

would have cost the American taxpayers \$260 million. Yet, even with the increase, interest rates on price support loans would remain below commercial rates. Mr. President, this Congress has been dedicated to efforts to reduce the U.S. budget deficit. The price tag on Mr. HARKIN's amendment, coupled with the fact that the loan rates are lower than commercial rates, even with the 1 percent increase, lead me to oppose Mr. HARKIN's amendment which failed by a vote of 37 to 59.

Senator HARKIN offered a second amendment which would have reinstated the Farmer Owned Grain Reserve. Under this program, which is no longer in existence, the Federal Government paid grain farmers for grain put in storage. This created a grain surplus which depressed prices. Farmers I have talked to in Michigan are opposed to the grain reserve—they understand that farmers cannot store themselves into prosperity. This amendment would have been out of place in a farm bill which attempts to have farmers produce for the market instead of for the Government. Along with 60 of my colleagues, I opposed this amendment.

Senator SANTORUM who has been a strong, consistent opponent of our outdated, feudalistic peanut program, offered an amendment which would have made more drastic changes to the peanut program than were included in the bill. Unfortunately, a majority of Members of the Senate voted to table the amendment thereby effectively killing it. I voted against tabling the amendment because I believe we should have had an opportunity to support further changes in the peanut program. Senator SANTORUM's amendment would have phased out the quota system which was established during the depression to guarantee a high price for peanut producers. In order to do this, the Government issued quotas. Only the holders of these quotas would be allowed to grow peanuts. The quota holders are now selling the right to grow peanuts at extremely high prices which increases the price of peanuts to the consumer. Under the peanut program, the Government dictates who has the right to grow peanuts and the amount they are allowed to grow. Mr. President, I voted against the motion to table the Santorum amendment and believe that we should go further than the bill which passed to eliminate the peanut quota system.

I was pleased to vote with 60 of my colleagues in opposition to the Gregg amendment which would have eliminated the new sugar provisions from the farm bill. Senator GREGG's amendment would have left the sugar program as it is today in the hopes of eliminating the program completely when it expires in 1997.

Mr. President, the sugar program is different than many other agriculture programs in that it is necessary to keep a trade balance with other countries. Sugar is highly subsidized in other countries, allowing the producers

to dump their excess sugar on the world market at very low prices. Eliminating our sugar program completely would give our sugar producers—some of the best producers in the world—a trade disadvantage in the world market. Unilateral elimination of our sugar program would put the most efficient sugar producers in the world at a competitive disadvantage to other producers. Furthermore, the notion that other countries would follow our lead and eliminate their support programs on their own is ridiculous.

Mr. President, I have introduced legislation which would completely eliminate the U.S. agricultural price support and production adjustment programs for sugar contingent upon a GATT agreement which would eliminate export subsidies and price supports in other countries. While I firmly believe that the free market should be allowed to work, it will not work if the most efficient producers are put at a competitive disadvantage. As I have said in the past, I will continue to fight diligently on the side of free trade. I will continue to work to eliminate export subsidies and other price supports worldwide so that we may eventually achieve true free trade.

Senator DORGAN offered an amendment which would have mandated that in order to receive Government payments, farmers must grow program crops. While on the surface this appears to be a reasonable amendment, it flies in the face of the Freedom to Farm provisions. Through Freedom to Farm, over the next 7 years, farmers who have received payments in 3 of the past 5 years will receive guaranteed payments—regardless of how they use their acreage. After 7 years, however, the payments will stop. Over the 7 years during which payments will be provided, farmers are expected to transition from producing for the Government to producing for the marketplace. For the Government to dictate—in any way—how the farmers are to use their land would be counterproductive and would serve only to make it more difficult for us to accomplish free market agriculture. For these reasons, I did not support Senator DORGAN's amendment which failed in a 48 to 48 vote.

Mr. President, I am pleased that both the House and Senate were able to pass farm bills. I am hopeful that the conferees will act quickly to finalize this legislation so that America's farmers can begin to plan for the upcoming season and grow for the market. ●

AMERICA NEEDS TO REVITALIZE WORK PHILOSOPHY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the most impressive executives in America today is Hugh Price, executive director of the National Urban League.

His commonsense approach to our needs is appreciated. One of the things he has been stressing over and over is the need to have jobs for people.

As I have said so frequently on the floor of the Senate, welfare reform

without jobs is public relations and not welfare reform.

