent. This to me was wonderful and as a boy in the seventh grade I fell in love with her. She encouraged me and inspired me to learn to play. I wanted to sit in the first chair to please her. I wanted to be the best student in her class. There were other teachers in my youth that I remember with gratitude. They encouraged me to excel. Many of us can remember the good teachers who inspired us to develop whatever potential we had and to develop it to the utmost extent.

I often think about my foster-father. He was a poor coal miner. He probably had the equivalent of a third grade education, but he taught me about life and how to live it. I never heard him use God's name in vain in all the years I lived with him. I never saw him sit down at the table and grumble about the food set on the table. When he died, he owed no man a penny. He taught me honor. He taught me how to be honest. He never bought me a present for Christmas, because he didn't have the money to buy one. Many a Christmas came into our house when we never had much --a little candy, an orange or an apple. When he went out to buy something for me, he didn't buy me a toy cap gun. He didn't buy me a box of firecrackers. He didn't buy me a cowboy hat and cowboy boots. He bought a pencil set, a water color set, a drawing book, and he inspired me with the desire to develop my talents, whatever they were.

My foster-mother was a tough woman -- tough in that she was the hardest worker I've ever seen in my life. You have probably heard it said that I am the hardest working member of the United States Senate. It's true! It's too bad the people who work hard are often not respected. It's too bad that the work ethic is often the subject of criticism or labeled workaholism.

My foster-mother taught me to have faith -- faith in myself, faith in God. Many times when I'd go home at night and look in the door, I'd see her on her knees. I would open the door at one or two o'clock in the morning, after I had driven to the southern part of West Virginia from Washington, and she would always get up and fix me something to eat. Then, when the lights went out, I'd hear her voice in the other room praying. And each time I left home to return to the Capitol she always said to me, "Bobby, you be a good boy."

These were the two greatest persons in my life, persons who had no degrees from universities but persons who had faith, integrity and character, and they provided me an example through inspiration. That woman never kissed me in her life ... all the days I was with her. She raised me to be a man from a one-year-old orphan, and I never remembered a mother's kiss; but she provided the inspiration to work and to believe that there is a true reward for achievement.

There are others who have by their efforts inspired me to achieve. There was a gentleman by the name of W. P. Myers who was a store manager in the coal mining area where I grew up. One day he said, "Bob, I'd like for you to come to my Sunday school class." I said, "Mr. Myers, I haven't any socks to wear." He said, "Come to the dry goods counter," and he took me to the dry goods counter, and bought two pairs of socks and gave them to me. That Sunday I went to Sunday school. In later years I developed one of the largest Sunday school classes in West Virginia ... over 600 weekly attendees. Mr. Myers inspired me to go to Sunday school when he gave me the socks to wear. His younger daughter died at a very young age. Her name was Marjorie. When our daughter came along we named her Marjorie in recognition of what he had done for me. He had also given me my first job, working in a gas station which was three miles from where I lived. I walked those three miles to work and back every

morning and night. Then later, he gave me another job as produce boy in his grocery store. And as a produce boy I worked with Charlie, the butcher. Charlie taught me how to cut meat and later I became the head butcher in the country store. Charlie had a daughter and her name was Mona Carol. I'd been inspired to cut meat by Charlie, so when our second daughter came along we named her Mona Carol, because of the impact he had had on my life.

We led a very simple life in those days. And so it was the inspiration of a music teacher, a coal miner, an old woman whose faith was her life, Charlie, the meat cutter, and Mr. Myers, the store manager, who encouraged me to take advantage of opportunity, and I was motivated by them to excel.

We're all here for a common purpose and we share a common bond. I'm relatively successful in my chosen career and I know that you have been successful; as have the members of the Congressional Award National Board, including my favorite singer, Dinah Shore. I'll tell you one thing about Dinah. One of the reasons for her success is her work with young people. There is no artificiality about her, as there is among so many in her career and in mine. She's honest, she's interested in our young people and she gives them inspiration through leadership by example.

If you as successful leaders join in this common bond, this Congressional Award, we will develop and inspire the greatest resource we have -- our youth.

I have six grandchildren, four grandsons and two granddaughters. One of my little granddaughters -- she's 11 years old -- calls me every night -- either that, or I call her. That is why we're here today -- to inspire those young people to excel and make them want to compete with themselves and develop the best that is within them.

Motivation comes from within. The encouragement comes from without. So, I don't know of any greater service that we can perform than that of inspiring the young people of our country to develop the best that is within themselves.

We look at young people today and we see some who are the victims of drugs, alcohol and other forms of abuse. They're losing their way. The few that we hear about tend to be negative -- so many that we don't hear about -- those who work hard with a determination to excel. More than anything else, we must provide this great country of ours with young leaders to carry on the torch that our forbearers gave in trust to us.

The Congressional Award is a program which is dedicated to the encouragement of the builders. The kind of young men and women who will become leaders in their communities. Those who will not "walk the town content with the labor of tearing it down," but who have a challenge, who have a goal toward which they might work, -- achievement which they might earn --that of their actions being recognized by their peers and by their elders.

Recognition is important to our youth. Some years ago I wanted to give some little recognition to the boys and girls who did outstanding scholastic work in our high schools, and so I devised a Scholarship Recognition Awards Program in which the valedictorians of every public and parochial high school in West Virginia received a Robert C. Byrd Scholastic Recognition Award and a \$25.00 U.S. savings bond. I have given nearly \$60,000 of my income to that program. I didn't have that Award offered to me when I graduated from high school. Young athletes receive recognition, especially the boys. Why don't the young men and women who excel in mathematics, science, music, history, or English receive equal recognition for their efforts? But at

school these achievements are overlooked because they're so proud of their athletic and football stars. Washington, D.C. is so proud of the Redskins. My question is: How well can they spell? How is their grammar? And so, the Robert C. Byrd Scholastic Recognition Award is for those who excel in the programs which perhaps are not so glamorous. It's a great source of joy when I go to West Virginia, and a young man comes up, and he has a wife and he's raising a family, and he says: "I was one of your Award winners."

So it is with the Congressional Award. We are here to help develop character. Character is that belief in oneself, the courage to stand on one's principles, and the sense of helping others to become achievers. Fame is fleeting, popularity is an accident. This is a program for those who set high goals and it urges them to succeed. That's what we're doing when we inspire and challenge our young people to prove themselves, to develop faith in themselves and their abilities that they, too, might lead by example and be builders of a better tomorrow for us all.



The Congressional Award

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C., May 28—Senator Robert C. Byrd, (D. W. Virginia), Senate Democratic Leader, will represent the joint Congressional Leadership at a ceremony on June 29 in Minneapolis/St. Paul to mark the launch of the Congressional Award, a new national program for youth.

The Congressional Award (Public Law 96-114) was established by the United States Congress to recognize the initiative, achievement and voluntary public service of young Americans, aged 14-23, through the award of Bronze, Silver and Gold Congressional Award Medals.

Minnesota was selected to develop a two-year Congressional Award pilot program prior to its expansion on a national basis.

Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R. Tenn.), Senate Majority Leader; Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, (D.Mass.), The Speaker of the House; Rep. Robert H. Michel, (R. Ill.), House Republican Leader, joined Sen. Byrd in commending the Minnesota business community for funding the private program.

At a luncheon for business and civic leaders on June 29th, Sen. Byrd will give a keynote address on "The Need for Private and Public Sector Co-operation in Support of Voluntary Organizations."

Governor Albert H. Quie has designated June 29th as Congressional Award Day in Minnesota.

Sen. Byrd will be joined by W. Clement Stone, chairman of Combined Insurance Company of America and chairman of the Congressional Award national board in accepting the first Congressional Medals struck in the United States.

With Compliments of

Warren K. Hendriks, Jr.
Vice President-Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

5/24/83

Suspense Date: _____

MEMORANDUM FOR:

John Roberts

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

ACTION

_____ Approved

_____ Please handle

X _____ For your information

_____ For your recommendation

_____ For the files

_____ Please see me

_____ Please prepare response
for my signature

_____ Please forward:

COMMENT

*This is the info on the
Congressional Guard you
asked me to get - K3*



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 98th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 129

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1983

No. 62

House of Representatives



United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 98th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

CONGRESSIONAL AWARD ACT

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2357) to provide for an increase in the number of members of the Congressional Award Board, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2357

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subsection (a) of section 4 of the Congressional Award Act (Public Law 96-114; 2 U.S.C. 803(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "seventeen" in the matter preceding the colon in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "thirty-three";

(2) by striking out "Four" in clauses (A), (B), (C), and (D) of paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "Eight"; and

(3) by striking out "or the Committee for the Establishment and Promotion of the Congressional Award" in paragraph (2).

(b) Subsection (b) of section 4 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 803(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Appointed" at the beginning of such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in paragraph (2), appointed";

(2) by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Individuals appointed to the Board after March 31, 1983, shall serve for terms of two years."; and

(3) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)", and by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 803), relating to the terms of individuals appointed to the Congressional Award Board, the sixteen additional members to be appointed to the Board pursuant to the amendments made by the first section of this Act shall be appointed for terms as follows:

(1) Six members shall be appointed for terms of two years.

(2) Five members shall be appointed for terms of four years.

(3) Five members shall be appointed for terms of six years.

Thereafter such members shall be appointed for terms of two years.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ERLBORN) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY).

(Mr. MURPHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2357, introduced by Congressman Bob MICHEL on March 24, provides for an increase in the number of members of the Congressional Award Board. An identical bill, S. 957, introduced by Senator BYRD of West Virginia, passed the full Senate unanimously by voice vote on March 24.

The Congressional Award Act, Public Law 96-114, developed by my distinguished colleague, PAUL SIMON, was enacted on November 16, 1979. Mr. SIMON's work on this bipartisan legislation has made it possible for young adults throughout our country to be recognized for their initiative and achievement in the areas of public service, personal development, and physical fitness.

The act establishes a Congressional Award Board to administer a congressional award program where young adults between the ages of 14 and 23 may receive a Congressional Medal for participation in voluntary activities by satisfying the standards of achievement established by the Board. H.R. 2357, the legislation before us today, would increase the number of members serving on the Board from 17 to 33. Board members, who are selected from the majority and minority leadership of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, are leaders in business and community affairs throughout the country. The Board is privately funded and may seek funds only from sources other than the Federal Government. An increase in the size of the Board would further promote the program by encouraging more highly visible national recognition for youth who contribute to the betterment of their community through volunteerism and public service.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment before us today.

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished Republican leader, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, let me first of all express appreciation to the committee for expediting action on this bill.

It is a noncontroversial measure which simply increases the size of the Congressional Award Board from 17 to 33 members. An identical bill passed the Senate on March 24.

The Congressional Award Act was passed in the 96th Congress. It seeks to establish an award system which recognizes young people for meritorious service and outstanding achievement. One might compare it in some respects to the YMCA and scouting programs.

To date, we have had only one program in operation under the act, a pilot program in Minnesota. The Min-

nesota delegation has been very supportive of the pilot program, and I understand it was worked out quite well.

The Congressional Award Board feels that the program is now ready to be extended on a nationwide basis, and the purpose of expanding the size of the board is thus to generate a broader spectrum of support, both geographically, programmatically, and with respect to funding.

I understand that the board hopes to have congressional award programs in 20 congressional districts by the end of the year. A Congressional Award Council would be established in each district, with the Member of Congress serving as honorary chairman.

The council will set up the program in its district, establishing procedures by which young people can apply to participate in the program and be nominated for outstanding achievement. Both gold and bronze awards will be granted, with the ultimate goal being some 300 awards per district.

I believe this will prove to be a worthy program, and expanding the size of the board will help us to broaden support and get it off the ground. There will be no cost to the Government. I urge support for the bill.

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, you will recall we established the Congressional Award in the 96th Congress to recognize the initiative, achievement, and voluntary public service of young Americans through the awarding of special medals. Paying tribute to these young men and women in this way encourages them to use their time in a positive and productive way and should inspire other young people to follow the splendid example they set. The medal is earned after successful completion, within certain time limits, of an individualized, noncompetitive program in such areas as public service, physical and expedition fitness, or approved personal interest. The goals are to provide voluntary service to others and to the community, to develop personal interests, social, and employment skills—through apprenticeship programs, for example—and to improve personal health, fitness, and leadership skills.

The program is conducted under the auspices of a national board of directors appointed by the joint congressional leadership. By law, no Federal subsidies are permitted. This is a registered, tax-exempt charitable organization funded solely by private and corporate donations.

Mr. Speaker, what we seek to do here today by passage of H.R. 2357 is increase the size of the Congressional Awards Board from 17 to 34 members and change the term of service to 2 years. The bill was introduced by my esteemed colleague from Illinois, Mr. MICHEL, and has bipartisan support.

An identical measure was approved by the other body in March.

At the present time, board members are serving staggered 2-, 4-, and 6-year terms. The 16 additional, newly-appointed members would serve staggered terms, but subsequent appointments would be for a term of 2 years. The board members are appointed by the joint leadership of the Congress, as I have already said.

