

the University of North Carolina report that children enrolled in Abecedarian as preschoolers still scored higher in math and reading at the age of 15 than untreated children. The children still retained an average IQ edge was 4.6 points. The earlier the children were enrolled, the more enduring the gain. And intervention after age 5 conferred no IQ or academic benefit.

All of which raises a troubling question. If the windows of the mind close, for the most part, before we're out of elementary school, is all hope lost for children whose parents did not have them count beads to stimulate their math circuits, or babble to them to build their language loops? At one level, no: the brain retains the ability to learn throughout life, as witness anyone who was befuddled by Greek in college only to master it during retirement. But on a deeper level the news is sobering. Children whose neural circuits are not stimulated before kindergarten are never going to be what they could have been. "You want to say that it is never too late," says Joseph Sparling, who designed the Abecedarian curriculum. "But there seems to be something very special about the early years."

And yet . . . there is new evidence that certain kinds of intervention can reach even the older brain and, like a microscopic screwdriver, rewire broken circuits. In January, scientists led by Paula Tallal of Rutgers University and Michael Merzenich of UC San Francisco described a study of children who have "language-based learning disabilities"—reading problems. LLD affects 7 million children in the United States. Tallal has long argued that LLD arises from a child's inability to distinguish short staccato sounds—such as "d" and "b." Normally, it takes neurons in the auditory cortex something like .015 second to respond to a signal from the ear, calm down and get ready to respond to the next sound; in LLD children, it takes five to 10 times as long. (Merzenich speculates that the defect might be the result of chronic middle-ear infections in infancy: the brain never "hears" sounds clearly and so fails to draw a sharp auditory map.) Short sounds such as "b" and "d" go by too fast—.04 second—to process. Unable to associate sounds with letters, the children develop reading problems.

The scientists drilled the 5- to 10-year-olds three hours a day with computer-produced sound that draws out short consonants, like an LP played too slow. The result: LLD children who were one to three years behind in language ability improved by a full two years after only four weeks. The improvement has lasted. The training, Merzenich suspect, redrew the wiring diagram in children's auditory cortex to process fast sounds. Their reading problems vanished like the sounds of the letters that, before, they never heard.

Such neural rehab may be the ultimate payoff of the discovery that the experiences of life are etched in the bumps and squiggles of the brain. For now, it is enough to know that we are born with a world of potential—potential that will be realized only if it is tapped. And that is challenge enough.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. GRASSLEY. Again, for the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on today's Executive Calendar: Executive Calendar

nominations Nos. 502, 531, 532, 533, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army and Navy.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States code, Section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Michael E. Ryan, 000-00-0000, U.S. Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Kenneth H. Bacon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense. (New Position)

Franklin D. Kramer, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Joseph J. DiNunno, of Maryland to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2000. (Reappointment)

AIR FORCE

The following-named officer for promotion in the Regular Air Force of the United States to the grade indicated under title 19, United States Code, section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Timothy J. McMahon, 000-00-0000

The following-named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Kenneth E. Eickmann, 000-00-0000, United States Air Force

The following-named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Richard T. Swope, 000-00-0000, U.S. Air Force

ARMY

The following-named officer for reappointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Army while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, United States Code, section 601(a):

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John G. Coburn, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army

The following-named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Army while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, United States Code, section 601(a):

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John J. Cusick, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that pursuant to Public Law 103-432, the following members be named to the Advisory Board on Welfare Indicators:

Jo Anne B. Barnhart, of Virginia; Martin H. Gerry, of Kansas; Gerald H. Miller, of Michigan, upon the recommendation of the majority leader, and Paul E. Barton, of New Jersey, upon the recommendation of the minority leader.

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

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1996

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Friday, March 29; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 12:30, with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each except for the following: Senator THOMAS, 30 minutes; Senator DORGAN, 20 minutes; Senator HATCH, 20 minutes; Senator COHEN, 15 minutes; Senator FAIRCLOTH, 10 minutes; Senator HUTCHISON, 5 minutes; Senator WELLSTONE, 10 minutes; Senator MURKOWSKI, 15 minutes; Senator GLENN, 15 minutes; and Senator MCCONNELL, 10 minutes.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. I thank the Chair.

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the leader would like me to inform all of our colleagues that there will be a period for morning business for 2½ hours to accommodate a number of requests by Members. It is hoped that during tomorrow's session, the omnibus appropriations conference report will become available. Senators should therefore be aware rollcall votes are possible during Friday's session. The Senate may also be asked to turn to any other legislative or executive items for action.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous

consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order immediately following my remarks.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for the benefit of everybody, this is probably going to be something less than 10 minutes. I ask permission to speak for a period of time as if in morning business.

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

THE VOID IN MORAL LEADERSHIP PART IV

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last week I began giving a series of speeches about the void in moral leadership in the White House.

By moral leadership, I don't mean morality. I mean simply setting a good example for the American people: Being trustworthy, honest, candid, and so on, simple, basic values that all Americans share, and that all Americans expect to see in their leaders.

Frankly, there has been a failure by this White House to set a good example.

And I have been very specific about my observations, what the President, the First Lady and others have done, and where the good example broke down.