Recently he had a commentary in the Chicago Defender on this question of jobs which I ask to be printed in full in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Defender, Feb. 26, 1996]

AMERICA NEEDS TO REVITALIZE WORK PHILOSOPHY

(By Hugh B. Price)

The widening gap between rich and poor in America is threatening our democracy. Workers are being laid off by the thousands, companies are downsizing, families are falling apart and the ranks of the poor and homeless seem to be growing.

Yet experts tell us the economy is on the upswing.

Certainly, good things are happening. Many cities are upgrading their "quality of life industries" by revitalizing their business districts and neighborhoods, building new sports stadiums, museums and sparkling restaurant districts. But in those and in so many urban centers, the poor, the unemployed and the homeless can't afford to use those facilities.

When you see them there, they're often begging or sleeping in doorways. That's not supposed to happen in America.

From what I've seen in traveling through dozens of cities, the plight of the poor is in stark contrast to economists' claims that inflation is leveling, that interest rates have fallen and that unemployment is declining. Americans are justifiably worried and skeptical about their future. Cities define civilizations. Vibrant cities boost our morale; decaying and dangerous cities depress us and scare off tourists.

If the poor, the homeless and the have-nots have no role in the rebirth of our cities, their welcome revival efforts won't reach their fullest potential. Government policymakers, business leaders and economists must devise a work-based system of self-reliance that lifts the urban poor out of poverty and allows them to support their families with dignity. Of course, such planning must include education and training in current and new skills.

Job creation programs must be established for employable but unemployed people in communities where there simply are not enough jobs to go around.

The approach must be holistic, because while it's one thing to instill potential workers with proper work skills, it's another thing to inculcate workers with the job know-how that employers require, such as punctuality, politeness and reliability.

Here are a few examples of new initiatives some of our urban league affiliates have undertaken:

In Detroit, plans are underway to establish an Employment Training and Education Center that will provide GED certification and computer training courses. Instruction in occupational, employability, entrepreneurship and customer service skills will be offered, along with an automated job search system and a day-care facility.

In Los Angeles, the Urban League and Toyota are partners in operating a modern training facility that will enable residents from the South Central community to learn all facets of automobile servicing and repair.

If our cities and our society are to prosper, if we are to continue to be the leader of the industrialized world, we must reverse socially corrosive economic trends that undermine public confidence.

America urgently needs to reorganize its employment and income policies so that the 21st century will be the century when, once

and for all, we make America work for all Americans.●

VALLEY HAVEN SCHOOL'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY HIKE/BIKE/RUN

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment and bring to my colleagues' attention the 20th anniversary of the Valley Haven School Hike-Bike-Run. The Valley Haven School, located in Valley, AL, is a school for mentally retarded and multiple handicapped citizens of all ages. Started 37 years ago by volunteers, the school is now professionally staffed and currently offers skilled training to 95 students ranging in age from 3 months to 60 years.

Mr. President, local monies of \$100,000 must be raised each year to meet operating expenses and match State and Federal grants. The primary source of these funds is the annual Hike-Bike-Run, which consists of a 5- or 10-mile walk, an 11- or 22-mile bike ride, a skate-a-thon, a 1-, 3.1-, or 6.2-mile run, a 5-mile bike ride for children, and the trike trek for pre-schoolers.

Each participant in the Hike-Bike-Run obtains pledges for their participation, and all proceeds go directly to Valley Haven to support the education and training for handicapped students. In 1995, this one day fundraiser involved over 1,000 participants and 8,000 pledging sponsors. The event generated over \$100,000 in pledges to support the work of the school.

Mr. President, I would like to congratulate and commend Valley Haven and the entire Valley community for displaying such strong support and concern for these special students. This year's Hike-Bike-Run will be held on Saturday, May 4, and I know that the community will once again unite to support this wonderful program and help Valley Haven School help its students.●

IT TAKES A VILLAGE TO DESTROY A CHILD

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a few years ago I read a book by Alex Kotlowitz, then a reporter for the Wall Street Journal, titled "There are no Children Here: The Story of Two Boys Growing Up in the Other America." It is one of the best books I have read in the last few years.

It tells with gnawing detail how the lives of people deteriorate in our central cities.

Recently, he had an excellent op-ed piece in the New York Times titled "It Takes a Village to Destroy a Child," which I ask to be printed in the RECORD.