To date, the program has operated only in Minnesota. That State was selected to develop a 2-year pilot program prior to its expansion on a national basis. A number of our colleagues from Minnesota have been involved in the congressional award program and have praised its success.

The hope now is to interest other parts of the country in the program. The increase in board membership is considered necessary to broaden representation for fundraising purposes, as well as to reach out to persons already working with young people to assist in development of this program. Passage of H.R. 2357 should help in obtaining broad private sector funding and support for the congressional awards.

I favor the bill and believe it provides for young people a good means of demonstrating and furthering the basic values of work, self-discipline, and voluntary services.

• Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to speak on behalf of this bill and also the congressional awards program associated with it. I was privileged to be the first Member of Congress to present a congressional award.

That presentation took place at the Minnesota State Capitol in St. Paul on September 25, 1982. I was fortunate enough to be able to present five bronze and seven silver awards to 12 young constituents from Willmar, Minn.

I strongly believe that awards such as these are needed to recognize the commitment of our youth to personal excellence and outstanding citizenship. The congressional award offers young men and women, and those who work with them, an opportunity to have their accomplishments properly recognized here in Washington and in their own local communities.

The congressional awards program is especially significant because it offers this recognition, and highlights these accomplishments, at a time when young people are at a crossroads in their lives. The road they choose to travel can shape their futures, and our Nation's.

That we are considering this legislation shortly after the publication of the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education is, I think, significant. The congressional awards program offers young people a tangible reward for working both to help others, and to help themselves.

The congressional awards program seeks to impress upon our young men and women the importance of self-discipline, initiative, character, volunteer-

ism and public service. At this time when many Americans have questioned the quality of today's youth, I believe these are important qualities to instill in the leaders of tomorrow, for their own good and for the good of our country.

I want to share with you an experience I had some time ago in conjunction with this program, an experience that filled me with enthusiasm for the awards program and for what program can do for America's youth.

I spoke at the Willmar Junior High School about this program. Normally, a junior high school aged group is not noted for its attentiveness. But to my surprise, this group of young men and women was attentive, enthusiastic and respectful. They were genuinely interested in this program. There was not a hint of cynicism or apathy to be found in that room that day, and I was proud to be among those young people.

Today, we hear it said that there are no suitable role models for our young people, and that somehow today's youth lacks the dedication and drive and determination that typified earlier generations.

I do not buy that for a minute.

Today's youth is as capable and concerned and committed as any generation that preceded them. And the where are the role models for today's young people? Right at the next desk in school, or in the same Boy Scout troop, or in the choir at church.

The congressional awards program reaffirms our confidence in the youth of today, but is also challenges them to do better, to give more of themselves, and to urge their friends to do the same.

As Members of Congress, we often hear about matters we do not deal with to the satisfaction of voters. Today, you will have an opportunity to support a program that will affect many lives in the years ahead. Each person touched by this awards program will be enriched as a result, be they the young people recognized for their community activities, the recipients of the services provided by those young people, or the adults who supervise the program.

Give our youth the tools they need to excel.

Support this program which operates strictly without Federal funds.

Let us truly be leaders in expanding this partnership between Congress, the private sector, and the American people.

Above all, allow our young people—and our Nation—to develop and grow to the full potential that we know they both have.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. •

• Mr. STANGELAND. Mr. Speaker, today we are discussing the expansion of the congressional award program, which is just completing its first year in the pilot State of Minnesota. The congressional award program was sanctioned by Congress last year.

It is a program which challenges our young people to test their own limits. Young men and women who accept this challenge set their own goals in: Community service, physical fitness, exploration and expedition, and personal interests.

At the end of their self-test period, their accomplishments are measured against their original goals. By testing and improving themselves, these young people are improving America.

The program also involves the rest of the community. Teachers, ministers, business leaders, adult sponsors—the entire community gets wrapped up in this program.

However, the congressional award program does not involve Federal dollars. The entire program is run on the volunteer efforts of the community and the contributions of sponsors.

I have seen the congressional award at work. Bemidji, Minn., volunteered to be the first pilot community in my district to sponsor the program.

Fifty-four students applied for the program last year. They set personal goals, so that they could compete against themselves, instead of each other.

The adults in Bemidji have also been enthusiastic, actively supporting the participants.

During the past year, the young people have learned what it takes to set and meet high personal goals. Because the standards are rigorous, not everyone can complete the program. Only 40 of the original 54 students are still on this tough schedule. But other students are signing up for next year.

In March, I met the first two winners of the bronze medal, which represents the first level of achievement. Bryan Vold and Amy Crompton have both said that they will continue their efforts for higher personal achievement and the silver medal.

