

punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

1995 ANNUAL REPORT ON ALASKA'S MINERAL RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1995 Annual Report on Alaska's Mineral Resources, as required by section 1011 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487; 16 U.S.C. 3151). This report contains pertinent public information relating to minerals in Alaska gathered by the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and other Federal agencies.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 17, 1996.

1995 ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to present to you the 1995 Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). For 30 years, this Federal agency has given Americans great opportunities to explore and share with each other our country's vibrant and diverse cultural heritage. Its work supports an impressive array of humanities projects.

These projects have mined every corner of our tradition, unearthing all the distinct and different voices, emotions, and ideas that together make up what is a uniquely American culture. In 1995, they ranged from an award-winning television documentary on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the radio production *Wade in the Water*, to preservation projects that will rescue 750,000 important books from obscurity and archive small community newspapers from every State in the Union. *Pandora's Box*, a traveling museum exhibit of women and myth in classical Greece, drew thousands of people.

The humanities have long helped Americans bridge differences, learn to appreciate one another, shore up the foundations of our democracy, and build strong and vital institutions across our country. At a time when our

society faces new and profound challenges, when so many Americans feel insecure in the face of change, the presence and accessibility of the humanities in all our lives can be a powerful source of our renewal and our unity as we move forward into the 21st century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 17, 1996.

HOW SERIOUS ARE WE?

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, 8 days ago I stood in the Oval Office as the President signed into law the historic line-item veto. But how serious is the Washington establishment when it comes to enforcing real change?

Today we read the first of what is likely to be many advertisements for Washington insiders pitching a seminar on how to circumvent the line-item veto. For a mere \$245, people whose business it is to secure Federal money can learn, among other things:

What can be done to insulate an appropriation, entitlement or tax provision from a line-item veto.

The law hasn't even gone into effect, and already people are seeking ways around it. And, later today, we consider a bill to take an entire category of Federal spending off budget, beyond the reach of the line-item veto.

Mr. Speaker, we crafted a tough and workable line-item veto to control runaway Government spending. How serious are we? I guess Americans will have to watch and see.

Mr. Speaker, I provide for the RECORD the advertisement referred to:

[From the Congress Daily, Apr. 17, 1996]

(Price Waterhouse LLP—Presents)

THE LINE-ITEM VETO: HOW IT WILL AFFECT APPROPRIATIONS, ENTITLEMENTS, AND TAXES THE EXECUTIVE SEMINAR YOU NEED TO ATTEND!

Budget and political analysts are calling the line item veto the most significant revision in the legislative process since Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Many are predicting that it will require substantial changes in the way people in Washington conduct business.

Price Waterhouse LLP's highly respected budget and tax professionals will provide you with what you need to know about the line item veto when you need to know it—NOW! During this solid, no fluff, half-briefing you will learn how the line item veto will work, including answers to these key questions:

Which appropriations or parts of appropriations will be subject to a line item veto?

Who will determine which tax provisions are vulnerable?

What does the law mean when it said that only "new" entitlements will be subject to a line item veto?

How can Congress disallow or override a line item veto?

What can be done to insulate an appropriation, entitlement, or tax provision from a line item veto?

What role will OMB, CBO, and the Joint Committee on Taxation play in the line item veto process?

All of this and much more in just a half day . . . you'll be back in your office in time

for lunch. And at only \$245 per person (with a substantial discount for more than 4 people from the same organization), this special executive briefing is the easiest and least expensive way for you to learn what you need to know about the new challenges and opportunities the line item veto will create for you and your association or company.

Price Waterhouse LLP's

Line Item-Veto Executive Seminar

Wednesday, May 8, 1996—8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast Starting at 7:30 a.m. Hyatt Regency Hotel On Capitol Hill, Washington D.C.

To Register, Or For a Copy Of The Full Agenda Call (202) 414-1757

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIAZ-BALART addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

RECOGNIZING SUCCESSFUL TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, the current debate on welfare reform is accelerating the need to address the issue of out-of-wedlock teen births.

We want to "end welfare as we know it." But, I am afraid we will replace it with welfare as we do not want to know it.

We do not want to enact legislation that leads to a policy of national child abandonment.

Our current social crisis evolved over several generations. Consequently, we must realize that we cannot break this intergenerational cycle or eliminate the crisis overnight.

To break the cycle of teen pregnancy and poverty, we must implement pregnancy prevention programs that educate and support school age youths—10-21—in high risk situations and their family members through comprehensive social and health services, with an emphasis on pregnancy prevention.

