

not have, he said: "There are projects that cannot be postponed. For example, the production of water, which is a must in order to satisfy basic needs of—(inaudible)—and it must be done on a regional basis."

He talks about the need for supplying water for drinking, for industrial purposes, and for agricultural purposes and the need for desalination. The unfortunate reality is that desalination research has been minimal in recent years. When John F. Kennedy was President of the United States, he pushed it, but since that time, desalination research has been almost on hold. It is critical that we move ahead, and the Middle East is just one area where that is evident.●

BRITAIN JOINS AMERICANS IN ATTACKING TV VIOLENCE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, we are slowly but solidly making progress to reduce television entertainment violence in our country.

We still have a long way to go, but I came across an Associated Press item reporting that even in Great Britain, which has much stricter standards on television violence than we do, there is concern about television violence.

I thought my colleagues might be interested in the Associated Press story about violence on British television and some of the things that are happening there.

I ask that the Associated Press article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

BRITAIN JOINS AMERICANS IN ATTACKING TV VIOLENCE

LONDON.—British television concerned over the soaring number of violent crimes in Britain, is moving to cut down on the amount of violence and brutality shown on TV screens here.

Both the British Broadcasting Corp. and the Independent Television Commission announced changes last week.

The ITC told commercial TV companies to cut the amount of violence they screen and said they will be monitored to ensure they comply.

Among competitor BBC's revised guidelines for programmers:

Viewers should be given more information about what programs contain before screening, so they can switch off if they wish.

Programmers should have sharper awareness of portrayals of sexual violence and violence against women.

U.S. programmers face a similar battle. The four U.S. broadcast networks, hoping to head off government intervention, have agreed to air parental warnings before certain shows.

The BBC included no enforcement provisions in its guidelines. But as a private network, financed by license fees paid by viewers, it could simply edit out offending segments or censor entire programs.

Companies who ignore the ITC guidelines can be reprimanded or fined. The commission, established by Act of Parliament, regulates Britain's Independent Television network.

David Glencross, chief executive of the ITC said in announcing ITC guidelines Thursday. "What we are seeing is a public revulsion

against violence in society which is feeding through to a desire for greater sensitivity by TV programmers and the makers of films and videos."

ITC guidelines tell program-makers to consider carefully in each case whether violent scenes are justified.

Programmers should not look at violent scenes in isolation but consider the accumulation of such scenes on viewers.

Program-makers should avoid programming which "appears to promote violence as a solution to problems or difficulties."

In the area of news, the guidelines note that "violent images are becoming increasingly available to news editors" and said TV news bulletins should take account of the time they are to be shown.

The ITC guidelines say no proof exists that violence on TV encourages violent crime in real life but state:

"Caution is required in the television portrayal of violence, given concern about the level of violence in society and the possibility of behavior or attitudes being influenced by what is shown on television. Broadcasters should therefore be especially vigilant about the amount of violence in their programs."

Will Wyatt, managing director of BBC network TV, said in announcing the BBC guidelines, "We must ensure that where violent scenes—in fictional programs or in news coverage—are felt to be editorially necessary, they are included only after careful and detailed consideration."

"Although we cannot control what happens in the home, we must ensure that before material is transmitted it is tested for suitability for the time and place of its transmission—or whether it should be transmitted at all."●

IN DEFIANCE OF DARWIN

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, no one doubts that the schools in our Nation should do better. What is still not widely known is that we really do understand how to do better, but we're not applying the knowledge we have.

Education simply has not become enough of a priority. Those of us in public life talk a good game, but too few of us do anything about it.

An illustration of what can happen is an article that appeared several weeks ago in Newsweek magazine titled "In Defiance of Darwin," written by Lynnell Hancock.

I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The article follows:

[From Newsweek, Oct. 24, 1994]

IN DEFIANCE OF DARWIN—HOW A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE BRONX TURNS DROPOUTS INTO SCHOLARS

(By Lynnell Hancock)

It's a notorious corner in the South Bronx—once a grand address, now the hub of the nation's poorest neighborhood. Today, at 149th Street and the Grand Concourse, a public high school for at-risk children defies Darwin on a daily basis. Inside Hostos-Lincoln Academy of Science, a class of seniors grapples with "The Seafarer," an Old English poem about danger, survival and destiny. None of these teenagers was expected to ever navigate into the treacherous pages of medieval lit. In fact, their eight-grade counselors had written off most of them as probable dropouts, based on low reading scores and spotty attendance. That's how they landed at Hostos. Now, after four years

here, more than 80 percent are headed for college. And they engage in a lively discussion about the sailor who believes his imminent death at sea is a stark inevitability, written in foam. "The Anglo-Saxons thought every person's fate was predetermined," the teacher, Vincent Sottile, reminds the class. "But we know we have to help ourselves."

These 300 black and Latino students provide the basis for a strong retort to "The Bell Curve." Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray argue that IQ is largely genetic and that low IQ means scant success in society. Therefore, they contend, neither effective schools nor a healthier environment can do much to alter a person's destiny. Yet, at Hostos, reading scores nearly doubled over two years. The dropout rate is low, and attendance is high. About 70 percent of the class of 1989 graduated on time, double the city's average. Among last year's graduates, one was accepted at Columbia University's School of Engineering. Others are attending Fordham University and Hamilton College.

Hostos was established by the city seven years ago for South Bronx children who live "stressing lives," as one student puts it, in broken families and dangerous neighborhoods that offer only huge, anonymous public schools. Hostos is small, attentive to individual students, and demanding. To ensure that no child goes astray, one teacher is assigned for four years to the same homeroom class, which combines lessons in rudimentary social skills with those in computer and civics. Most students take honors and even college-level courses. "We threw out the Mickey Mouse curriculum and introduced [University of the State of New York] Regents-level courses," said Dr. Michele Cataldi, Hostos's founder and principal. Where students once had business math, they now have trigonometry. "At first we felt students couldn't do it, but we were wrong," says Cataldi. Teachers worked overtime to provide intensive one-on-one tutoring. The results were impressive. The number of students in each class who passed the state's regents biology test rose from 9 to 50 percent in two years. "You have to believe in them," says Donna Light-Donovan, a biology teacher. "Most kids don't have anyone at home who does."

Stanley Mustafa is one student who found a haven at Hostos. A few years ago he was stabbed on the street by a neighborhood teen. His life was saved by a trauma surgeon. That's the profession he now expects to enter some day. "It made me grow up faster," says Mustafa, 17, dressed in baggy jeans and an oversize Black Sheep T shirt. "I don't want to end up on the corner, hanging with the homeboys." He takes chemistry and cellular biology at Hostos, studies radiology at a local hospital and hopes to attend Atlanta's Morehouse School of Medicine or the University of Virginia.

Nationwide, more and more districts are establishing small "restructured" schools like Hostos that stress team teaching, a familylike environment and high expectations. New York City has more than 35 of them, with plans for about 50 more. Herrnstein and Murray argue that 30 years of such experimental schools for disadvantaged children have shown paltry improvements, and that federal money should be funneled away from them, and toward schools for the "cognitive elite." But a new study comparing 820 high schools—some big and traditional, others small and cooperative—proves otherwise. From eighth to 10th grade, students in the restructured schools showed 30 percent higher gains in math and 24 percent higher gains in reading compared with students in traditional schools.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS

The study, commissioned by the Center on Organization and Restructuring of Schools at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, also found that the gap between the poor and those who were not poor shrank in the more nurturing schools. "When high expectations for student learning are embodied in the formal structure of the school, very positive effects can occur for at-risk youth," says Anthony Bryk, director of the University of Chicago's Center for School Improvement, one of the report's analysts.

Yet in "The Bell Curve" scenario, most Hostos students would give up their goals and find a valued place in society" back in the South Bronx. "The idea that people with the most capacity to be educated should become the most educated sounds dangerously elitist," they write. In fact, at 149th and the Grand Concourse, it sounds more like "Beowulf." "Fate is more strong, God more mighty than any man's thought," writes the anonymous Anglo-Saxon seafarer. And students like Mustafa know they can help themselves.●

DWAYNE O. ANDREAS

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I picked up the fall 1994 issue of the publication, *Constitution* put out twice a year by the Foundation for the U.S. Constitution in New York City.

The chairman of the foundation is Dwayne O. Andreas, the chief executive officer of Archer Daniels Midland [ADM] and a public-spirited citizen who has been willing to come to the fore on many key national concerns.

I opened the magazine to read a preamble by Dwayne Andreas, and it is so loaded with common sense that I ask that it be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the end of my remarks.

Democracy can prevail only if citizens exercise self-restraint. We cannot see how close to the edge of the cliff we can come in exercising our freedoms.

What Dwayne Andreas calls civic responsibility is the obligation of those of us in public office and of all American citizens.

An item he refers to later in the publication is good but is, frankly, not as pointed as the Dwayne Andreas comment.

I urge my colleagues and their staffs to read Dwayne Andreas's comments, which follows. At this point, I ask that Mr. Andreas's statement be printed in the RECORD.

The statement follows:

The rights we enjoy as American citizens have been a central focus of Constitution since we began publishing the magazine in 1988. In this issue we present a Special Report in which we consider the other side of the contract: the obligations of citizens to their society.