The volunteer efforts of the adults in Bemidji have also been positive. A renewed sense of community has been created by supporting the young people who are meeting their own goals.

Bemidji State University has recognized the contributions that the congressional award is making in shaping and improving our students. The university is considering making the congressional award part of its internship program to earn credits.

I cannot speak highly enough of the positive effects of the congressional award on a participating community. Everyone benefits.

As we consider the expansion of the congressional award today, I can speak in the warmest words about the people who make this possible. Political and economic differences are bridged when we see how good it is to help young men and women to structure their efforts and meet goals which serve the community and strengthen their bodies and their interests.

I urge my colleagues to support the congressional award program and to encourage the communities in their own districts to volunteer for the program.

Thank you.●

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ERLNBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ERLNBORN. Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2357, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRESSIONAL AWARD ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2357, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2357, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 275, nays 2, not voting 155, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

YEAS—275.

Ackerman	Dellums	Hall (IN)
Albosta	Derrick	Hall, Sam
Anderson	DeWine	Hamilton
Andrews (TX)	Dickinson	Hammerschmidt
Archer	Dicks	Hance
Badham	Dixon	Hansen (ID)
Barnard	Donnelly	Hartnett
Baleman	Dorgan	Hawkins
Bates	Downey	Hertel
Beckell	Dreier	Hightower
Belenson	Duncan	Hoyer
Bennett	Durbin	Hillis
Bercuter	Dwyer	Holt
Betrune	Dymally	Hookins
Bliley	Dyson	Horton
Bozgs	Eagar	Hubbard
Boiland	Edwards (CA)	Hurnes
Boner	English	Hutto
Dorski	Erienoorn	Hvov
Foxer	Evans (IA)	Ireland
Brcsuz	Evans (IL)	Jenkins
Brill	Fascell	Jones (NC)
Brooks	Fazio	Jones (OK)
Broomfield	Fischer	Jones (TN)
Brown (CA)	Fish	Kaptur
Brown (CO)	Furbo	Karch
Erovhill	Florio	Kastenmeier
Brvant	Foley	Kazen
Burton	Ford (TN)	Kemp
Carney	Forsythe	Kennelly
Carper	Fowler	Kilore
Carr	Frank	Kindness
Chandler	Franklin	Kostmayer

Crappie	Frenzel	Kramer
Clay	Frost	LaPalce
Clinger	Fuqua	Lagomarsino
Coleman (MO)	Gavdos	Lantos
Collins	Gejoenson	Leach
Conable	Gekas	Leah
Cooper	Gephardt	Levin
Corcoran	Gibbons	Levinas
Coughlin	Glickman	Lewis (CA)
Courier	Gonzalez	Lewis (FL)
Coyne	Gore	Lipinski
D'Amours	Gradison	Livingston
Dannemeyer	Green	Lloyd
Davis	Gunderson	Loeffler

Long (LA)	Ottlinger	Snowe
Lott	Packard	Solarz
Lowery (CA)	Pauman	Spence
Lowry (WA)	Pease	Spratt
Lujan	Penny	St Germain
Lujan	Perkins	Stark
Lungren	Petri	Stratton
MacK	Price	Stump
Markey	Pritchard	Sunquist
Marriott	Ranall	Swift
Martin (IL)	Ratchford	Tauke
Martin (NC)	Ray	Tauzin
Mausul	Regula	Thomas (CA)
Mavroules	Richardson	Thomas (GA)
McCandless	Robinson	Torricelli
McCloskey	Roe	Towns
McDade	Roemer	Traxler
McDonald	Rogers	Udall
McEwen	Rose	Valentine
McKinney	Rostenkowski	Vander Jagt
McNulty	Roth	Vandergriff
Michel	Rouxema	Vento
Mineta	Rowland	Volkmer
Munich	Russo	Vucanovich
Mitchell	Sawyer	Walgren
Moakery	Schneider	Walker
Mohrari	Schneider	Weber
Montgomery	Schumer	Weiss
Moody	Seiberling	Wheat
Moore	Sensenbrenner	Whitehurst
Moorhead	Shannon	Whitaker
Morrison (CT)	Sharp	Whitten
Morrison (WA)	Shaw	Winn
Murphy	Shelby	Wirth
Murlna	Snumway	Wise
Myers	Sikorski	Wolf
Natcher	Silbender	Wolpe
Neal	Siskiy	Wright
Nichols	Skeen	Wylie
Nielson	Skelton	Yatron
Oazar	Slattery	Young (AK)
Oversar	Smith (FL)	Young (FL)
Ovey	Smith (NE)	Zablocki
Ohm	Smith (NJ)	Zachau
Ortiz	Smith, Robert	