His title is obviously a take-off on the title of the book by Mrs. Clinton, but what he has to say ought to disturb the consciences of all of us.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 8, 1996]

IT TAKES A VILLAGE TO DESTROY A CHILD

(By Alex Kotlowitz)

OAK PARK, ILL.—The crime is so heinous it makes me shake with anger. In the early evening hours of Oct. 13, 1994, two boys, 10 and 11 years old, dangled and then dropped 5-year-old Eric Morse from the 14th floor of a Chicago public housing complex, because Eric wouldn't steal candy for them.

His killers displayed no remorse. In court, the younger of the two, who could barely see the judge above the partition, mouthed obscenities at reporters covering the trial. Last week, they became the youngest offenders ever sent to prison in Illinois. And they have come to symbolize the so-called super-predators, children accused of maiming or killing without a second thought.

Unsurprisingly, both boys had fathers who were in prison. One had a mother who, according to school records, repeatedly missed counseling sessions. The other mother, according to court records, battled a drug addiction. I don't mention the parents of these children to excuse the crime. Nor do I mention this to state the obvious: In the absence of loving, nurturing, discipline-minded adults, children become lost.

Rather, I want to point out that while we can talk about strengthening families, there will be little success until we also find a way to strengthen our communities. We profess homage to the well-worn aphorism that it takes a village to raise a child. But where in the case of these boys—and ultimately in the case of Eric Morse—was the village?

Let's take a look at the older of the two boys, whom I will call James. He attended the primary and intermediate J.R. Doolittle Schools, two buildings which butt up against the drab-looking Ida B. Wells public housing complex. According to school documents, James earned mediocre grades, mostly C's, and then in the third grade, when his father was arrested, his grades plunged. He couldn't sit still in class. He fought other students.

In fourth grade, the school ordered a psychological evaluation, which recommended only tutoring. That same year, he flunked every subject, including gym and music. Nonetheless, the school promoted him. The next year at his new school, he missed 23 days. Because of low marks, he repeated the fifth grade.

Why didn't the school administrators sense that something was amiss in this child's life? Part of the problem may be that the primary school of 700 students could afford only once-a-week visits by a psychologist and social worker. And truant officers were axed three years ago by the financially strapped Chicago Public Schools.

One afternoon when James was on his way to pick up his cousin, he witnessed a gang member shoot and kill a rival. James was 9 at the time. His lawyer, Michelle Kaplan, said he was standing 10 feet from the victim. No adult offered him counseling. No one stepped in to make sure that such an incident didn't happen again.

In most communities, such an event would have brought quick attention. I'm reminded of the day in 1988, when Laurie Dann, a deranged woman, walked into an elementary school in Winnetka, Ill., and shot six children, killing an 8-year-old boy. Psychologists were brought in to counsel the students, their parents and teachers. The governor called for tighter school security. Some politicians demanded tougher gun control laws.

James received no such attention. In the six months before Eric's murder, the police arrested James eight times on relatively minor charges from shoplifting to possession of ammunition, presumably bullets. Each time the police released him.

After three arrests in one year, the police are supposed to—by their own guidelines—refer a child to juvenile court in the hope that he or she might receive help. That was never done in James's case. "This was a child in crisis," Ms. Kaplan said. "Here's an 11-year-old child who was expressing in the only way a child can that something's wrong."

Now the village vigorously debates not how we failed James but what we should do with him: Send him to a youth prison or to a residential center, where the emphasis is on rehabilitation? The judge who presided over this case, Carol Kelly, has a reputation for siding with the prosecution. Indeed, she chose to send the two boys to prison, stipulating that they receive therapy. But when asked what could be learned from this case, Judge Kelly says: "Let's focus on what brought them to this point. What happened to them? What didn't happen to them? What can we do so we don't have other Eric Morses?"

I'm haunted by one image in particular. When the two boys dropped Eric from the window, Eric's 8-year-old brother ran down the 14 flights as fast as he could. He later testified that he was hoping to catch Eric. Eric's brother did more than any one else to try to save his little brother.

He and Eric are victims of James and his cohort—and of the village guardians who failed them. James and his 10-year-old partner were not headed for trouble, they were well into it. Yet, no adult intervened.

These boys come from a neighborhood poor in spirit and resources. If we can't help rebuild their community, using schools as a foundation, we'll all end up running furiously down those stairs hoping, praying, that we can catch yet one more child dropped by their families and by the institutions that presumably serve them. It will almost always be too late.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through March 7, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget House Concurrent Resolution 67, show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$15.7 billion in budget authority and by \$16.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$81 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$5.5 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$262.6 billion, \$17.0 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated February 27, 1996, Congress cleared for the President's signature an act providing tax benefits for members of the Armed