I strongly support abstinence education and feel that it is critically important to fund abstinence programs for preteens as well as teenagers. Within 5 years, a concentrated abstinence program for preteens should bring about a decline in the number of teenagers who are sexually active.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that today so many of our teenagers are already sexually active with or

without our permission. It is therefore imperative that we also provide funding for contraceptive prevention programs for them.

This evening, I wish to recognize a program in my district that exemplifies the kind of comprehensive social and health services that high risk teenagers need.

For over 13 years, the Division of Adolescent Health Services of Greene County has developed and implemented programs to help teenagers meet and successfully avoid the pitfalls of juvenile delinquency, child abuse, school drop outs, and teen pregnancy. In the past 2 years the program has expanded its services to include primary health care to improve health status of teenagers and to influence healthier behavior and lifestyles. A certified physician's assistant furnishes on-site treatment of acute illnesses, minor injuries, and developmental screenings as well as age-appropriate health education such as nutrition, diet, and personal hygiene.

In addition, early intervention is provided for sexually active teens and teens with alcohol and substance abuse problems.

Other on-site services include: individual counseling, mental health prevention, first aid and family life classes—along with an array of other health and social services.

Off-site referrals are made for family planning with a tracking system to assure follow-up.

The program was started to provide a foundation of support for young teens as they encounter life's changes.

One of the strongest components in this foundation is the TAP Club—Teens Against Pregnancy. Membership is open to all girls in grades 9–12, with membership dues of \$5 per year.

Another key component is the Teen Advisory Board. Adults do not view the world from a teenage perspective, therefore, they may not always know what is best for teens. Realizing this, the Greene County Program established a Teen Advisory Board in 1985.

Ms. Helen Hill serves as the director of the Division of Adolescent Health Services of Greene County. From the beginning, she has been a guiding force through both the planning stage, and the implementation stages, and for over 13 years has successfully run the program that is known throughout North Carolina as the original school-based health model. It is also known as a program that truly works.

She not only has improved the quality of life and enhanced the opportunities of the county's teenagers but her efforts have meant a better quality of life for all Greene County's citizens. At the same time she has saved county, State, and Federal Government funds. She has saved the taxpayers money. Ms. Helen deserves our applause.

True welfare reform should end the need for monetary benefits if it eliminates programs and funding. A small percentage of the total funding cur-

rently paid to teen parents should be earmarked for contraceptive prevention programs. Every dollar spent on contraceptive prevention will be multiplied many times over in the Federal tax dollars that will be saved by preventing teen pregnancy.

The Division of Adolescent Health Services of Greene County is a shining example of what we can do.

Mr. Speaker, this is truly an outstanding program and I recommend it for all my colleagues.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, each year more than one million teenage girls become pregnant. Four out of 10 will become pregnant before the age of 20 with half of them giving birth and very few marrying the father. These numbers pose a serious problem not only to the young parents and the child, but to the larger community as well.

There are a number of programs working to assist young mothers and their children, including financial assistance and child care. These are important programs and we must continue to improve them. What we must also do is begin to more adequately address the issue of how to keep teenagers from becoming pregnant. As the old saying goes, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." While we will never erase teen pregnancy completely, it is essential to create successful prevention programs.

In an environment of shrinking Federal Government involvement, State and local governments must begin to work in conjunction with their communities to provide the programs necessary to assist young teens in making responsible life choices. In response to this trend, the Progressive Policy Institute in cooperation with the Democratic Leadership Council has developed a seven part framework to help communities and local governments better understand the problem and begin to solve it. While this framework does not have all the answers, it provides a basic format on which to build successful programs catering to the needs of a particular locale.

The seven strategies are 1. Build state and local coalitions 2. Launch a sustained campaign to change attitudes. 3. Second chance homes for teen mothers. 4. Hold fathers accountable, and value their contributions to their children. 5. Crack down on sexual predators. 6. Reform foster care and adoption laws. 7. Create opportunities and incentives for young people at risk of becoming parents too soon.

Local communities can play a vital role in the actions and attitudes of young teens. Support from schools, churches, and civic organizations can offer both assistance and alternatives to teens. Each community must decide where to focus its attention; whether through education, offering part-time jobs, more after school activities, or mentoring programs. A number of communities already have resources in place, such as the Boys and Girls Club

or 4-H. We need to draw from those resources, learn from them, and make them more effective.

