

the highest cumulative score during the first 2 days of the national finals. These 22 outstanding young people competed against 49 other classes from throughout the Nation and demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional democracy.

We the People...the Citizen and the Constitution features an intensive curriculum which provides students with an in-depth understanding of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and the principles and values they embody. The program is designed to promote an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizens in our constitutional democracy.

I would like to individually congratulate: Paul Ainsworth, Colin Ard, Farnoush Athari, Nichole Best, Jessica Brolick, Daniel Chapel, John Delap, Sheri Delp, Jennifer Eugster, Michael Fecteau, Jennifer Fisher, Hermon Ghermay, Lesley Harrington Lisa Miller, Brain Moynihan, Matthew Ripplinger, John Rutherford, Hope Shea, Shannon Trelease-Smith, Erica Vaughan, Lanna Venturino, and their teacher Lynn D. Stewart.

Mr. Speaker, these students and their teacher are exemplary scholars and I am proud to recognize their accomplishments. Keep up the good work Boulder City High School.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, due to severe thunderstorms, I was unavoidably detained and missed one recorded vote on May 21, 1996. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on roll No. 180, on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 436, a resolution providing the rule for consideration of H.R. 3415, a bill to repeal the 4.3 cent increase in transportation motor fuels excise tax. I request that this appear in the appropriate place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DEDICATION OF MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY'S ASPIN CENTER FOR GOVERNMENT

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to commemorate the grand opening and dedication of the building which houses the Les Aspin Center for Government, a Marquette University program with a now permanent base in Washington, DC.

Beginning as a single Marquette University student internship in 1987, the Les Aspin Center for Government is now a permanent presence in our Nation's Capitol, with world-wide studies and exchange programs, offering a hands-on approach to Government service and possible career opportunities.

Throughout his distinguished career, from 11 terms as Congressman from Wisconsin's First Congressional District to his dedicated service as U.S. Secretary of Defense, Les

Aspin was a statesman in the truest sense of the word, oftentimes putting the needs and concerns of this country, and of all Americans, above his own.

With this in mind, I challenge the Les Aspin Center for Government, in particular, and Marquette University, as a whole, to educate, prepare, and train its young scholars in the true meaning of statesmanship, following the grand example of Les Aspin.

It is also with sadness that I stand before you today, Mr. Speaker. Just as Les Aspin began his professional career at Marquette University as an economics professor, he also completed his career at the university, dying unexpectedly shortly after accepting a new and exciting position as a distinguished professor of international policy.

It is therefore quite fitting that the Aspin family and Marquette University has chosen to rename the center in his memory. I only wish he were here with us to join in the festivities.

STATEMENT BY ALISON CARPENTER REGARDING CHILD ABUSE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Alison Carpenter, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Children suffer at the hands of adults. They are beaten, kicked and burned with cigarettes. They are thrown against walls, scalded by hot water, forced to stand in freezing showers until they pass out, and thrown into running washing machines. They are sexual molested; they are the victims of incest. Child abuse is a serious issue that has existed throughout history, and it is a major concern in our society today. It was not until recently that it was recognized as a medical and social problem.

Child abuse takes many forms: it occurs whenever an adult inflicts intentional physical, emotional or sexual harm to a child. There are many steps that are being taken to prevent all three forms of child abuse, but it will take a long time to fully eliminate it. The most common form of abuse on children is physical abuse. There are approximately 200 cases of physical abuse for every one that is reported, according to the National Committee for the Protection of Child Abuse. A child is the victim of physical violence even if the anger is not directly inflicted on him or her. A witness to violence is a victim of violence. Children who witness abuse at home can suffer in unseen ways. Quite often, their pain goes untreated; they can suffer serious emotional damage.

Children need a large amount of emotional support from their families. Some elements of emotional support include: respecting the child's needs, tolerating his or her feelings, and a willingness to learn from their behavior. Our emotions are one of our basic powers. Emotional abuse is form of psychological battering. A child's earliest needs in life are for a warm, loving person to be there, to mirror, echo and affirm them. Children need to be prized, and applauded during their growth achievement. If they do not get this, they will do whatever they can in order to. These are basic needs. Children need to be al-

lowed to feel, and to express what they feel. If a child is controlled compulsively, he or she will become an adult with a compulsive, controlling and immature childish side. Some forms of emotional abuse are yelling, belittling, criticizing, humiliating and comparing a child.

Incest, or sexual abuse, is the most shameful of any form of violence, because it involves the betrayal of a supposed loved one. It leaves a long-term effect on the child, believing it was their fault. It is a violation of the child's sexuality. Some people believe that children may simply imagine episodes of sexual abuse. An argument that is made by psychologists, is that a young child who has not been molested, has not had the experience of with sex to be capable of imagining such an experience.

