

Harrick. John Wooden won a remarkable 10 tournaments in 12 years between 1964 and 1975. Now, for the first time in 20 years they will be able to hang a national championship banner at Pauley Pavilion.

Being the Senator from California, it is with great pride that I point out that four out of five starting players are from California: Tyus Edney from Long Beach, the sensational brothers Charles and Ed O'Bannon from Lake-wood, and freshman Toby Bailey from LA.

Other Californians on the team are J.R. Henderson, Bob Myers, Kris Johnson, and Kevin Dempsey. I am proud to say that not only is it a California school, it is a California team. Other players contributing to last night's victory were sophomore Cameron Dollar and senior George Zidek, an Academic All-American. The players on this team are worthy successors of the greats of a generation ago: Alcinder, Goodrich, Johnson, Walton, and Hazzard.

I would like to extend my sincere condolences to President Clinton and the Razorbacks. Obviously, they made a good show. But this win is particularly significant because California has been through a period of fire, flood, earthquake, and major grief. And when teams like the San Francisco '49ers win a Super Bowl and the UCLA Bruins win the NCAA Championship, it brings people together and it shows the spark and spirit of what made this State so great in the first place.

It was a special win. My sincere congratulations to UCLA. I know I am joined by my colleague, Senator BARBARA BOXER, and by every Member of this Senate in saying it was a job truly well done.

Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHCROFT). The Senator from Massachusetts.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the leaders wanted to confer. I do not know if that conference has taken place and a decision made. I did have an amendment I was prepared to offer.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I request of the Senator that he withhold. I believe our leaders are both conferring and prefer not to go forward at this point until they can have that meeting.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, if I may then, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak as if in morning business for a period of time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LOTT. Reserving the right to object, the leader did get 10 minutes time in morning business.

Mr. KERRY. If I could have 10 minutes, Mr. President, I would appreciate it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

THE DOLE AMENDMENT

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I am not going to talk about the amendment that I do want to offer at the appropriate time, providing we continue with this bill. But I would like to talk for a moment about an item that is in the underlying bill. I understand the underlying bill is the House bill which has been amended by the committee amendment, by the Daschle amendment, and by the Dole amendment. So there is a complicated stream here, but I am addressing my comments to the underlying bill and to the Dole amendment itself.

One of the things that we have heard the most discussion about in Washington, indeed in the country, is the problem of violence in our streets and the problem of our young people. I do not think there is a Republican or a Democrat who has not run for office talking about values and the importance of trying to transfer values to the young people of this country.

The real test of this country, certainly of the U.S. Senate and the House, will be our ability to keep faith with the American people and translate the rhetoric into some kind of substantive approach.

Now I do not come to the floor with the notion that the Government has all the answers. I think we have been sobered up and learned a lot in the last years. And I do not come to the floor with the notion that the only way to try to deal with the values issue is to have a Government incentive or a Government program, but we have to be honest. At the same time as we admit that reality, we ought to also admit that there are programs that make a difference; that there are certain things that the private sector will not do for itself; that there are certain kinds of initiatives that only get started by virtue of the leverage provided by the public sector which empowers the private sector or nonprofits to be able to make a difference in the lives of other human beings.

One of the cuts that takes place in the underlying Dole amendment, which I must say, I do not know if it is intentional. I do not know if the Senator from Kansas, who I know to be somebody genuinely concerned about these matters, is aware that this slipped in there or is in there. But the effect of the Dole amendment is to cut one of the most significant programs of accomplishment in this country and it runs completely counter to the talk of returning responsibility to the local level, because this amendment takes resources directly out of the communities and out of the private entities, the self-started entities of communities, and strips them of their ability to make a difference in the lives of our kids.

Mr. President, the amendment that I am referring to, or a portion of the

Dole amendment, takes \$38 million from one of the most successful programs of community investment that we have in this country, a program called Youth Build.

Last night, I had the privilege of being in Boston attending the only dinner of its kind in the country about Youth Build. Youth Build is a program that began 5 years ago. It began in Boston, but it is now in 40 cities in America. There are 105 units around this country that seek funding from HUD for Youth Build. Mr. President, there are only two staff people at HUD managing this program—two staff people. So this is not a bureaucratic boondoggle. This program provides money directly to local communities. It does not go to the State. It is not chewed up in the administrative process. It goes directly to local communities. There is no bureaucracy here. There is no waste here.

There is a tremendous record of success. Last night, I saw a film about graduates of this program. One of these graduates was not too long ago in prison. Another graduate was a member of a gang. Another graduate was a drug addict. Today, they are employed in the private sector. They are leaders in the community; they are in college; they are managers of our Boston Harbor project; they are involved in engineering; they are in carpenters unions; they are apprentices. For the first time in their lives, they are making it, and they are making it because this program reached out into the community to these kids and took kids who had dropped out of school, who have no family connections, and gave them a purpose in life and a skill.

What Youth Build does is take these kids and puts them into 1 week of high-school equivalency and 1 week on a site in an old abandoned home donated by the city, labor donated by the architects of the city, the carpenters union donating the skill, and all of those are married in a synergy that brings those kids into the first-time environment they have ever had that gives them a sense of purpose, a sense of responsibility and accountability, not just to society around them but to themselves—each and every one of them.

That is values. That is values transfer. Mr. President, it just does not make sense to take the few hundred bucks per person that you are stripping away and leave them with the possibility of our spending \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year to house them in a prison somewhere down the line.

In Boston alone, there are 10 kids applying for this program for every 1 that gets into it. Mr. President, I do not hear people running around the Nation saying this is where the waste is. I do not hear people saying cut those programs that put kids into a useful environment. I do not see some great hue and cry in the country saying, "We're going to throw you all out of office if you don't cut the money for Youth Build." But we are cutting it, and the

question has to be asked, why? What is the rationale?