I know that if all levels of government, various organizations, communities, and the public at large pull together, we can begin to address this important issue. Parenthood is an exceptionally important responsibility and we must prevent or delay that responsibility until teens are mature enough to accept it and the wonders that accompany it.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in celebrating the efforts of communities across the country in fighting teen pregnancy. At a time when we are constantly bombarded with dismal statistics on teenage births, it is particularly important to recognize those individuals who have stopped talking about teen pregnancy prevention and have committed to action. The Latino Peer Council in my State of Rhode Island is a shining example of this commitment to action. Together, these young men and women are reaching out to the students who will follow in their footsteps in striving for better, brighter futures.

The Latino Peer Council was initiated in the summer of 1994 as the State was facing the highest teen birthrate in the Northeast. With teenage pregnancies particularly prevalent within the Latino- and African-American communities in Rhode Island, the Latino Council was developed to focus upon the specific needs of Hispanic families. The council is comprised of eight high school students who are trained by community educators to inform and educate their peers, teachers, and parents on teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, safe sex, birth control, relationships and abstinence.

Using humorous skits and lively discussions, the peer educators have effectively touched their fellow youths in the community. Through their leadership, they set an example not only to Latino teenagers but all young adults from every ethnic and racial background. At the same time, these students are cultivating leadership skills that will carry them throughout school, their careers and their lives. The Peer Educators build their confidence and develop a strong sense of self while engaging in public speaking and community education.

The Latino Peer Council is effective because of its innovative approach to tackling unplanned pregnancy. Shunning antique methods of teaching sexual health and awareness, the council presents teens as competent, responsible, intelligent leaders that share similar experiences with those whom they are educating. Teens are communicating with other teens about the issues and concerns that they face growing up in today's world. In this Congress we have heard a lot about "personal responsibility." I am proud to recognize today a group of teenagers talking, educating and taking responsibility not only for themselves, but for an entire generation.

Efforts like those of the peer educators are essential to building bridges between youngsters and adults that will ensure that the next generation is successful both personally and professionally. Keeping the lines of communication open between teens and adults is crucial to effective pregnancy prevention and family planning. If adults and teens can share, communicate and most importantly, understand one another, half of the battle has been

won. I am proud of the Latino Peer Council for rising to the occasion. I urge other communities to start listening to their young people and working with them to put an end to teen pregnancy.

I would also like to salute the teen pregnancy prevention initiatives of Thundermist Health Clinic in Woonsocket, RI. Services like the Health Hut that provides family planning services to pre-teens at Woonsocket Middle School to the Mentoring Program that coaches and guides young mothers not to repeat their mistakes, are strengthening families and the greater community.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for highlighting this important issue and for providing us the opportunity to focus on the strengths of our youngsters—an area that receives too little attention.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, members on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of the choice issue agree that we must reduce teenage pregnancy. Its costs are enormous; it is costly to the Government, costly to the futures of the young mothers, and costly to our society. It is clear that reducing teenage pregnancy will only be successful when parents, educators, community leaders, the business community and Congress make a serious commitment and become involved.

Costs associated with teenage pregnancy drain limited Federal, State and local resources. Each year, more than one million American teenage girls become pregnant. The teenage pregnancy rate for women under 20 has increased by more than 20 percent since 1970. Teenage mothers are more likely to be uneducated, unskilled and unmarried. Their children are at higher risk for prematurity, low-birth weight and birth defects.

Women who bear children outside of marriage and meet income requirements are eligible for AFDC benefits, food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance and other benefits, and teenage mothers are particularly likely to need these benefits.

And what about the costs to the teenagers themselves? The opportunities forgone to teens who become pregnant are enormous. Certainly many career paths become nearly impossible for a teenage mother to attain. High school graduation becomes less important than the children's daily needs; teenage mothers have a 60 percent chance of graduating from high school by age 25, compared to 90 percent of those who postpone childbearing. The economic situation of most teenage mothers is such that most find themselves limited to low-income neighborhoods that are less likely to have good schools, safe drug-free streets and positive role models. And we know that teenage mothers are the most likely to the single parents and have an especially difficult time collecting child support.

Teenage pregnancy is costly to society in terms of lost productivity and in terms of the cycle of dependency that is passed on from generation to generation. Teens from poorer families are more likely to initiate sexual intercourse at a younger age and less likely to use contraception.

What should we do? It is clear to me that Congress does not have all of the answers, and cannot provide help where it is needed most: at home and in the community.

One example of effective community involvement is Best Friends, an organization designed to reduce teenage pregnancy. I have

met with Elayne Bennett, the founder of the Best Friends, and she shared many encouraging stories with me. In 29 public schools across the country, including schools in Montgomery County, MD, the Best Friends Program has been a wonderful success. Of the 600 Washington girls who have participate for 2 years or more, 1.1 percent, have become pregnant, as opposed to the 25 percent city-wide rate for girls 13 to 18. The Best Friends Program is not a quick fix. It works because its mentors make a long-term investment in junior high and high school girls, taking them on outings, teaching them new skills, and going to weekly classes with them. The Best Friends Program builds teenage girls' self-confidence and teaches them that there are other options.

