

measures for arrestees who fail pre-trial drug tests" and "encourage States to adopt and implement the same policies"

The Justice Department found that pre-trial and post-trial drug testing in the criminal justice system has "the potential for far-reaching impact as a demand-reduction program, a supply reduction program (because it removes some retail dealers), and a crime-control program." This initiative in turn affects both property crime by users, and violence that is related to the drug traffickers by shrinking volume.

Advocates of this initiative assert that using the criminal justice system to reduce drug demand will accomplish more than any other level of drug law enforcement to break up open drug markets: a national program could reasonably be expected to reduce effective cocaine and heroin demand by 40 percent. Reduced demand means less revenue for drug dealers, which in turn means fewer guns, fewer shootings, less distribution of neighborhood life, and fewer kids lured out of school or legitimate work into the flashy, but eventually disastrous, life of retail drug selling. Thus, this legislation would benefit all aspects of the community.

In the 1997 budget request, the Clinton administration is requesting \$42 million in grants to States to give drug tests to individuals in the criminal justice system. This initiative is modeled after the successful federal program.

I support the funds currently in the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations measure, and I intend to work with my colleagues to ensure that these funds are included in the final House-Senate conference agreement.

BIG BROTHERS-BIG SISTERS OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

HON. RAY LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and commend the Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago. This organization is one of the most important charities serving the children of Chicago.

Congress has long been committed to Big Brothers-Big Sisters by providing needed funding and volunteer support. This support has been essential to the organization because Big Brothers-Big Sisters relies on significant support from individual donors, philanthropic organizations and the business community.

One important source of funding for the organization has been the Big Brothers-Big Sisters Pro-Celebrity Golf Classic. This golf tournament has raised over \$250,000 over the past 5 years and is exclusively supported by generous donations from individual donors and corporations.

I, therefore, ask that August 19, 1996 be proclaimed as the Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago Day, and I urge all citizens to recognize this organization for the many contributions it has made to provide services to needy children.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—
PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago is one of the most important charities serving the children of Chicago; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has been committed to Big Brothers-Big Sisters by providing needed funding and volunteer support; and

Whereas, Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago cannot adequately serve the needs of children without significant support from individual donors, philanthropic organizations and the business community; and

Whereas, the Big Brothers-Big Sisters Pro-Celebrity Golf Classic is an important source of funding for the agency having raised over \$250,000 for the agency over the past five (5) years and is exclusively supported by generous donations from individual donors and corporations:

Now, Therefore, the Congress of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 19, 1996, to be Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Metropolitan Chicago Day, and urge all citizens to recognize this organization for the many contributions it has made to provide services to needy children.

Dated this 24th day of July 1996.

ARDSLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the Ardsley Fire Department of the Village of Ardsley, NY, on the occasion of its centennial celebration.

The Ardsley Hose Company No. 1 was officially organized on January 25, 1896, eleven days after the Village of Ardsley was incorporated. The organization of the Fire Department was a motivating force behind the inception of the village. Since this time, the Fire Department has grown tremendously. In 1952, the Ardsley Hose Company No. 1 became Ardsley Engine Company No. 1 with full department status in the New York State Fire Service. However, despite its growth, it has remained a focal point in the Village of Ardsley.

The Ardsley Fire Department has a tremendous history of dedicated service to its community. Today's members are made up of people from all occupations such as plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, career firefighters, dentists, and lawyers. These men and women dedicate their lives to the protection of their neighbors. Through their efforts, they make their community a better, safer place.

Mr. Speaker, for the past century, the Ardsley Fire Department has been an integral part of the Village of Ardsley. I commend and thank them for their selfless acts and steadfast commitment to the citizens of Ardsley. I am grateful that I have this opportunity to honor the Ardsley Fire Department on the occasion of their centennial celebration.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEENAGE PREGNANCY REDUCTION ACT OF 1996

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Teenage Preg-

nancy Reduction Act of 1996. This legislation is an important commitment on the part of Congress to give local communities the resources they need to operate effective teenage pregnancy programs.

More specifically, the bill authorizes \$10.5 million in total over 3 years—fiscal year 1997 thru fiscal year 1999—for HHS to conduct a study of effective teen pregnancy prevention programs, with an emphasis on determining the factors contributing to the effectiveness of the programs, and methods for replicating the programs in other locations.