We all understand we have to cut somewhere, but does it make sense to be cutting this program and then turn around and spend a huge amount of money on the Market Promotion Program, for instance, where we give money to McDonalds and a whole bunch of big companies to sell their goods abroad, companies that can afford to advertise on their own?

Mr. President, we have some \$85 million, I think it is, in the Market Promotion Program. The Market Promotion Program gives Tyson Foods \$937,000; International Foods, \$179,000; Gold's Gym, \$226,000; Mott's International; Pepperidge Farm; Tropicana; Entenmanns; Tootsie Roll; Beer Nuts; Ocean Spray; Friendly's; Gortons; Perdue; Giant Food; General Mills; Pillsbury; Ralston Purina; M&M Mars; Campbell Soup; Haagen-Dazs; R.W. Frookie; Snapple; Chichita; Borden; Hershey; Brach's Candy; Miller beer—they all get money, but Youth Build is not going to get money.

It does not make sense, Mr. President. I think what the American people said last November is, "We want you to express some common sense on our behalf," and, for the life of me, I do not understand why we would want to be cutting a program like Youth Build which has been proven to work.

Last night, I listened to a young man by the name of Robert Clark. Robert Clark was in prison. Robert Clark is now a full-time student at a well-known university on the east coast of the United States. He is doing well. He has testified before committees in the Congress. He has done an extraordinary job of explaining to people the connection between a program like Youth Build and his capacity to rejoin society as a productive member. It just seems to me that if you are going to talk about investing in the future of this country, we ought to remember what makes a difference, Mr. President.

Robert Kennedy spoke of this in 1968 in a high school in Scottsbluff, NE, and he talked about the sense of community that we ought to be celebrating in a choice like this with respect to Youth Build. He said:

At every critical mark in our history, Americans have looked beyond the narrow borders of personal concern, remembering the bonds that tied them to their fellow citizens. These efforts were not acts of charity. They sprang from the recognition of a root fact of American life that we all share in each other's fortunes, that where one of us prospers, all of us prosper, and where one of us falters, so do we all.

He said in 1968, and we ought to think about it again as we make these choices in 1995, that:

It is this sense, more than any failure of good will or policy, that we have missed in America.

Mr. President, in the course of exercising choices in this legislation, it seems we are perhaps about to again miss that in America, and I hope we

will not. I hope we will recognize that perhaps this is an oversight, and we should make a different judgment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LOTT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge the Senate to support an effort to restore funding to the Corporation for National and Community Service. The case for national service depends on understanding that it uniquely offers a triple investment in the future productive capacity of our people and our communities: First, the service performed; second, the service experienced; and third, the postservice educational benefit.

I know the word "investment" has been abused and debated on the Senate floor over the years. For some, it is just a code word for Government spending. We must not, however, become so cynical that we do not see a real investment when a payoff is staring us in the face.

The first component of benefit of this investment is the word in the name of the organization—service. Critics have tried to attack national service in a number of ways.

During the debate on the authorizing legislation, we heard cries about how many more Pell grants we could fund with the money, or how many more job training programs we could fund with the same money. Though these criticisms make valid points as far as they go, they lose sight of the crucial fact that national service does not exist to provide student aid or job training. The most important benefit of this program is the service provided by AmeriCorps members.

Mr. President, I visited a number of these AmeriCorps projects, and before that, the national service projects that were the pilot projects authorized before this program. I have seen young people in a small town of Vidalia, GA, helping teach Spanish to young students that did not understand basic Spanish. Most importantly, these students were filling a huge void where there were no Spanish teachers in the community by helping immigrants learn to speak English, because they had no way of learning without someone who could converse with them.

I have seen young people also in the same community and in Thomson, GA, helping in nursing homes in crucial kinds of occupations with our elderly

citizens. I have seen them in homes for the elderly. I have seen them helping the elderly stay in their own homes, which is most important in terms of both their quality of life and in terms of actually saving taxpayers' dollars.

I have seen them in tutoring and mentoring positions for young kindergarten, first, second and third graders in inner-city schools. And I have seen them in connection with Habitat for Humanity building new homes for needy families and have begun construction on many other homes.

I have seen them in many other occupations, as have others who have observed this program throughout the United States.

The second kind of benefit national service provides is the personal and civic development of the participants. In recent years, too many Americans have forgotten the relationship between rights and responsibilities. We often see reports in the news media about various groups or individuals proclaiming that this Government service or that protection is a right. We are all so often reminded of the rights all Americans should enjoy that we lose sight too often of the other side of the same coin: The responsibilities that we share in order to make the rights possible.

Just as we have rights to freedom, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, those sacred rights carry with them equally sacred responsibilities.

National service is reconnecting the relationship between the two fundamental tenets—rights and responsibilities—of our democracy for thousands of young people. This program provides young people with opportunities to fulfill that obligation to give something back to their country and to their communities.

The third kind of benefit which is derived from the national service program is the postservice educational benefit. As most of my colleagues will agree, education is the best indicator we have of upward mobility. Not only does the participant increase his or her potential to get a high-paying job and become a contributing taxpaying member of the community, the community also benefits from citizens who run businesses, citizens who pay taxes, citizens who participate in civic organizations, and citizens who contribute to the community.

This sort of educational assistance becomes even more important in a time when our more traditional forms of educational financial assistance are facing severe funding restrictions and reductions.

I hope all of my colleagues understand this is not a program which fills members' time doing calisthenics or singing "Kum Bah Yah" around the campfire. They perform hard work desperately needed by local citizens, governments and businesses that is not being performed by others in the community.