The Federal Government does, however, have an important role to play in the area of education, girls' sports, and community activities. These things all play an important role in reducing teenage pregnancy because they build self-esteem and present young girls with options for the future, making them much more likely to avoid teen pregnancy.

We have spent a significant amount of time this Congress debating welfare reform—deciding how limited resources should be used and how to most effectively move AFDC recipients from welfare to work. Reducing teen pregnancy must be part of the solution, and indeed, it has been a part of the debate—but few constructive solutions have emerged. Some Members advocate a family cap, a provision to deny benefits to welfare recipients who have additional children while on welfare.

Despite the heated debate over illegitimacy that we have heard in the context of welfare reform, answering the question of whether the welfare system increases nonmarital childbearing is very difficult. Some studies have shown that welfare has no effect on nonmarital childbearing while others have shown significant effects. Whether or not Government benefits actually lead to an increase in teen pregnancies, we do know that the teenage pregnancies that occur—for whatever the reason—are very expensive. While curbing teen pregnancy certainly needs to be addressed in the context of welfare reform, these punitive solutions are not the answer. Mr. Speaker, we have not spent enough time developing real solutions to reducing teenage pregnancy—solutions that involve prevention strategies, education and self-esteem building, community partnerships, and family planning.

We must also improve and increase efforts at the Federal level to prevent teenage pregnancy. There are very few Federal programs to reduce teenage pregnancy, and they are not comprehensive. Fully funding the title X Family Planning Program is one of the most direct ways that Congress can help prevent unintended pregnancies; publicly subsidized family planning services prevent an estimated 1.2 million unintended pregnancies annually in the United States. Title X, however, directs its dollars to critical health services for women of all ages, and only 20 percent goes toward adolescents. Although title X was threatened during the fiscal year 1996 appropriations process, a majority of Members recognized how important it is. No title X funds can be used for abortion services; clinics have always been prohibited from using title X funds for abortions. What title X does do is provide quality health care for low-income women—in-

cluding teenagers—who are at risk of becoming pregnant. The Centers for Disease Control also has small grant to implement 13 community projects to examine ways to reduce teenage pregnancies, but its effects have been limited due to its size. The Adolescent and Family Life Act provides a small grant that goes toward care and parenting for adolescent mothers and adoption assistance, but most of the money goes toward an abstinence-only education. These programs help, but clearly they are not enough.

Adolescent pregnancy prevention is not only about family planning. We must examine the reasons teenage girls become pregnant. What is it about our society that makes teenage girls think that to be loved, they must have a child of their own? Why do so many girls think that no opportunities worth waiting to have children will be available to them? Surely we can do better. Educational opportunities build self-esteem, as do girls' sports and community activities. Improving our education system, building our communities, increasing job opportunities, and giving young girls something to look forward to all will reduce teen pregnancy.

We all share the responsibility for preventing teen pregnancies. Parents, communities, religious organizations, State and local governments all have an important role to play, and many are making important progress toward reducing teen pregnancies.

Each year in Maryland over 8,500 adolescents give birth. I applaud the work done by the Governor's Council on Adolescent Pregnancy to combat this problem. The council promotes the reduction of unplanned adolescent pregnancies through strategies carried out in collaboration with state and local agencies and private and no profit groups. A sustained media campaign, including television, radio, and print media has been an integral part of efforts to raise awareness about adolescent pregnancy. Maryland has also developed programs to help teen parents prevent further early childbearing and programs to help teenage parents learn parenting skills and continue their education. It is important that we don't only focus on prevention, but focus on helping teenage parents improve their lives.

I applaud the efforts of the bipartisan National Campaign To Reduce Teenage Pregnancy, and I hope their recommendations provide new ideas and energy. I look forward to a hearing at the end of the month on teenage pregnancy in the Government Reform and Oversight's Human Resources Subcommittee.

This is only the beginning of a dialog between the Congress, our communities, state and local governments and educators about how to reduce teen pregnancy. We know that providing teens with a solid education, teaching them how to avoid pregnancy and giving them hope for the future works. Now we must work together to achieve these goals.

A TRIBUTE TO RUSH LIMBAUGH, SR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished and gentle man from southeast Missouri, a man who embodied what is right and good about this great Nation,