

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

provided leadership in the promulgation of State and national programs for the betterment of an industry which has, in the last few decades, bolstered the economy of California and the United States due to its continuously high employment rates.

I congratulate and acknowledge the fine work accomplished by the Danish Creamery Association in the last century, and I am confident that it will continue to serve the central valley, California, and the United States with its fine products for years to come.●

#### COMMANDER MICHAEL W. LORD

● Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and honor Comdr. Michael W. Lord, Judge Advocate General's [JAG] Corp, U.S. Navy, as he retires upon completion of 20 years of faithful service to our Nation on July 1, 1995.

Upon his retirement Commander Lord will be leaving the Secretary of Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs where for the past 3 years he has served with distinction as the primary liaison point between the Navy and the Congress on some of the Navy's most critical issues, to include all issues involving Navy personnel, recruiting, military health care, and the Naval Academy.

Commander Lord, a native of North Adams, MA, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1975. He was commissioned an ensign and served on U.S.S. *Marathon* (PG-89) as the engineering and weapons officer. Following decommissioning of the *Marathon*, Commander Lord served on U.S.S. *Hewitt* (DD-966) as fire control officer.

Commander Lord was selected to participate in the Navy's law education program, and in 1981, earned his law degree at the University of Virginia. As a Navy JAG officer, Commander Lord served as trial counsel, defense counsel and legal assistance officer at the Naval Legal Service Offices in Norfolk and Oceana, VA. In 1983, he served as the first staff judge advocate to commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group 8 where he was responsible for providing legal advice to the commander of the 42 ship group. He then served as the officer in charge of the Naval Legal Service Office Detachment in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In 1987, Commander Lord became the legal advisor to the commandant of midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy. In 1990, he reported to the Military Personnel Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General where he served as the lieutenant commander detailer until Commander Lord reported to his present position in the Office of Legislative Affairs.

Commander Lord's awards have included the Meritorious Service Medal—gold star in lieu of second, the Navy Commendation Medal—gold star in lieu of second, and the Navy Achievement Medal—gold star in lieu of second. He is authorized to wear the Overseas Service Ribbon.

Mr. President, Commander Lord has truly been a great credit to the Navy throughout his career. I know that many of my colleagues are personally aware of his hard work over the past 3 years in the Office of Legislative Affairs and his significant and direct contribution to the future readiness and success of the Naval service. It gives me great pleasure to recognize Comdr. Mike Lord and to wish him, along with his wife, Shirley, and their daughters, Tara, Kelley, and Lindsey, "fair winds and following seas," as he concludes a distinguished career in the U.S. Naval Service.●

#### BANKING PARTNERSHIP WITH COMMUNITIES

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I would like to tell my colleagues about four banks in Illinois that have joined with nonprofit firms in a partnership that creates community service projects to serve underdeveloped communities. I am pleased to recognize South Shore Bank, Uptown National Bank of Chicago, AMCORE, N.A., Rockford, and Magna Bank of Illinois for their investment in vulnerable neighborhoods. These four banks have recently been recognized by the Social Compact, an organization that promotes private sector firms working with nonprofit organizations to relieve impoverished neighborhoods.

South Shore Bank has worked in conjunction with The Neighborhood Institute [TNI]. This partnership has allowed South Shore Bank to contribute to the 71st Street Commercial Revitalization Project, an economic development strategy that targets a distressed, one mile commercial strip. The project includes restoring to use three abandoned properties, and assisting 34 small businesses with start up and development expenses. This project funded by South Shore has also created 70 jobs for local residents.

Uptown National Bank of Chicago has worked in conjunction with the Voice of the People in Uptown, Inc. This partnership has made the dream of home owning a reality for 28 lower income immigrant and minority families in the urban Chicago land area. This \$2.7 million project has allowed new construction as well as rehabilitation of existing sites.

AMCORE, N.A., Rockford, has worked very closely with Zion Development Corp. [ZDC]. Through their partnership, AMCORE has construction and permanent financial loans with flexible terms available, enabling construction of 21 affordable housing units and added commercial space.

Magna Bank of Illinois has worked in conjunction with Winstantley/Industry Park Neighborhood Organization [WIPNO] to provide the capacity to meet the needs of the local residents.

These four banks have provided something to these communities that was once a dream, but now is reality. They have provided their industry with

an example that I hope the rest of the banking industry will follow.●

#### AUTHORIZING PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of two Senate resolutions en bloc submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE and DASCHLE.

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

The clerk will state the first resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 139) to authorize the production of records by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 139) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution with its preamble is as follows:

#### S. RES. 139

Whereas, the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency has requested that the Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with copies of committee records relevant to the Office's pending inquiry into the accuracy and completeness of information provided by Agency officials to the intelligence oversight committees of the Congress concerning the Agency's activities in Guatemala between 1985 and 1995;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Office of Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, under appropriate security procedures, copies of records that the Office has requested for use in connection with its pending inquiry into the provision of information by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency to the congressional intelligence oversight committees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the second resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 140) to authorize the production of records by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 140) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution with its preamble is as follows: