

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

the research and development of software for testing and training products. Kelly's innovative training and testing programs have kept it at the head of its industry. The experience of this Michigan company shows that hard work and dedication to quality service and integrity pave the road to success.

Mr. President, I am proud that Kelly Services, based in Troy, MI, is part of the vibrant and growing business community in my State of Michigan. The quality and innovation shown by this aggressive enterprise under the leadership of President and Chief Executive Officer Terence E. Adderley have been an inspiration to all business people in my State. Through its contributions to area businesses it has improved life in the 37 Michigan communities in which it has branches, as well as the communities all over the world in which it conducts business.

Kelly Services has been celebrating its anniversary throughout this year. The company will host a major event at its headquarters in Troy on October 7. I would like to extend my best wishes to Kelly Services for a festive celebration and for another 50 years of superior success through superior service.●

EMPLOYMENT NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to explain why I supported the Employment Non-discrimination Act.

In an earlier vote, I supported the Defense of Marriage Act because I do not believe that we should change the definition of marriage that has made the family—a husband, wife, and children—the cornerstone of our society.

But the Employment Nondiscrimination Act is about a different issue. It is about whether discrimination in the workplace against homosexuals is permissible. I supported this bill because I do not believe we should tolerate discrimination of any type in the workplace.

The people of this Nation already have decided that it is unacceptable to discriminate against someone in the workplace just because of that person's race, gender, or religious beliefs. I just don't believe that one's sexual orientation is relevant to whether or not they can do a job, and it ought not be a permissible basis for discrimination.

This bill includes substantial protections and safeguards for employers. It includes exemptions for the Armed Forces, small businesses, religious institutions, and private membership clubs. Most important, the bill states clearly that it does not protect inappropriate or public sexual conduct by any employee, whether or not that employee is homosexual.

Some people have said that this legislation isn't necessary, that there is no discrimination against homosexuals in the workplace. I would like to give you just one example of why I think

this legislation is needed: Ernest Dillon was a postal employee in Detroit, MI. He worked hard and everyone agreed he was good at his job. But that wasn't enough. When Ernest's coworkers found out he was homosexual, they repeatedly taunted him until one day, while he was on the job, they beat him unconscious. Their harassment continued unabated until he was forced out of his job, fearing for his life. Although he went to the courts for relief, there was nothing there to protect him.

It is time for our country to decide that we will not tolerate that kind of discrimination. This legislation does that. Nine States have already enacted legislation similar to this bill.

I have heard from many of my own constituents and from mayors, Governors, religious leaders, corporate CEO's, and others that, regardless of their views about homosexuality, they support this bill because they oppose discrimination in all its forms. I agree, and that is why I voted for this bill.●

THANKS TO PRODIGY SERVICE CORP.

● Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I rise today to express my thanks to Prodigy Service Corp. for responding promptly to the letter sent out by 19 Senators and myself on August 1, 1996. In the letter, my colleagues and I urged Prodigy and several other Internet service providers and search engines to adopt company policies to block access to bomb-making information through their services.

Prodigy is the first of these companies to respond and I am pleased to announce that letter provides some hope in our efforts to curb the availability of bomb construction information on the Internet. This outstanding company has already begun to offer its customers free installment of the CyberPatrol access control software program, which blocks access to bomb-making information. This generous contribution to our Nation's safety and well-being is commendable.

While Prodigy's efforts help solve the problem of the wide availability of dangerous bomb construction information, the CyberPatrol program also demonstrates that blocking bomb-making instructions on the Internet is possible.

At this time, I ask that the Senate join me in urging other Internet service providers to adopt similar policies. I ask that Prodigy's response be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

PRODIGY,

New York, NY, August 27, 1996.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,

U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR GREGG: Thank you for your letter of August 1, regarding bomb-making information on the Internet. We, too, are outraged by the cowardly, senseless acts of terrorism that have victimized so many innocent individuals and families. We are repulsed by the twisted minds of people who disseminate bomb-making information for reasons known only to them.

As you know, bomb-making information is available widely and publicly today through a large number of channels, including bookstores and libraries, and governmental attempts to restrict the availability of otherwise lawful information raise serious First Amendment concerns. Nevertheless, Prodigy tries to strike a responsible balance, providing a safe environment for users to openly exchange valuable information, while enabling them to insure they won't come in contact with inappropriate material.

Unlike other media, the online environment does offer an effective way for consumers to exercise control. Earlier this year, Prodigy began offering our members the CyberPatrol access control software program, which they can install on their family's personal computer at no extra charge (Prodigy picks up the cost of the program). This easy-to-use program automatically filters and blocks access to bomb-making information and other inappropriate content on the Internet.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

MARC JACOBSON,

Vice President and General Counsel.●

REPEAL OF SECTION 434 OF THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, yesterday I introduced legislation to repeal section 434 of the recently enacted Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Section 434 provides that:

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no State or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from the Immigration and Naturalization Service INS information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States.

This provision is ill-advised and threatens the public health and safety of residents of New York City because it conflicts with an executive order, issued by the mayor of New York in 1985, prohibiting city employees from reporting suspected illegal aliens to the Immigration and Naturalization Service unless the alien has been charged with a crime. The executive order, which is similar to local laws in other States and cities, was intended to ensure that fear of deportation does not deter illegal aliens from seeking emergency medical attention, reporting crimes, and so forth.

On September 8, 1995, during Senate consideration of H.R. 4, the Work Opportunity Act of 1995, Senators SANTORUM and NICKLES offered this provision as an amendment. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 91 to 6. The Senators who voted "no" were: Senators AKAKA, CAMPBELL, INOUE, MOSELEY-BRAUN, MOYNIHAN, and SIMON.

Four of these six—Senators AKAKA, MOSELEY-BRAUN, SIMON, and the Senator from New York—were also among the 11 Democrats who voted against H.R. 4 when it passed the Senate on September 19, 1995. H.R. 4, of course, was later vetoed by President Clinton.