The profile of an abuser tends to be very similar in all forms of child abuse. An abuser is usually someone who has a poor self-image; someone who lacks sensitivity to others' feelings. A person who abuses was most likely abused themselves, or was deprived of basic parenting. An abuser has usually had unmet needs for love or comfort, and is in denial about his or her feelings. Child abuse has a tremendous impact on victims throughout their entire lives. They tend to feel helpless and out of control. The victims tend to dissociate from all of their memories, and begin to feel a sense of unreality. They may have recurring nightmares, sleep disorders or flashbacks. As they get older, they tend to develop split or multiple personalities. They have little or no interest in anything, trouble completing thought processes, confusion, and no trust. A girl who has been abused sexually grows up to believe that she cannot escape being battered. A boy who has been abused may believe in male supremacy. Boy victims, more than girls, identify with the offenders, and sometimes become offenders. This bonding with abusers is a way to overcome the feeling of helplessness and powerlessness.

There are many actions that are being taken against child abuse. Forty-nine States (except for Wyoming), have established children's trust funds. All of the States have a Child Protective Service system, which is a government system that is responsible for investigating reports of child abuse or neglect. This, however, lacks the resources needed to respond to overwhelming number of reports. All States also have a child abuse reporting law, requiring reports of suspected abuse to be made by specified professionals, or others whose work brings them in regular contact with children. There are also family preservation services, that are working to make it so the child can remain with his or her family as long as his safety is not endangered. Private organizations, such as Mothers Against Raping Children and Mothers of Sexually Abused Infants and Children serve as support groups, and fight for the rights of children. We Can Help Ourselves is another organization that teaches children how to handle abusive situations.

There are still many things that need to be done to help prevent the abuse of children. States need to provide even more services for victims of abuse. They need to look at the quality of foster care, because it needs to be more than just giving a child a place to live. People need to be more alert to possible child abuse cases, and to report them to the authorities. Those in a position of authority need to investigate quickly and accurately, and take the first steps to remove children from abusive situations. We need to bring offenders to court, and most of all, we need to stop abusing our children.

Bringing a child into the world is a huge responsibility, that two people make and

must live with forever. Parenting is not temporary; it is not something that can be put aside when a person wants a break. Child abuse is an awful cycle, which travels from generation to generation. As author John Bradshaw says, "It is about the silence of nights spent holding in screams, holding back tears, holding in one's very self." One of the main causes of child abuse is the lack of education that this country has. There are so many people who do not know what is morally right from wrong. Children should be able to look up to their parents without fearing them. Our society as a whole needs to work together to stop child abuse.

The first step in this long fight is to educate. Now is not the time to cut back on education services.

One quote I believe summarizes the issue is, "If a child live with criticism, he learns to condemn. If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight. If a child lives with shame, he learns to feel ashamed." Thank you.

Congressman Sanders: Thank you, Alison. Alison has touched on one of the most tragic issues that we as a country face, and that is that there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of little kids and teenagers who are being abused. And as Alison indicated, that type of abuse has a profound impact on one's ability to grow up to be a mature adult. Alison, let me just ask you a couple of questions. Why is it, do you think—what goes through an adult's mind, a grown-up person's mind who would abuse a child. What motivates somebody to do that, do you think?

Answer: I think that an abuser is one who has a lot of inside pain, and they don't know any other way of handling their pain, and they take it out on children, because children don't really fight back. Children, they're the only thing that they can take it out on, because they . . . don't have the ability to fight back.

Congressman Sanders: I think . . . that's a very good answer. Let me ask you another question. Very specifically, and I know you touched on this a little bit, what can we do to ameliorate that problem? What do we as a community, as a society, as a country, how do we address that tragedy?

Answer: I think that the most important thing is to educate, not only the abusers but the children of abusers, so that children know that this isn't right; that what they have been growing up in is not a good situation. Because, quite often children who are abused grow up to be abusers, because they don't know any better, and I think we need to educate them and show them that this isn't the way that our society should be.

Congressman Sanders: Alison, thank you very much for that excellent testimony.

TOO MANY CAPTAINS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, Adm. Jeremy Boorda's suicide was a tragedy for his family and the Navy. But that hasn't stopped the vultures from circling. They were out in force before he died, and they're still hovering.

First, former Navy Secretary John Lehman, who was fired by the Reagan administration, has been making the rounds—the Wall Street Journal and the Sunday morning television talk shows—with the spin of spins: He blames Boorda's suicide on the Navy's enemies. Guess who the Navy's enemies are? Anyone,

myself included, who tried to clean up the Tailhook scandal.

