

today, Ms. Bellamy said the Unicef board had recently approved clean water and education programs that would benefit whole villages and people of all ages.

Taking a broader look, she said, means that programs can be tailored to national needs and levels of development: basic survival in a country like Chad or children's rights in Argentina or Chile.

Among its recommendations, the report calls for campaigns to attack vitamin deficiencies and malnutrition, the precursors to disease in many countries, and to ameliorate or end deprivations and social abuses of children that weaken them and ultimately threaten their lives.

"In all regions of the world," the report said, "children continue to be malnourished, to be plagued by preventable disease, to be denied even a basic education."

Unicef says that about 200 million children worldwide suffer from vitamin A deficiency, which impairs the immune system and can lead to blindness and death. One million to two million children's lives could be saved each year by vitamin supplements, the report says.

About half of the 13 million children who die each year are victims of three major illnesses: pneumonia, diarrheal disease and measles. While measles is in retreat, the report says, pneumonia, the single largest killer of children, is not. And AIDS is now a threat. About one million children now have the virus that causes AIDS, many in Africa and Asia.

With the world population growing fastest in the poorest countries, where children are likely to live in the worst conditions, Ms. Bellamy said the reduction in aid was especially unfortunate.

"None of us benefit if our partners in development are being hurt, because we are actually all in the same development boat," she said.

Ms. Bellamy, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Guatemala and director of the Peace Corps before she joined Unicef in May, said she had the point of interrelationships driven home when she became City Council President in New York in 1978.

"Here in New York City—the industrialized world—we had not had a full-scale immunization program for a number of years," she said. "A third of all youngsters in New York City schools and close to a half of poor youngsters were not immunized. So we started a program to get all kids immunized."

"There is a direct connection between that investment in aid and health care back here in the United States. If polio breaks out one place in the world it can just come back and spread again. The walls between nations are now very thin curtains."

IN RECOGNITION OF EUGENE PETERS

• Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise to offer my gratitude and respect to a long-time member of my staff, Eugene Peters, who recently left my office after 10 years. I will miss Gene, as will everyone who worked with Gene on my staff, and his colleagues and counterparts on the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Gene is a member of a very small club here—second-generation Capitol Hill staffers. His father held several high posts in the House of Representatives, and Gene worked his way through college, in New Jersey, by spending summers as an elevator operator in this building. By the time he

joined my staff in 1984, Gene had turned to scientific and academic pursuits, completing graduate work in both engineering and public policy. But while he may have been taught to think like an engineer, he was a natural at the very different and less orderly demands of getting legislation passed. His instinctive, entrepreneurial skill was demonstrated by his ability to handle hundreds of issues at once and find opportunities in each one to improve the quality of life in New Jersey.

Gene Peters deserves not only my thanks, but those of the people of New Jersey. The shore is clean again this summer, because, in part, of Gene. Open spaces, which are jealously guarded in a State so densely populated, remain pristine, because of Gene Peters. There is less lead in the air and soil, and more awareness of its dangers, because of Gene. And hopefully, before this year is over, the citizens of New Jersey will have better protection from gas explosions in part because of Gene's hard work.

The quality that has made Gene a great member of my staff is a simple one, but rare: He knows his stuff. Behind his relaxed, dressed-down persona, Gene knows just about all there is to know about Federal energy programs, land-use and water policy, beach erosion and replenishment, wasteful agricultural programs and numerous other issues that came his way. Gene brought to all these issues not just enthusiasm and knowledge, but the perspective of a parent who understands that the environmental laws we pass have important and far-reaching implications for the well-being of future generations. His ability to keep the work he did in perspective set an example for my entire staff. I will miss him, and I wish him luck in his new position at the Independent Energy Producers Association. •

REDUCING GANG VIOLENCE

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today, I would like to share an important Chicago Tribune article with my colleagues. It highlights an interesting new program offering healthy alternatives to gang members.

Irving Spergel, a University of Chicago professor and national expert on gangs, has founded a program in the Little Village neighborhood of Chicago designed to reduce gang violence. The program, which is federally funded, is entitled the Gang Violence Reduction Project. Professor Spergel is building on the many failures and few successes of past gang intervention programs. Based on his experience in this field, he is careful not to set his sights too high. He is not trying to eliminate gangs, nor is he trying to turn them into peaceful entities. Such efforts have been tried, and they have almost always failed. Instead, his program focuses on individual gang members who have violent histories, uses simple

tools such as jobs, education, and personal attention, and emphasizes community involvement and cooperation in the effort.

Gang intervention is an inexact science and any success is usually accompanied by heartbreaking failures. However, there is some indication that this approach is working where others have failed. In the 2 years prior to the start of the project, there were 15 gang-related homicides in Little Village, compared to 8 such homicides in the 2 years that followed. Aggravated assaults in Little Village rose 19.4 percent, but skyrocketed 291 percent in a nearby neighborhood with the same profile during the same time period. While these are not the kind of statistics that make headlines, in the complicated effort to reduce violence, they are indeed promising.

