

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

Forces performing peacekeeping services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (H.R. 2778). This action changed the current level of revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, March 11, 1996.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,  
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through March 7, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report dated February 14, 1996, Congress has cleared for the President's signature an act providing Tax Benefits for Members of the Armed Forces Performing Peacekeeping Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia (H.R. 2778). This action changed the current level of revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,  
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 11, 1996

[In Billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level <sup>1</sup>	Current level over/under resolution
<b>ON-BUDGET</b>			
Budget authority .....	1,285.5	1,301.2	15.7
Outlays .....	1,288.1	1,305.0	16.9
Revenues:			
1996 .....	1,042.5	1,042.4	-0.1
1996-2000 .....	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit .....	245.6	262.6	17.0
Debt Subject to Limit .....	5,210.7	4,900.0	-310.7
<b>OFF-BUDGET</b>			
Social Security Outlays:			
1996 .....	299.4	299.4	0
1996-2000 .....	1,626.5	1,626.5	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1996 .....	374.7	374.7	0
1996-2000 .....	2,061.0	2,061.0	0

<sup>1</sup> Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 7, 1996

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS</b>			
Revenues .....			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending .....			
legislation .....	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation .....		242,052	
Offsetting receipts .....	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted ...	630,254	840,958	1,042,557

ENACTED IN FIRST SESSION

**Appropriation bills:**

1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6) .....	-100	-885	
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THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 7, 1996—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19) .....	22	-3,149	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37) .....	62,602	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104-61) .....	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46) .....	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53) .....	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32) .....	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104-50) .....	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52) .....	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts .....	-7,946	-7,946	
<b>Authorization bills:</b>			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7) .....	-18	-18	-101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42) .....	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43) .....		( <sup>6</sup> )	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-48) .....	1	( <sup>6</sup> )	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58) .....	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88) .....			( <sup>6</sup> )
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	-100

ENACTED IN SECOND SESSION

**Appropriation bills:**

Seventh Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-92) <sup>1</sup> .....	13,165	11,037	
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) <sup>1</sup> .....	792	-825	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104-107) .....	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts .....	-44	-44	

**Authorization bills:**

Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104-92) <sup>2</sup> .....	30,502	19,151	
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96) .....	3	3	
Saddleback Mountain—Arizona Settlement, Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-102) .....		-7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) <sup>3</sup> .....			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104-105) .....	-1	-1	
National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106) .....	369	367	
Extension of Certain Expiring Authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 104-111) .....	-5	-5	
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104-111) .....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	
Total enacted second session .....	56,884	35,613	

PENDING SIGNATURE

An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (H.R. 2778) .....			-38
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CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY

Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) <sup>4</sup> .....	116,863	54,882	
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ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES

Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	131,056	127,749	
Total Current Levels <sup>5</sup> .....	1,301,247	1,305,048	1,042,419
Total Budget Resolution .....	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution .....			81
Over Budget Resolution .....	15,747	16,948	

<sup>1</sup> P.L. 104-92 and P.L. 104-99 provides funding for specific appropriated accounts until September 30, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> This bill, also referred to as the sixth continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until September 30, 1996 for specific appropriated accounts.

<sup>3</sup> The effects of this Act on budget authority, outlays and revenues begin in fiscal year 1997.

<sup>4</sup> This is an annualized estimate of discretionary funding that expires March 15, 1996, for the following appropriation bills: Commerce-Justice, Interior, Labor-HHS-Education and Veterans-HUD.

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,417 million in budget authority and \$1,590 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

<sup>6</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Notes.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

READ THE RIOT ACT TO CHINA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, in response to the irresponsible statements by China recently about Taiwan and their relationship with the United States, the Chicago Tribune had an excellent editorial which I ask to be printed in full in the RECORD.

While I differ some with my friend Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, the other day she told me that the United States should stop zigzagging all over the place in terms of China policy.

I could not agree with her more.

Our policy should be consistent so that both China and Taiwan understand where we are. We are not hostile to China. We are not hostile to Taiwan. We want to be friends with both.

China must also understand that if there is a tilt from time to time between a democracy and a dictatorship, the tilt of the United States of America will be to democracy.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 25, 1996]

READ THE RIOT ACT TO CHINA

China has gone too far. According to press reports from Beijing, China has drawn up plans for possible attacks on Taiwan after that island-state completes its first democratic presidential elections in March.

But it doesn't stop there: China also has issued veiled threats to hit America with nuclear missiles if the U.S. military intervenes.

The U.S. has shown extraordinary patience with China, hoping by sweet reason and constructive engagement to coax it into behaving reasonably, constructively—and peacefully.

But threats of war are intolerable. America must put an end to Beijing's strutting and bullying. President Clinton must immediately let the Chinese know in no uncertain terms that the U.S. military will guarantee Taiwan's territorial integrity from missile attack or invasion. And he must back that warning with action: dispatching an aircraft carrier task force off the Taiwanese coast, perhaps, or sending a contingent of American soldiers to the island as a tripwire.

But Clinton must do more: He must tell the gerontocrats in Beijing that even so much as a hint of an attack on the United States will bring consequences for China more horrible than they can imagine.

The U.S. dollar had a roller-coaster ride Wednesday on rumors and denials of war-mongering from China. It started when The New York Times quoted Chas. W. Freeman, a former assistant defense secretary, as saying China has plans for launching a missile a day against Taiwan should Beijing perceive the island striding too quickly toward independence.

Even more chilling were comments that the Chinese feel they can act with impunity because American leaders "care more about Los Angeles than they do about Taiwan"—interpreted as a threat to launch nuclear missiles against the U.S. to deter involvement.

No response can be too muscular in warning China that even such fortune-cookie-style threats are intolerable. After all, this is the same China that violates nonproliferation treaties by shipping ballistic missiles to