

been manufactured in a clandestine setting using the quantity of the list I chemical possessed, distributed, imported, or exported.

On page 2, strike out the items relating to sections 301 and 302 and insert the following:  
Sec. 301. Penalty increases for trafficking in methamphetamine.

Sec. 302. Enhanced penalties for offenses involving certain listed chemicals.

#### THE THRIFT SAVINGS INVESTMENT FUNDS ACT OF 1996

KERREY (AND PRYOR)  
AMENDMENT NO. 5367

Mr. MCCAIN (for Mr. KERREY, for himself and Mr. PRYOR) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1080) to amend chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to provide additional investment funds for the Thrift Savings Plan; as follows:

On page 15, line 2 of the bill, change the “;” to an “,” and add the following: “and by adding at the end of the paragraph the following sentence: ‘Before a loan is issued, the Executive Director shall provide in writing the employee or Member with appropriate information concerning the cost of the loan relative to other sources of financing, as well as the lifetime cost of the loan, including the difference in interest rates between the funds offered by the Thrift Savings Fund, and any other effect of such loan on the employee’s or Members’s final account balance.’”

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to review S. 1539, a bill to establish the Los Caminos del Rio National Heritage Area along the Lower Rio Grande Texas-Mexico border; S. 1583, a bill to establish the Lower Eastern Shore American Heritage Area; S. 1785, a bill to establish in the Department of the Interior the Essex National Heritage Commission; and S. 1808, a bill to amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic property throughout the Nation on Thursday, September 19, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC has been canceled.

For further information, please contact Jim O’Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Energy and Natural Resources Committee, to examine the

NEPA decision making process in the federal land management agencies, including the role of the Council on Environmental Quality.

The hearing will take place Thursday, September 26, 1996 at 2:00 p.m. in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Kelly Johnson or Jo Meuse at (202) 224-6730.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet twice during the Tuesday, September 17, 1996 session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on airport security and a hearing on computational biology.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 1996, for purposes of conducting a Full Committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the issue of U.S. Climate Change Policy.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Tuesday, September 17, 1996, at 9:15 a.m., for a hearing on S. 1794, Congressional, Presidential, and Judiciary Pension Forfeiture Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 1996 at 9:30 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on economic development on Indian reservations.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on The National Labor Relations Board, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 17, 1996, at 10:00.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

Mr. GORTON. The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to receive the legislative presentations of the American Legion.

The hearing will be held on September 17, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room 334 of the Cannon House Office Building.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO LOWELL MOHLER

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Lowell Mohler of Missouri, who is retiring after many decades of service to the Missouri Farm Bureau.

Lord Chesterfield, an English statesman in the 18th century advised citizens to “Be wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.” This advice has been practiced regularly by 20th century Missourian Lowell Mohler, from the halls of the University of Missouri to the State and Nation’s Capitol, where he has advised farmers, professors, Governors, and Senators. Though Lowell’s tenure at Farm Bureau was slightly more brief than the 20th century, his service on behalf of rural Americans has been immense. His approach is always warm, his counsel wise, his strategy practical, and his word true.

Lowell Mohler is truly representative of the Missouri Farm Bureau, an organization of members who are characterized by common sense, work hard, value initiative and character, and who love agriculture, family, God, and country—not necessarily in that order. He, like they, live by a more stringent self-imposed code of right and wrong which is an example for all to observe.

Lowell also has the typical non-modern and unrealistic view of retirement. He said he is going to retire to spend more time extolling the virtues of the University of Missouri and to farm. He reminds me of the Missouri farmer who came out of retirement to farm and was asked if he was going to work full time. “No, just 6 days a week,” the elderly farmer replied.

I hope that Lowell will now have some well-deserved time to spend with his terrific family, of which I know he is very proud. He and his wife, JoAnn, can grow asparagus and hornets and maybe catch some fish at their farm. They can invite large crowds of friends to backyard barbecues and leave the cleanup duties to the coyotes which come up from the river near his house and clean perfectly the remains.

Only Lowell could make the availability of coyotes useful. It must relate to his affinity with members of the media and politicians that he can appreciate coyotes. If he is so inclined, he

can come to Mexico, Missouri and help me keep the deer away from my tree orchards. Maybe we can plant some walnut trees.

Lowell Mohler's career climbed heights he surely never expected, but has never lost sight of where he came from, or the conventions and needs of the ordinary women and men who live the life that makes this country great. His work made rural America better; he left his mark and he did it his way, the Farm Bureau way. He is and will be remembered as a great American example.

JoAnn, thank you on behalf of everyone for sharing Lowell with us. We return him to you with immense gratitude, and wish you both well as you enter this new chapter of your lives.●

#### STUDENT-SPONSOR PARTNERSHIP

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Adlai E. Stevenson remarked of Eleanor Roosevelt that "She would rather light candles than curse the darkness." The same can be said of my dear friend, Peter M. Flanigan. I rise to call to the Senate's attention the Student-Sponsor Partnership, a program for troubled students that Mr. Flanigan started in 1986. Private donors help pay the tuition for New York City high school students whose backgrounds include poverty, poor grades, and discipline problems so that they may attend Catholic schools.

In 1984 Mr. Flanigan promised a class of sixth-graders that if they finished high school he would pay for their college education. It soon became clear that even this was insufficient incentive for many of the participants to complete high school, and Mr. Flanigan realized that a different approach was needed. He learned that Catholic schools had higher graduation rates, and so concluded that he would help students attend such schools by subsidizing their tuition. Mr. Flanigan also realized the importance of providing each student with a mentor to provide encouragement and counsel.