With friends like Mr. Lehman, the Navy needs no enemies. Left out of his disingenuous assertion is the fact the he participated in and condoned the Tailhook debaucheries. Gregory Vistica relates in his recent book, "Fall From Glory, The Men Who Sank the U.S. Navy," that then-Secretary Lehman gyrated with a naked stripper in a room full of Naval officers at the 1986 Tailhook convention. That is the tawdry standard Mr. Lehman set for the Navy on his watch. Is it any wonder the orgies continued until they involved assaults on female Naval officers? Is it any wonder that by the time Tailhook hit the fan in 1991 it splattered Navy leaders at the highest echelons?

Worse, once Tailhook became public, senior Naval officers who has known of and ignored the Tailhook excesses tried to contain the scandal and shift blame down ranks. The admirals were first into the lifeboats, leaving junior officers to go down with the ship. It is any wonder that Tailhook generated a storm of bitterness that continues to this day?

On ABC's This Week with David Brinkley last Sunday, Mr. Lehman responded to questions about his behavior by accusing reporters of "gutter journalism." He was half right. He was in the gutter, not the reporters.

Mr. Lehman went on to add to the Navy's list of enemies the White House—I don't know if he meant the Reagan White House, which forced his resignation, the Bush White House, or the Clinton White House. Probably all three—and the Senate Armed Services Committee, headed up by STROM THURMOND (R-SC) and SAM NUNN (D-GA). He implied that the committee did my bidding. Don't I wish.

In the final analysis, Mr. Lehman, whose motto as Secretary was loyalty is agreeing with me, can't tolerate anyone who disagrees with him.

Then we have former Secretary of the Navy James Webb, who replaced Mr. Lehman in 1987, but abruptly quit his post 2 years later when things didn't go his way. He wanted a larger Navy and a smaller Army and Air Force—no surprise there. And a bigger Navy with no women. In a recent speech—April 25—at the Naval Academy, Mr. Webb erupted with a volcanic attack on today's Navy, Mr. Lehman, and Admiral Boorda. The audience cheered. Go figure.

Finally, we have the disgraceful case of Comdr. John E. Carey. After being relieved of his command for improper conduct, Commander Carey wrote an anonymous letter that the Navy Times unfortunately published. Did Commander Carey take issue with the action of his superiors? Did he argue the merits of his dismissal? No, he didn't mention that he had been sacked. Instead he launched a personal attack, a tabloid mugging, on Admiral Boorda, ridiculing his short stature—referring to him as little Mickey Boorda. Acting as if he represented the entire Navy, rather than one disgruntled, bitter individual, he made the lunatic claim that not a single officer in the Navy respected the admiral.

So there you have it, a debaucher, a malcontent, and a calumniator. One was fired by President Reagan, one quit in a huff, and the other was relieved of his command. Yet they all claim to represent the Navy. They can't all be right.

The Navy suffers from a command fixation. Everyone thinks they are captain of the ship.

The ship is the Navy. It goes where the captain commands it. We've got a rabble of captains, some like Lehman and Webb outside the service and others inside, all jockeying to speak for the Navy, but all denouncing it and each other because the Navy's not sailing where they want it to go.

Compare the antics of this trio with the thoughts expressed Tuesday by Bettie Moran Boorda, the admiral's widow. Her statement apparently sprang directly from Admiral Boorda's final message to the Navy he loved. "Take care of each other. Be honorable. Do what is right."

TUCKER MALONEY, WBBM "REPORTER FOR A DAY" HONOR WINNER

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young man whose work as a broadcaster has been recognized by one of Chicago's largest radio stations, WBBM-AM.

Mr. Maloney, a junior at Lyons Township High School in LaGrange, IL, was one of 10 students to be a "reporter for the day" among more than 500 entries. Tucker, who has been broadcasting on the high school's radio station, WLTL, since his freshman year, submitted to WBBM his 90-second report on a proposal to build a garbage building incinerator in his community.

It is the second year in a row that Tucker has been honored by the station. In 1995, Tucker's report on his interview with "Baywatch" star David Hasselhoff, a Lyons Township High School graduate, earned him reporter-for-a-day status.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Maloney on this prestigious honor, and wish him continued success in broadcasting, or any other endeavor he pursues.

STATEMENT BY KARA VON BEHREN, SARA REEVE, ALISON GINGRAS, AND ANNA LASZEWSKI REGARDING RISKS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Peoples Academy in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people:

Kara: Being an American literature class, we have focused on writers throughout America's history, and we've focused on a lot of them. We've pulled some quotes, so as I go along, Ali's just going to say some of them.

They include Krevocur's "What Is an American" (as Krevocur said, "We are nothing but what we derive from the air we breathe, the climate we inhabit, and the nature of our employment")—Jefferson's Declaration of Independence; Kerouac's "On the