I began this series of speeches with the words of two great American presidents in mind.

The first was a pronouncement by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

FDR said that, the Presidency is preeminently about moral leadership.

It's not about being a good engineer or a good decisionmaker or a good speaker.

It's about moral leadership.

The second was from Teddy Roosevelt.

He talked about the obligation we have to tell the truth about the President, more than any other American.

To not do so, he said, was both base and servile.

And so I have felt an obligation to make this observation, Mr. President:

There has been a failure in this White House of setting a good example for the American people.

Today, I will further support my claim.

I will refer to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll, conducted March 14-17 of 1,512 randomly selected adults.

In the survey, half of the respondents said they thought the First Lady is not telling the truth about Whitewater.

Questions about the candor and straight-forwardness of the First Lady go right to the heart of my point.

It goes beyond the issue of anyone calling anyone dishonest, or a liar.

That would not be proper!

My point is that there is a growing perception out there in grassroots America that the First Lady has not told the truth.

How can the moral authority to lead survive such a perception with this White House?

At this point, the most qualified outside observer of the Whitewater and Travelgate issues is James B. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was given access to sources by the White House. Mr. Stewart is also described as ideologically akin to the Clintons. He is a respected, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, formerly with the Wall Street Journal. His bona fides are generally recognized as impeccable.

On March 11, Mr. Stewart was interviewed by ABC's Ted Koppel on "Nightline."

Mr. Koppel asked the following question:

And to those who say, has all of this investigation, the congressional investigations, the independent prosecutors, the time that you have spent in putting this book together * * * was it all worth all the money and the time and the effort and the pain?

Here is Mr. Stewart's reply:

I think in the end we'll find that it was—that the truth is important in our society, that justice is important in our society.

I don't think you can put a pricetag on those things.

Yes, it's terribly expensive, and at times it seems very wasteful, and at times it's nasty and partisan.

It often is a blood sport, as Vince Foster said. But why is that?

It's because the truth was never honored in the first place, and I hope if there's any lesson that comes out of that, that people in the future will recognize that.

Mr. President, that is a hard punch taken at the White House.

That truth was never honored in the first place.

But it is a fair punch.

It is observations like Mr. Stewart's which are having an impact out at the grassroots.

The Washington Post ran a story about the new Post-ABC poll in its March 24 edition.

The article was written by R.H. Melton, and was entitled, "First Lady Bears the Brunt of Unfavorable Opinion on Whitewater."

One grocery store manager in Pontiac, MI, seems to support the contention of Mr. Stewart on "Nightline."

The store manager, Dwight Bradford, age 27, said:

This is something he should have settled before becoming president.

By him not taking action, the Republicans have made him look a little dumbfounded.

And if she knew something, she's been withholding evidence.

And that is wrong for a government official.

It makes the United States look bad.

The Post article also showed that the Whitewater response by the White House is having repercussions that cut across party affiliation.

Rouvain Benison, a Democrat, is also quoted in the story, saying the following:

Whitewater is a symptom, the lack of moral leadership, of moral integrity, strength, courage—all the good things in a person's character.

These were not my words, Mr. President.

In fact, this gentleman stated the case more eloquently than I did in each of my speeches of the past week.

It is a symptom of a lack of moral leadership.

Word is getting out in the countryside, Mr. President.

The people we serve know when their leaders are failing to lead.

They know that moral leadership is not coming from their White House.

Since the time of the Post-ABC survey, a new revelation from the White House has reinforced the perception of a lack of candor.

I am referring to the First Lady's March 21 responses to formal questions from the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

The subject matter was, who knew what, when, about the firing of innocent workers in the White House Travel Office.

Never mind that the White House released her responses too late for the evening news shows to do any serious reporting.

That is an old trick in this town.

If there is bad news, or if you want to minimize coverage, just wait till the TV news shows are over to release it.

But the real news in this story—the real news in the First Lady's responses—was the fueling of the perception of a lack of straight forwardness, of candor.

In a 25-page response, only 16 pages of which contained actual responses, here is what appeared: the words "I do not recall" appeared 21 times; the words "I do not believe" appeared 9 times; the words "I believe" appeared 7 times; the words "I may have" appeared 5 times; the words "it is possible that" appeared 3 times; the words "no specific recollection" appeared 2 times; in one case, she reports "she had heard" something, which is hearsay, yet in three other cases she reports merely that she had "no first-hand knowledge"; and, the following phrases were used once each: "I cannot recall"; "he may have mentioned"; "a vague recollection"; "I do not remember"; "it is hard to remember"; and "a general recollection."

In other words, Mr. President, these were not necessarily totally forthcoming answers.

I believe the First Lady may be totally sincere in these responses, as opposed to taking the advice of some clever lawyer and doing a soft shoe routine.

But, given the White House's history of not being forthcoming, do you not see how this could further fuel the perception of a lack of candor.

Do you not now see why honoring the truth in the first place—as "Blood Sport" author Jim Stewart put it—is so important for our national leaders.

Do you not now see my point about the need for our leaders to set a good example.

That Washington Post-ABC poll tells me that about half the people of this country do not have the level of confidence they should in their leadership in the White House.

In my view, Mr. President, setting the example is the most important