But these statistics don't tell the story of this program's success as well as the individual examples of the young people it has helped. By the age of 19, Guillermo Gutierrez had already survived two stabbings and a shooting, and was a suspect in a drive-by shooting. Before he met Marilu Gonzalez, who runs a new community group called Neighbors against Gang Violence formed by the Gang Violence Reduction Project, Guillermo believed there was nothing anyone could do for him. One year later, he has earned his high school equivalency certificate. Even more importantly, he has discovered his community. Guillermo volunteers as a tutor for elementary school children and at an AIDS prevention project.

Although Guillermo's story is an example of one of the successes of this program, it is a qualified success. Guillermo recently began a 6-year prison sentence for attempted murder from a nonfatal drive-by shooting he committed before he began participating in Professor Spergel's project. Many would consider Guillermo a lost cause. Yet, the day after his sentence, Guillermo spent 8 hours volunteering at community service projects.

The story of Little Village is an important lesson for everyone concerned about violence. The causes of violence are complex, and no single approach will solve the problem. We should not expect violence reduction programs to produce miraculous changes in troubled communities. We should, however, continue to provide the seed money for innovative programs such as the Gang Violence Reduction Project. I ask that the full text of the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 5, 1995]

GIVING GANG MEMBERS OPTIONS, NOT THREATS

(By George Papajohn)

"There's nothing you can do for me."

Meeting the cold glare of the young gangbanger issuing this challenge, Marilu Gonzalez had little reason to doubt him.

For his part, Guillermo Gutierrez, a dropout, a heavy drinker, a survivor of two

stabblings and one shooting and the suspect in a drive-by shooting, had plenty of reasons to believe no adult could help him—or would want to.

A year later, with Gonzalez's help, Gutierrez can smile at his insolence. He has earned his high-school equivalent certificate, given up drinking and immersed himself in a series of community service projects. When he talks to Gonzalez, he exudes sincerity, not hostility.

"I want to study till my brains fall out," says the 20-year-old, who quit high school his sophomore year and still has a bullet in his ankle from a gang shooting.

And those days of gangbanging still haunt Gutierrez. On Monday, he's set to begin a six-year prison term for attempted murder from a non-fatal drive-by shooting last summer, committed before he put his trust in Gonzalez.

It took an unusual program focusing on the seemingly intractable problem of gangs—and making some demonstrable inroads—to bring Gutierrez and Gonzalez together.

For three years, University of Chicago researchers, Chicago police, youth counselors and community activists like Gonzalez have been trying to reduce gang violence in the Little Village neighborhood by refusing to believe that hard-core gang members like Gutierrez are beyond help.

Although the changes in Gutierrez seem stunning, they can be traced to a careful plan laid out by one of the nation's foremost experts on gangs, U. of C. professor Irving Spergel, who is trying to build on the many failures and the too few successes of past gang intervention programs.

Spergel has no illusions of eliminating gangs in Little Village, a working-class enclave of Mexican-Americans on the Southwest Side. That would be unrealistic, and Spergel, 71, has studied gangs for too long to be naive.

His project is not trying to turn the two targeted gangs—the Latin Kings and the Two-Six, both with decadeslong histories of violence—into peaceful entities. That has been a proven recipe for disaster, often serving only to strengthen a gang's organizational structure. Instead, the youth workers try to change individual gang members who seem the most prone to violence.

And the project is not aimed at forging gang truces or holding peace summits. That's far too showy and superficial. Instead, it relies on solutions that are startlingly simple: jobs, education and personal attention.

But while the name of the federally funded program—The Gang Violence Reduction Project—is mundane, its goals are lofty.

Few gang programs across the country can claim to make a difference. Fewer still can prove it through rigorous evaluation.

"You can't wipe out gang violence," Spergel said. "But it looks like something we're doing is working."

He thinks he now has the statistics to back him up.

In the two years prior to the start of the project in August 1992, labeled Time I, there were 15 gang-related homicides. In the two years that followed, Time II, there were eight.

Gang-related aggravated batteries and aggravated assaults are up, but at nowhere near the pace of similar areas such as Pilsen, another Latino neighborhood with a long-standing gang problem. For instance, aggravated assaults in Little Village rose 19.4 percent but skyrocketed 291 percent in Pilsen.

Researchers also surveyed 86 gang members to estimate the number of violent incidents they were involved in during Time I and Time II. The average dropped from 26 to 11.

What's clear is that progress in Little Village has to be measured in small increments. Gangs still have a strong grip on the community and its youths, and gang involvement in drug dealing is rising. Little Village still has a very big gang problem.