NAYS—2

Schroeder Williams (MT)

NOT VOTING—155

Addabbo	Gloman	O'Brien
Akaka	Gingrich	Owens
Alexander	Goodling	Oxley
Andrews (NC)	Gramm	Panetta
Annunzio	Gray	Parris
Antinony	Gregg	Pashayan
Applegate	Guarini	Patterson
Aspin	Hall (OH)	Paul
AuCoin	Hall, Ralph	Pepper
Barnes	Hansen (UT)	Pickle
Barlett	Harkin	Porter
Berman	Harrison	Pursell
Bevill	Batzner	Quillen
Biaggi	Heiner	Rangel
Blunt	Eisler	Reid
Boehner	Howard	Ridge
Bonior	Hoyer	Rinaldo
Bonker	Huckaby	Ritter
Bosco	Hunter	Roberts
Boucher	Jacobs	Rodino
Byron	Jeffords	Roybal
Carmichael	Johnson	Rudd
Chappell	Kozlovsek	Sabo
Cheney	Kotter	Savage
Clarke	Latta	Schaefer
Coats	Leath	Schulze
Coelho	Lenman (CA)	Snuster
Coleman (TX)	Lenman (FL)	Simon
Comte	Leand	Smith (IA)
Conyers	Levine	Smith, Denny
Craig	Long (MD)	Snyder
Crane, Daniel	Lundine	Solomon
Crane, Philip	MacKay	Staggers
Crockett	Madigan	Stangeand
Daniel	Marinence	Stenholm
Daschle	Martin (NY)	Stokes
Daub	Martinez	Studds
de la Garza	Mazoli	Svnan
Dingell	McCain	Talton
Dowdy	McColium	Taylor
Early	McCurdy	Torres
Eckart	McGrath	Watkins
Edwards (AL)	McHugh	Waxman
Edwards (OK)	McEernan	Weaver
Emerson	Mica	Whitley
Erschreih	Mikulski	Williams (OH)
Ferguson	Miller (CA)	Wilson
Ferraro	Miller (OH)	Worley
Fields	Molionan	Wyoon
Forghetta	Mrazek	Yates
Ford (MI)	Nelson	Young (MO)
Garcia	Nowak	

Mr. LAGOMARSINO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 957) to provide for an increase in the number of members of the Congressional Award Board, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 957

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subsection (a) of section 4 of the Congressional Award Act (Public Law 96-114; 2 U.S.C. 803 (a)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "seventeen" in the matter preceding the colon in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "thirty-three";

(2) by striking out "Four" in clauses (A), (B), (C), and (D) of paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "Eight"; and

(3) by striking out "or the Committee for the Establishment and Promotion of the Congressional Award" in paragraph (2).

(b) Subsection (b) of section 4 of such Act (2 U.S.C. 803 (b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "appointed" at the beginning of such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in paragraph (2), appointed"; and

(2) by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Individuals appointed to the Board after March 31, 1983, shall serve for terms of two years."

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 803), relating to the terms of individuals appointed to the Congressional Award Board, the sixteen additional members to be appointed to the Board pursuant to the amendments made by the first section of this Act shall be appointed for terms as follows:

(1) Six members shall be appointed for terms of two years.

(2) Five members shall be appointed for terms of four years.

(3) Five members shall be appointed for terms of six years.

Thereafter such members shall be appointed for terms of two years.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