It also authorizes the creation of an information clearinghouse to collect, maintain, and disseminate information on prevention programs; to develop networks of prevention programs; to provide technical assistance and to encourage public media campaigns regarding pregnancy in teenagers.

Finally, it authorizes \$10 million in total over 3 years—fiscal year 2000 thru fiscal year 2003—for one-time incentive grants for programs which are found to be effective under HHS's study described earlier, to assist them with the expenses of operating the program.

Helping our communities prevent teenage pregnancy is an important mission. The United States has the highest teenage birth rate of industrialized countries, which has far reaching consequences for our Nation's teenager mothers and their children.

Unmarried teenagers who become pregnant face severe emotional, physical, and financial difficulties. The children born to unmarried teenagers will struggle to fulfill the promise given to all human life, and many of them simply will not succeed. Many of them will remain trapped in a cycle of poverty, and unfortunately may become part of our criminal justice system.

How bad is the problem? In 1960, 15 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1970, 30 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1980, 48 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1990, 68 percent of teen births were out of wedlock. In 1993, 72 percent of all teen births were out of wedlock.

Why do we care about this? For the simple reason that beyond the statistics, this trend has devastating consequences for the young women who became unwed teen parents, and for the children born to them.

A recently released report, Kids Having Kids, by the Robin Hood Foundation quantified some of these consequences. Compared to those who delay childbearing until they are 20 or 21, adolescent mothers: Spend 57 percent more time as single parents in their first 13 years; are 50 percent more likely to depend on welfare; are 50 percent less likely to complete high school; and are 24 percent more likely to have more children.

Children of adolescents—compared to children of 20 and 21 year olds—are more likely to be born prematurely and 50 percent likely to be low-birth weight babies or less than 5½ pounds—meaning an increased likelihood of infant death, mental retardation, or illness, dyslexia, hyperactivity, among others.

However can we make a difference? By working in partnership with communities. At the national level, we need to take a clear stand against teenage pregnancy and foster a national discussion—involving national leaders, respected organizations, the media, and States about how religion, culture, and public values influence both teen pregnancy and responses to it. The Congressional Advisory

Committee to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, which consists of 24 committed Members of the House and which I co-chair with Congresswoman Lowey, will pay an active role in this discussion. I will include for the record a list of the Members of the congressional committee.

Members of the Congressional Advisory Panel to the National Campaign To Reduce Teenage Pregnancy are: THOMAS M. BARRETT, MICHAEL N. CASTLE, Co-Chair; EVA M. CLAYTON, Vice Chair; RICHARD J. DURBIN, JAMES C. GREENWOOD, W.G. HEFNER, STEPHEN HORN, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, NANCY L. JOHNSON, Vice Chair; JIM KOLBE, JAMES A. LEACH, JOHN LEWIS, NITA M. LOWEY, Co-chair; SUSAN MOLINARI, JAMES P. MORAN, CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, JOHN EDWARD PORTER, DEBORAH PRYCE, TIM ROEMER, PETER G. TORKILDSEN, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, KAREN L. THURMAN, and EDOLPHUS TOWNS.

At the local level, communities need to develop programs targeted to the characteristics, needs, and values of its families. Communities know what their needs are and what will be most effective with their teenagers, so it is critical that they design and implement the programs, not the federal government. This legislation will assist efforts of communities, and I hope that my colleagues will join me as a co-sponsor.

Our goal to reduce teen pregnancy is challenging and difficult. But if we work together we can make a difference.

CONGRATULATING QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, this summer an important anniversary is being celebrated in my district, one that is a vital part of the American experience.

The Queens Borough Public Library has now served the residents of Queens for 100 years. During that time, millions of people have walked its halls seeking knowledge and self improvement. Students have found help with their homework, researched information for school reports, and read the classic literature of the world. Newly arrived immigrants have learned the basics of U.S. citizenship, improved their English and received assistance in finding a good job. Families that have been in America for generations have used it to trace their roots.

What is more American than the public library? Public libraries like Queens Borough give people a chance to learn and to become contributing citizens. Such opportunities have nurtured the leaders that have made America the great nation that it is today.

Today, the Queens Library is the backbone of the community, offering 18,000 programs to Queens residents free of charge. Most of the nearly 2 million borough residents live within walking distance of a Queens Library branch.