These days, I sometimes wonder whether there is a contract—whether we Americans recognize any limits on our freedom to do as we please. We seem to have forgotten that the Constitution guarantees our rights within society. Increasingly, individuals and groups manifest a kind of "in your face" contempt for the rights of their fellow citizens; social obligations take a back seat to personal fulfillment and economic gain.

Nowhere is this lack of civility more evident than in the area of social expression

protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Brutality, obscenity and raw sex have become the common coin of television, film and popular music; all who question the fitness of these materials for a generally youthful audience are derided as prudes or thought controllers. And the purveyors of this destructive effluvia assert their right to sell it; few dare to speak of society's right to resist the tide.

But society does have that right, and I fear that those who abuse the First Amendment in this way may be endangering the splendid guarantee that has protected them for so long. Even sober commentators like Irving Kristol worry about whether the First Amendment can survive. Writing for the *Wall Street Journal* not long ago, Kristol labeled television violence a form of child abuse and suggested that "modest limits on adult liberties ought to be perfectly acceptable if they prevent tens of thousands of children from growing up into criminal adults."

Are such legislated limits truly necessary? I don't think so. Rather what's required is recalling that there is such a thing as civic responsibility—that with the rights of citizenship go some obligations. To remind readers of these obligations, we have prepared the Special Report that begins on page 50. These pages carry a timely reminder. Ignoring it could menace the guarantees about which this magazine has written so much since it was founded six years ago.●

SENATORS DOLE AND DASCHLE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as we all know, the 104th Congress convened Wednesday and before we become too immersed in the legislative process, I want to take a moment to recognize the two leaders who will guide us through the next 2 years.

It has been my experience that some of the key qualities of a good leader are decisiveness, ability, commitment, integrity, and moral and physical courage. The new majority leader, Senator ROBERT DOLE, possesses those attributes and many more, and I am proud to call him my friend.

BOB's commitment to public service began in 1943 when he raised his right hand and enlisted in the U.S. Army as World War II raged at its height. A natural leader, young G.I. DOLE soon earned a commission and found himself commanding a platoon in the famed 10th Mountain Division, which remains one of the Army's premiere combat units. During bloody and vicious fighting against the Germans in the rugged terrain of Italy, BOB was severely wounded twice and very nearly lost his life. Though decorated for his valorous acts in battle, Senator DOLE carries with him to this day a very noticeable reminder of the cost of liberty and of warfare. I am sure that each of us recognizes the disability that BOB has overcome as a reminder that war, or the employment of military force, is not a matter to be considered lightly, and that whenever young Americans are placed in harm's way, they run the risk of being killed, wounded, or maimed.

In 1951 BOB was elected to the Kansas State legislature, beginning a career that ultimately brought him to this Chamber. His time in the statehouse

was quickly followed by a term as county attorney and then four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1968, BOB came to the U.S. Senate and it was immediately apparent to me that he was a man destined to go places. In the ensuing 27 years, I have been pleased and proud to watch BOB's career progress, as he served as the chairman of the Republican National Committee; as he was overwhelmingly reelected to the Senate four times; to watch him climb the Senate leadership ladder to the position he now holds; and, to see him nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States in 1976. I have no doubt that the unbeatable combination of Senator DOLE's drive and experience, along with what just might be a strong streak of destiny, may lead him to the White House before his career in public service comes to an end.

Senator DOLE has been leader of the Senate Republicans when we have been both the majority and minority party in this body and he has distinguished himself well in both roles. While not everyone may agree with Senator DOLE's politics, they do respect the manner in which he conducts himself and the business of the Senate. Now that our party has once again regained control of this body, I know that Senator DOLE will work closely with Members on the other side of the aisle to ensure that they are treated fairly, and that the 104th Congress will be marked as a period of progress, accomplishment, and bipartisanship. BOB DOLE is a man I hold in high esteem and whose friendship I value greatly.

As anyone of us who stood on this side of the aisle for the last 8 years can tell you, being in the minority can be a frustrating experience. With an effective leader, though, the minority party can play an important role in the legislative process, not only contributing to the debate, but strengthening bills passed by Congress. The man whom the Democrats have elected as their leader, Senator TOM DASCHLE of South Dakota, is a person who I believe will be an effective voice for Senate Democrats. TOM is no stranger to public service, as he spent time as an intelligence officer in the U.S. Air Force, as a valued aide to a South Dakota State senator, and four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he held several leadership positions. Although TOM was just recently elected to the position of Democratic leader, he has been a distinguished member of this body for the past 9 years. During his tenure, Senator DASCHLE has demonstrated himself to be an able and effective legislator, working hard for his constituency in South Dakota. I have had the pleasure of serving with TOM on the Veterans' Affairs Committee and have found him to be a serious minded man and one of purpose. It was of little surprise to me that TOM rose to the important post he now holds. I have every confidence that he will be an effective leader for our Democratic