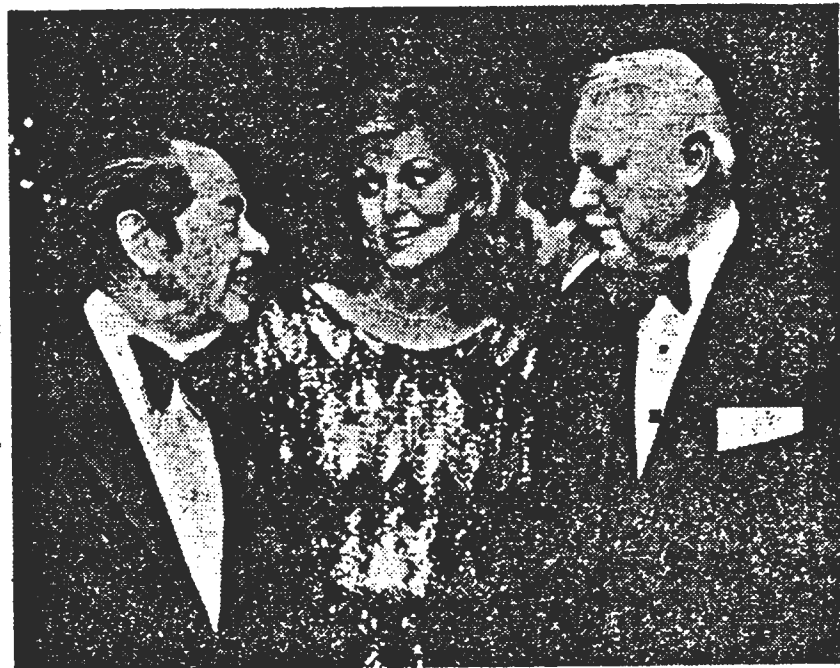
The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MURPHY moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill, S. 957, and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of the bill, H.R. 2357, as passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 2357) was laid on the table.



W. Clement Stone, Phyllis Brown and John McMillian; by Joel Richardson.

"I get to stand next to a legend," said mistress of ceremonies Phyllis George Brown, snuggling closer to Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.).

"A living legend," Randolph emphasized.

It brought a laugh from the crowd of several hundred last night at the Washington Hilton Hotel, where a \$1,000-a-plate dinner kicked off the national program of the three-year-old Congressional Award program.

The dinner raised \$700,000 and featured the presentation by Randolph of private sector initiative awards to the financially supportive Combined International Corp., Northwest Energy Co., and R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc. Each firm's chief executive officer—W. Clement Stone, John G. McMillian and J. Paul Sticht, respectively—is a member of the Congressional Award national board. McMillian serves as board chairman, and Phyl-

lis Brown's husband, Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. of Kentucky, who did not attend ("he's home babysitting," his wife told Randolph), is vice chairman. Another board member, singer Dinah Shore, was the evening's star entertainment.

Established by Congress in 1979 for American youth between the ages of 14 and 23, the privately funded nonprofit program is designed to promote initiative, achievement and excellence through voluntary public service, personal development and physical fitness.

The national program, expected to start early next year, will be patterned after a pilot project that was launched in Minnesota last year.

The Washington Times



Willard Volz-Washington Times

Congressional Award Dinner

W. Clement Stone, Phyllis George Brown and John G. McMillian gather for last night's Congressional Award Dinner at the Washington Hilton. The \$1000 per plate black-tie gala sought to raise \$1 million in private donations. Established by Congress in 1979 the award will be available to all young Americans, ages 14-23, upon completion of special community service and physical fitness projects.

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

**USA
TODAY
MONEY**

SECTION B

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1982

Corporations answer the cry of youth

In a time when handouts are rare, public-spirited corporations are joining forces to keep young people off the streets.

"During this slow economic time, when youth don't have some of the opportunities ordinarily available to them, they are crying out for something to do," says John McMillian, chairman of Northwest Energy Corp. — the Alaska Pipeline deal maker — and chairman of the Advisory Council for the Congressional Awards Program.

The nationwide awards program was launched with a \$1,000-a-plate dinner in Washington, D.C., Tuesday night. It is designed to foster self-development in teen-agers by having them do volunteer work or participate in physical fitness programs or career internships with community organizations.

Depending on how they perform in the program, participants can win bronze, silver or gold medals awarded by the member of Congress in whose district the work is done. Initially, the program will be conducted in 20 percent of con-



By Jeanne Marklin, Special for USA TODAY
MCMILLIAN: Helping

gressional districts.

Corporate sponsors get no medals but receive a community service program and contact with legislators in areas where the firm has operations.

For two years, Minnesota, whose private sector has a reputation for generosity, has been the testing ground for the program. The late Hubert Humphrey, a Minnesotan, helped nurse the idea, and eventually it was sponsored by former Rep. Albert Quie, now governor of Minnesota.

Dinah: D.C. could be finer



By Tim Dillon, Special for USA TODAY

SHORE: Preparing for the Congressional Awards Dinner Tuesday, Dinah Shore lunched with Washington, D.C., "people pundits" as she calls them, including humorist Art Buchwald. Shore hoped to garner some capital jokes, but found "there's nothing funny about Washington anymore" — not Reaganomics or last week's anti-Klan riot.

