

Many school districts such as New York, Los Angeles, and San Diego that have already implemented zero tolerance policies are seeing fewer guns brought to school, and as a result fewer student expulsions.

In San Diego, gun possession on campus was cut in half during 1993, the first year of that district's policy, and there have been only 5 gun possession cases during this year.

Under the Gun-Free Schools Act, States have until October 1995 to enact or revise their own zero tolerance policies for school districts, requiring that students caught with guns on campus be expelled for not less than a year.

Fourth, the Court's decision to revoke Federal law does not affect State laws outlawing gun possession on campus.

Forty States, including California, have their own criminal statutes making gun possession on or near a school a State crime.

California's statute, signed into law by Pete Wilson, makes possession of a gun within 1,000 feet of a school a felony crime.

The Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, which I have strongly supported, was passed last year in response to the increasing gun violence on school grounds, and the failure of many schools to respond clearly and forcefully to the presence of guns on campus.

In 1993, a Los Angeles high school student was shot waiting in line for lunch, and two other California high school students were killed within a 1-month period.

Over 100,000 guns are brought to school each day, according to several recent surveys and national projections.

There have been 105 violent school-related deaths in just the last 2 years, according to the Centers for Disease Control—caused by guns, knives, and other weapons.

In a nationwide survey, the CDC also found that 1 in 12 students brought a gun to school in 1993—up from 1 in 24 just three years before.

However, in too many school districts students who bring guns to school are simply given a short suspension, counseling, or transferred to another school.

By requiring that offenders be expelled from the regular school program, the Gun-Free Schools Act mirrors policies in a growing number of State education codes and urban school district policies.

School violence—especially deadly violence—must be the Nation's top educational priority.

Sixty-five students and six school employees were shot and killed at U.S. schools during 1985-90, according to the Center To Prevent Hand Violence.

Without being safe in school, neither teachers nor students can be expected to focus on learning.

In conclusion, there must be no uncertainty about the status of the Gun-

Free Schools Act of 1994. Gun possession on campus cannot be tolerated, the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 remains in place, and in order to receive Federal education funds every school district in the Nation must soon have in place and functioning a policy that assures that any youngster who brings a gun to school will be expelled for not less than 1 year.

TULLAR BROTHERS NAMED KENTUCKY'S SMALL BUSINESS PERSONS OF THE YEAR

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments of two fellow Kentuckians who exemplify the American entrepreneurial spirit. William and Michael Tullar are brothers from Grand Rivers, KY, who are being honored in our Nation's Capitol on May 2, 1995, as Kentucky's Small Business Persons of the Year by the Small Business Administration.

The Tullars' Livingston County business, known as Patti's 1880s Settlement, began in 1977 as a six-room motel and expanded to include Hamburger Patti's Ice Cream Parlor which was named for the Tullars' mother.

Over the last few years, Tullar Enterprises, Inc., has grown into a family retreat which reflects the historical heritage of the region. Log cabins purchased throughout Kentucky and Tennessee were restored and are used for clothing boutiques, gift shops, and a clubhouse for the settlement's miniature golf attraction. In addition, the Tullars have created a country escape with landscaping that includes creeks and waterfalls.

The Tullars were selected for this honor on the basis of their staying power, growth in number of employees, increases in sales, current and past financial reports, their innovative ideas, and their contributions to community oriented projects. I am also pleased to note that they were the Small Business Administration's 1994 Kentucky Blue Chip Winners.

I applaud the Tullars' can-do attitude and their belief in running a first-rate business. These qualities have earned them distinction within Kentucky's small business community and I am proud to witness their recognition at the national level. My best to them on this auspicious occasion and my wishes for continued success.

TAKE OUR DAUGHTERS TO WORK DAY

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to encourage girls and young women throughout the Nation to aspire and work hard to make their dreams a reality. In honor of national Take Our Daughters to Work Day, I have with me today my own daughter, Sara.

When I was young, many women did not work outside the home. The women who did work were teachers, nurses, and waitresses. Life has changed a lot

since then. Young women today have more options and greater opportunities than ever before. There are over 58 million working women in this country today. There are 3.8 million women working in jobs not traditionally held by women—occupations such as engineering, medicine, mechanics, construction trades, farming, forestry, and transportation. They are even Members of the U.S. Senate.

Although it is encouraging to reflect on the changes that have been made by women since my childhood, I believe that the job choices available to young women today are not merely a matter of luxury. The reality is that many of our young women ultimately will be responsible for the financial well-being of their families. Women's employment is often critical to keeping families above the poverty line. Children whose mothers work are less likely to be poor, whether they live with one parent or two.

The ability of young women to realize their goals of good paying, rewarding employment are hampered, however, by lack of involvement by parents toward their child's education. I was reading the Seattle Times last Sunday, and Erik Lacitis, a staff columnist for the Times, suggested that parents visit their child's school, a sort of Take Your Parent To School Day. Mr. Lacitis comments that,

In talking to teachers over the years, what they tell me is that a number of you [meaning parents] are strangers to your kid's schools * * * have you ever spent time in their classrooms, say, volunteering to carry out a project with the kids?

He ends his editorial by saying that one of the best things that could happen to schools is the presence of parents in the classroom regularly.

I could not agree more. I wholeheartedly support the idea of taking a child to work. I believe it is important for young people to see what their parents, and role models, do for 8 hours or more a day. It is important for us to show them they can achieve the same thing, and even more. However, I also feel that we need to see and experience what our children are doing for 8 hours of their day. It would show our children that we care about what they are learning in school, and would emphasize the importance of education in achieving their long-range goals.

Mr. President, I feel that it is very important for me as a woman, as a mother, and a Member of the U.S. Congress to encourage girls and young women throughout the Nation to realize their potential.

I never dreamed that I would become an elected official, much less a U.S. Senator. Today, I have the opportunity to be a role model for my daughter Sara and for other women across the country. Young women need to understand that they don't have to give up one part of their lives for another. Women should not have to choose between careers and families. I work long hours for the citizens of my home

State of Washington as a U.S. Senator, but also dedicate a lot of energy, caring, and love as a parent to my son and daughter.

Today is an important day in America. Across this Nation, parents are taking their daughters and other young women to work. They are helping to broaden young women's horizons, to show them the range of options available to them in the future.

I hope this day is a day when young women everywhere recognize that if they work hard and believe in themselves, they can be whoever they want to be. I am a U.S. Senator today because I learned to face tough challenges with courage, to take risks, not to be afraid to try, and to always dream the impossible.

Finally, I would like daughters across this Nation to remember a lesson I was taught early on: When others say you can not make a difference, they are usually just afraid you will.

Thank you, Mr. President.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID JOLLY

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, tomorrow, in Missoula, MT, a man who has done a great service for our Nation's national forests will be honored by his friends, family, and colleagues. David Jolly, the Regional Forester for the U.S. Forest Service's northern region, is retiring after almost 34 years of public service.

Dave's career in the forestry and natural resources field has been long and distinguished. His work has taken him around the country where he has lived in eight States and in Washington, DC. Dave was born in Knoxville, TN. He grew up in a small town called Norris, TN, where his father worked as an economist for the Tennessee Valley Authority's Forestry Department headquarters. In this environment, Dave developed a great passion for forestry as a young boy. He completed a pre-forestry program at the University of Tennessee then went on to receive a degree from North Carolina State in forestry in 1961. During his college years, Dave served his country in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Dave began his forestry career in the summer of 1961 working as a research aid for the Weyerhaeuser Co. in Centralia, WA. Later that same year, he got his first job with the U.S. Forest Service as a forester on the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina. From there, his career took off as he went on to become district ranger on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas, then deputy forest supervisor on the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests in Arkansas.