Libraries are more important now than ever. Increasingly they serve as on-ramps to the information superhighway for those who cannot afford computers of their own. The Queens Borough Public Library ensures that the educational opportunities offered on the Internet are available to all the residents in my district.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Queens Borough Public Library on its 100th anniversary, and applaud its continuing effort to serve the Queens Borough.

SUPPORTING A RESOLUTION OF THE CRISIS IN KOSOVA

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of this resolution recognizing the rights of the people of Kosova.

We all heard about the ethnic cleansing, the human rights abuses, and the violence in Bosnia over the past 5 years. The images on television and the horrific stories written in our papers led many of us to say, "Stop the killing!"

Now there is a peace agreement in place, and we are working with others in the international community to restore the faith and trust of the Bosnian people in each other, in their leaders, and in their communities. But what many people may still not know is that there is another troubled region in the former Yugoslavia. It is a place called Kosova. And until the situation in Kosova improves, we will never have a lasting peace in the Balkans.

Mr. Speaker, America can't turn its back on the people of Kosova any longer. The people of Kosova have witnessed human rights abuses by Serbian authorities. They have been the victims of a systematic attempt to shut down their culture and their economy. But the people of Kosova are standing strong today—and we must stand with them. We should not lift the remaining sanctions against Serbia until the situation in Kosova improves.

Mr. Speaker, that is what this resolution calls for. It also calls on Serbia to restore human rights in Kosova, to allow the elected Government of Kosova to meet, to allow people who lost their jobs to be reinstated and to reopen the education system. Above all, it states that the free will of the people of Kosova must be respected.

Mr. Speaker, passing this resolution will put Congress on record as supporting the rights of the people of Kosova.

America is the strongest democracy in the world.

We have an obligation to stand up for human rights. We can do that by passing this resolution in support of the rights of the people of Kosova.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech made by an outstanding young man from Massachusetts, one who reminded me just how important it is to remember who made this country what it is today, the greatest country in the world. The son of Arthur and Susan Silbert of Ipswich, Christopher Barletta

is an 18-year-old who recently graduated from Ipswich High School in Massachusetts. Aside from being an accomplished musician, Chris was one of just 54 students chosen among 116,000 who participated in a contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary. Chris's speech expresses just how fortunate we are to be Americans.

The contest theme this year was "Answering America's Call." Mr. Barletta's speech touched upon such topics as the Normandy invasion, victory parades for the fighting men and women across the country, and the willingness of people to help their country any way they could. In short, he outlined ways people were proud of the America they called home, they were proud to be Americans.

We in Congress need to remember that most of what makes America great does not come from Washington. America's greatness resides in the cities, towns, churches, synagogues, community organizations, and most importantly the citizens across the country. It resides in the work and dedication of Americans like Christopher Barletta. Mr. Speaker, I applaud what this young man wrote and request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Christopher Barletta)

A little while back I found myself rummaging through an old cedar chest that my family keeps tucked away in our basement. The chest is an heirloom that has been passed down from generation to generation but there are things added to it constantly, "new memories" if you will. During my search I came across some remarkable things: some black and white photographs of relatives that I never had the good fortune of meeting. Some sheet music written by my uncle and friend Irving Berlin and a baseball signed by the 1954 Boston Red Sox; but the one thing that I came across that I cherished the most and took an interest in was my grandfather's army jacket from his service in World War II. It was green with three gold buttons up the front and had some sort of triangular design on the left sleeve. I tried it on only to discover that it was much too large for me, so I placed the moth-ball-scented jacket back into the chest.

I then started to see visions that are familiar to all of us: the Normandy invasion, parades for the victorious American fighting men and hundreds of proud Americans waving their country's flag. People were proud of the America they called home. Men were willing to fight for her beliefs, while women went to work in shops and plants, supplying our armed forces with the tools they needed to win battles in Europe and the South Pacific. Today, however, things have changed: attitudes have warped and pride is gone. Are people willing to go to war without being drafted? Are men and women willing to do manual labor in factories to supply our Defense Department? Would we win World War II again if it were to happen tomorrow? If America were to call for our assistance, our sacrifice, how would we answer her call? Would we answer her call at all? Are we even listening?

The point is that these questions didn't exist during the 1940's. People understood their role in being an American. It was understood that men would fight for their country, their families, and their way of life. An American's work was a priority. People knew what they were expected to do as Americans—and did it. Too many Americans today are lazy. They have forgotten their role, their purpose, and their way of life.