USA Today,

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Roll Call

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August 5, 1982

By Richard Klein

Whether you find Congress to be tightfisted or generous, you must admit solons have been relatively stingy about allowing the use of the word "Congressional" in many awards. All the more reason to take notice when they do.

The Congressional Award is such a distinction. The award has been established as the nation's highest recognition of the initiative, achievement and voluntary service of American youth and it is the first award to be designated "Congressional" since the Medal of Honor for military valor in 1862.

At a breakfast meeting to encourage the private sector to help young Americans achieve their goals by responding to the Congressional Awards call to service. House Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.) said "It's a call to

service to American youth to contribute their energy, and their talents and their enthusiasm to the betterment of themselves, their neighborhoods and their country."

Chairman of the Congressional Awards National Board, W. Clement Stone, announced at the breakfast that Washington D.C. would host the organizations' second annual benefit dinner on November 30, 1982. The dinner will take place at the Hilton Hotel.

What Rep. Michel refers to as a "good news program," the Congressional Award is a voluntary, non-competitive program with each participant evaluated on his or her individual goal achievements in four activities: voluntary public/community service, personal interests, physical fitness and expeditions.

Congress Calls Youth to Service



The program is open to American youth, aged 14 to 23, whether they be physically fit or handicapped, affluent or disadvantaged. A written commitment to pursue program goals within a given time allows the participant to achieve a bronze, silver or gold medal of performance. Kendall Stewart, Director of Government Relations for the Congressional Awards, points out that the award is not won, but earned. The integrity of the medal is embodied in the slogan "Anyone can earn this medal, but few will."

"After a generation or more in which young Americans have been told that government exists to give them what they need, here's a Congressionally-sponsored program telling them that they must be willing to give of themselves," said Rep. Michel.

The program intends to allow youth to explore the possibilities for adult life while challenging them to multiply their citizenship commitment, personal interests and work skills.

The program began in November 1979, when both the House and Senate unanimously passed Public Law 96-114, the Congressional Award Act. A pilot program was launched in Minnesota in September 1980 and participants began to apply in March 1981.

Currently, there are 220 participants and on September 25, the first awards will be presented. At ceremonies at the state capitol in St. Paul, Minnesota, 16 medals will be awarded; six silver and 10 bronze.

Tony Culley-Foster, National Director for the program, said he hopes the program will be nationwide by 1990. Plans have already begun to establish a Colorado Congressional Award program.

Culley-Foster also said that the first gold medal presentation, sometime in May or June of 1983, will hopefully take place in Washington D.C., with 10 participants eligible to receive the gold medal.

The program, by law, will be funded entirely by private donations and may not receive any government subsidies. Culley-Foster said that the private sector and the Congress have been extremely responsive in their bipartisan support. In his speech to encourage private sector support of the program and the idea of volunteerism, Rep. Michel said, "As I see it, my mission with the Congressional Award is to recognize the productivity and accomplishments of young Americans who earn these awards, and to beat the drum and actively support this call to service in the national interest."

Along with Rep. Michel, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass), Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn) and Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-WVa) form the Congressional Award Joint Leadership Commis-

The Congressional Award

Joint Leadership Commission

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
The Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.
Majority Leader
United States Senate

ROBERT C. BYRD
Minority Leader
United States Senate

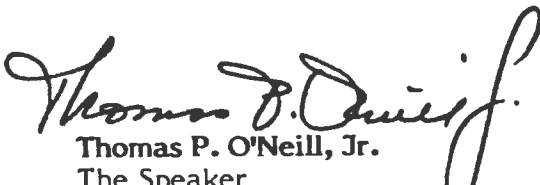
ROBERT H. MICHEL
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives


On behalf of the Congressional Award Joint Leadership Commission and the National Board of Directors, we are pleased to submit the Congressional Award 1981 Annual Report to the members of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives.

The Congressional Award was established by Public Law 96-114 on November 16, 1979, and our National Board of Directors held its inaugural meeting in The Capitol, Washington, D.C., on September 9, 1980.

The year 1981 has been a positive one for the Congressional Award. The partnership effort by Congress and the private sector to develop this program in the national interest of our youth has produced excellent results.

Our Congressional Award initiative was launched through a pilot program in the state of Minnesota. We commend all members of the Minnesota Congressional Delegation for their active support of this project and look forward to the Congressional Award program being established in two additional states in 1982.


Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
The Speaker
U. S. House of Representatives


Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Majority Leader
United States Senate


Robert H. Michel
Minority Leader
U. S. House of Representatives


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