In 1972, he furthered his education in public policy at the University of Washington, then went on to work in the Forest Service's southern regional office in Atlanta. In 1976, he became forest supervisor of the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois. In 1982, he became deputy director of the Forest

Service's Timber Management Program in Washington, DC. From there his career continued to flourish as he became deputy regional forester, then regional forester, of the agency's southwestern region overseeing the National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico. In 1992, I am proud to say, he came to Montana to oversee the northern region. This was no easy task managing such a vast region of forests and rangeland in Montana and Idaho but Dave did an exemplary job.

I personally came to gain a deep respect for Dave when the Department of Agriculture last year announced its intention to close region 1. Dave played no part in this misguided decision. And, personally, I suspect he shares my view that region 1 should remain open.

Yet Dave is a professional. He has never let his personal views be known. But he has done a first-rate job of communicating with me, region 1's employees, and the people of Montana. He has heard our concerns. He has provided the best information possible. In short, Dave Jolly is a class act.

I understand that Dave and his wife Peggy share a love of Montana and the great outdoors. I am pleased to hear that they plan to stay in Montana for awhile. Dave plans to do a lot of fishing in his retirement—what better place than Montana? I am sure than in between fishing trips, Dave will maintain his lifelong interest in forestry. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Rotary International, and the Society for Range Management. I wish Dave and his family much happiness in the coming years.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this week is Crime Victims' Rights Week. It was so designated by the President long before the devastating events in Oklahoma City last Wednesday. Our hearts go out to the families and victims of that terrible criminal act.

I know that the Attorney General and entire Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement community are dedicated to bringing those responsible for this heinous act to justice.

I rise today to commend those who are working so hard on behalf of all crime victims in crime victims' assistance and compensation programs.

Over the last 15 years we have made strides in recognizing crime victims' rights and providing much needed assistance. I am proud to have played a role in passage of the Victims and Witness Protection Act of 1982, the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, and the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 and the other improvements we have been able to make.

Indeed, only last year, in the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, Congress acted to make tens of millions of dollars available to crime victims. No amount of money can make up for the harm and trauma of being the victim of

a crime, but we should do all that we can to see that victims are assisted, compensated, and treated with dignity by the criminal justice system.

With this in mind, I was shocked to find that the House-passed legislation that would devastate funding for crime victims' assistance programs and funding for child advocacy centers in the so-called Personal Responsibility Act, H.R. 4. Among the most important advances achieved over the last few years has been our attention to crime victims. We need to do more, not less.

The House bill would have the effect of reversing recent progress by prohibiting the use of the crime victims fund for victims' assistance. That is the effect of section 371(b)(2) of the House-passed bill. Buried in the fine print in a section entitled "other repealers" is the end of the Federal Crime Victims' Assistance Program. That is wrong and I strenuously oppose such efforts.

We in the Senate should use this week, Crime Victims' Rights Week, to declare our opposition to the House's short-sighted legislation. No one should need a reminder of how important our crime victims' assistance programs are.

For those who do, there is the recent, tragic examples of the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal building and the gut-wrenching events that occur all too often in all too many of our urban and rural jurisdictions throughout the country.

Recognizing appropriate rights of crime victims is essential to securing dignity and a proper place in the criminal justice process for crime victims and their families. Last year, the Violent Crime Control Act included provisions to ensure a right of allocation for victims of crimes of violence or sexual abuse. This is the right to be heard at sentencing, the opportunity for the crime victim to speak to the court either directly or through a family member or legal representative. I fully support that addition to Federal law.

Indeed, I plan to introduce a bill that would extend that right to all Federal crimes.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, much has been said and written in the last 8 days since the bombing in Oklahoma City. And we have all been shocked and angered by the panoply of images dominating our television screens and newspapers.

One hundred and ten dead have so far been recovered from the rubble, and there is fear that many more lie beneath slabs of cement and twisted girders.

So many of those killed or injured were public sector employees, and I believe we should take a moment to consider their sacrifice.

All too often, it's easy to abuse those who work in Government jobs. They are called bureaucrats and accused of