This program works; 75 percent of the participants graduate in 4 years, and 90 percent eventually go on to college. These are remarkable statistics for a group made up of troubled students. I congratulate Peter Flanigan for all his concern and efforts, and I ask unanimous consent that an article in the September 12 New York Times on the Student-Sponsor Partnership Program be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 12, 1996]

PRIVATE PROGRAM FOR TROUBLED STUDENTS  
ECHOES CATHOLIC SCHOOL PLAN

(By Mirta Ojito)

Two years ago, Sean Kendall Winn was the kind of student who is at the heart of the plan advocated this week by Mayor Rudolph

W. Giuliani to send some public school students to Roman Catholic schools.

A Bronx student who would get into fights and end up suspended, Sean was accepted by a Catholic school in his first year of high school. Almost all expenses were paid by private donors.

"My life," Sean said yesterday, "is much nicer now."

Sean, now a 16-year-old junior at All Hallows High School with an 85 average, is a beneficiary of a 10-year-old private program, Student-Sponsor Partnership, which was created by Peter M. Flanigan, an investment banker.

The partnership, which has helped 825 students enrolled in 18 Catholic schools to graduate since 1986, bears striking similarities to a proposal recently made by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York and, since Sunday, backed by the Mayor.

Under the Archdiocese's plan, Catholic schools would educate 1,000 of the city school system's worst students, providing both secular and religious instruction. Their tuition would be paid by private businesses.

After some board members cited Constitutional concerns about having school employees acting as admissions counselors for Roman Catholic schools, Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew said yesterday that the Board of Education would not compile lists of eligible students for the program advocated by Mr. Giuliani.

But the Chancellor's spokeswoman said that guidance counselors would continue to advise students to seek scholarships to private schools, and would release school records for students applying for scholarships. The public schools have been giving that help to Student-Sponsor Partnership for 10 years.

"We hope that what we are doing could serve as a blueprint for what the Mayor is proposing," said Mayree Clark, the chairwoman of the partnership's board, who is the director of global research at Morgan Stanley.

Ms. Clark said 75 percent of the program's students graduate in four years and 90 percent go on to college. Omar Antigua, a 20-year-old junior at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, is one of them.

"They opened up so many doors for me, I couldn't even begin to count them," said Mr. Antigua, the third child of an unemployed immigrant who reared three boys by herself in a tough Bronx neighborhood. "Where I come from, I'm a rarity."

Mary Grace Eapen, the partnership's executive director, said the program works to make students feel special. "They want discipline, they want order," she said. "They want to have someone in their lives who expects great things from them, and we do."

Applicants learn of the program through their eighth-grade guidance counselors or community leaders, Ms. Eapen said. Once a student decides to apply, school counselors or teachers supply test scores, a list of the student's weaknesses and strengths and an analysis of why the student would probably not succeed were he or she to continue in the public school system.

"Counselors are very vigilant at spotting the kids that could benefit the most from our help," Ms. Eapen said. "They want what's best for their kids and they know we provide it."

Of the thousands of students who apply every year, several hundred are accepted. This year, 345 new students entered the program.

Although the partnership program is similar to the one advocated by the Mayor, it differs in two ways.

First, its eligibility requirements are broader: It considers poverty, poor grades and disciplinary problems as qualifications for entry, not simply whether a student has been identified as one of the school system's worst. Second, it provides mentors to guide students in addition to paying their tuitions.

The partnership has 1,030 students and but is short 150 mentors.

Sponsors pay at least \$850 in tuition a year for four years. The rest of a student's tuition, which could be as high as \$3,800 is paid by parents, who contribute \$30 a month, and money raised from foundations and private businesses.

The idea for the partnership came about when Mr. Flanigan realized that it took more than the promise of a bright future to make students finish their education, Ms. Eapen said. More than a decade ago, he promised a class of sixth graders that if they finished high school, he would pay for their college education. Despite the incentive, many students dropped out of school.

The schools, he concluded, were failing the students. About the same time, Mr. Flanigan learned that Roman Catholic schools were more successful in keeping students in the classroom, so he shifted his focus and decided to encourage public school students to attend those private schools. To further increase the students' chances of success, he paired students with mentors.

The partnership tries to match sponsors with students based on shared interests or experiences, sometimes a difficult goal because most of the students are black or Latino while 88 percent of the sponsors are non-Hispanic whites.

But most of the time, despite cultural and economic differences, a bond is forged. It happened to Sean and his sponsor, James Jurney, a 26-year-old who went to boarding school, lives at Central Park West and works at Morgan Stanley. Their bond is theater. Sean wants to be an actor; Mr. Jurney is interested in television and films.

"We go to the theater," Mr. Jurney said, "we talk. He tells me about his girlfriends. I'm his big brother. He's a good kid."●

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO KELLY SERVICES

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate Kelly Services on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Founded on October 7, 1946, in Detroit, MI, by William Russell Kelly, Kelly Services blazed a trail in the office staffing industry. Built on a strong reputation of caring for its customers and employees, Kelly has grown into a Fortune 500 company. Today, Kelly provides the services of more than 675,000 employees annually to 200,000 customers. With more than 1,300 offices around the world Kelly is a major player in the office staffing industry.

Recognizing the changing needs of our economy, Kelly has branched out into legal services, full as well as partial office staffing, assisted living, and