Some local observers, however, say the neighborhood now has something it didn't have two years ago; a blueprint for change, sense of purpose and a glimmer of hope.

"From the outside it might seem like it's status quo, but you don't realize how many lives have been touched," said Romero Brown, director of the Boys and Girls Club in Little Village.

One of Spergel's tenets is the need for a community to marshal all its resources in an effort to redirect gang members.

That has meant that the youth counselors supervised by the university come from the neighborhood and probably still have friends in the gang; it has meant the formation of a new community group run by Gonzalez, Neighbors Against Gang Violence; and it has meant developing a better relationship with police and probation of officers.

The youth workers often are the catalysts. One of their responsibilities is to alert police of impending gang attacks.

"We'll let the cops know if there's a planned retaliation," Spergel said. "The police will be out there to prevent it."

A more important and subtle duty, though, is for youth workers to gain the trust of gang members and refer them to Gonzalez. These workers hook gang members up with jobs, get them back into school and even refer them for psychological counseling.

Two tactical officers assigned to the area also have gone out of their way to get to know the gang members. They advise the youth workers on who are the best candidates for change. They're still looking to bust the bad guys, but they also are more willing than in the past to identify the good kid gone astray—and they'll encourage a gang member to call Gonzalez or one of the youth workers if he or she needs help.

From the youth worker's perspective, the idea is to give the gang member options, not lectures or ultimatums to leave the gang.

"We don't talk about that," said Javier Avila, 26, field supervisor for the three youth workers and a longtime neighborhood resident. "That will happen in time if we do what we're supposed to do."

Said Brown of the Boys Club: "You can't go in and say, 'I'm going to save you.' You have to help them be able to see things for themselves."

In the last year, as new worlds have opened up to him, Gutierrez has learned there's more to life than the street corner. He traveled to Boston for training in the national youth service program and has worked on City Year, the national youth service program, on various community projects throughout Chicago.

But his life still is in transition. When pressed, he said he still considers himself a gang member, but not a gangbanger—somebody out wreaking havoc in the community.

There's no single way to measure whether a gang member has turned his or her life around. But here's one piece of evidence in Gutierrez's case: The day after he appeared in court to plead guilty and receive his sentence, he showed up at 8 a.m. for his City Year project. The next eight hours would be split between an AIDS prevention project and tutoring grammar-school children.

Gutierrez resisted the temptation to stay home and nurture his anger about the prison sentence.

"I'd rather come here," he said. "It's important to me. If I stop doing this, I'm going to get the mentality that I used to have—screw the world, nobody cares, I ain't going to make a difference."

In prison, he said, he hopes he can begin earning college credits. But he also knows that, depending on the prison he is assigned to, gangs may continue to have a heavy influence on his life.

All involved in the program have learned, if they didn't suspect it already, that gang intervention is an inexact science.

"You've got to assume that no one approach will work," Spergel said. "Sometimes a guy get a job and has extra money and uses it to buy more weapons."

Avila told the story of another youth who was enrolled in the same service program that helped Gutierrez adopt his new outlook. That youth is no longer in the program or in Little Village, having been arrested in Texas in December on charges of smuggling drugs from Mexico.

Avila and Gonzalez took that youth's fall from grace personally. They had believed he was making progress and had invested long hours to help him, sometimes searching the streets late at night to find out where he was.

Now, they believe he probably was using them, and they hope they've gained some wisdom from the experience.

"That's the most important thing you learn—who's conning you and who isn't," Avila said.

Even though the program targeted about 200 gang members three years ago for intervention, some were unreachable and never were referred for jobs or training. Within the past several months, two of those gang members have been charged with murder.

Spergel still is compiling an important piece of the project's evaluation: a before-and-after comparison of 140 gang members based on court and police records.

Even without knowing the results of the Little Village project, the U.S. Justice Department has been impressed enough by Spergel to finance similar programs in five cities, including Bloomington, Ill., as a test of his theories.

The programs, set in cities with emerging gang problems, will be launched later this summer. Like the Little Village program—which also is getting federal funding, funneled through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the Chicago police—the price tag is about \$500,000 a year.

Gonzalez slowly has been acquiring government grants so that once Spergel finishes his work in Little Village several months from now, the gang program can continue.

There's still plenty she thinks can be done for the gang youths.

"They are in many ways lost individuals," said Gonzalez, a mother of three. "They are individuals very desperately seeking something."●

DANISH CREAMERY ASSOCIATION

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, 1995 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Danish Creamery Association, the oldest continually operated farmer-owned dairy cooperative in the United States.

In 1895, farmers around Fresno, CA sought to provide a better market for locally produced milk and to provide the Fresno area with quality butter. The Danish Creamery Association has been the distributor of dairy products to innumerable dairy producers for generations. Their products are nationally and internationally recognized for their high quality and taste.

The Danish Creamery Association has been at the forefront of the advancement of dairy technology and has