

important factor in keeping people out of jail and in reducing the number of repeat offenders swelling our prisons.

Boosting overall adult literacy levels has long been a goal of mine. To this end, the secretary of state's office has made a concerted effort to assist the Illinois Department of Corrections and local law-enforcement officials in offering literacy programs to as many inmates as possible.

Over the last three years, my office has funded volunteer literacy tutoring for 6,107 inmates. There are currently volunteer programs in 22 state correctional facilities and 30 county and municipal jails.

In 1995, 785 community volunteers and inmate/peer tutors helped Illinois prisoners raise their reading levels. More inmates can be helped to overcome their literacy difficulties, however, if more volunteer tutors were available. I urge the citizens of Illinois to donate a few hours of their time to a local literacy program.

In addition to these volunteer efforts, I have awarded a \$64,400 literacy grant to the Illinois Department of Corrections School District 428 to fund reading programs at the Dwight, Kankakee, Pontiac and Sheridan facilities and to supplement literacy efforts at 13 other state correctional centers. More than 430 inmates were served by these programs. Test scores indicated that the reading levels of these prisoners improved at a faster rate than the levels of other adult literacy students.

As the Tribune pointed out, education is not a panacea for reducing recidivism. But it is a proven fact that raising the reading skills of inmates helps make them productive members of society after they serve their terms and reduces the chances that they will commit another crime.

GEORGE H. RYAN,
Secretary of State.•

THE 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

•Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of a very special event in the State of Connecticut this year. On Monday, May 6, 1996, the town of New London will celebrate its 350th anniversary, marking a milestone of historic significance to both the State and our Nation.

And what a history New London has. The one-room schoolhouse in which patriot Nathan Hale taught prior to his hanging by the British as a Revolutionary War spy stands in Union Plaza as a testament to the New England grit with which the city has prospered for centuries.

Founded in 1646 by John Winthrop Jr., New London is situated in the area the Pequot Indians called "Nameaug," or "good fishing place." Indeed, after Winthrop negotiated with the Pequots, the new colony's locale, New London, grew rapidly into a prosperous fishing and seafaring city on the west side of the Thames River.

Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, the port of New London bustled with trading vessels carrying merchants and their goods between the other colonies, Europe, and the Caribbean. With the barter of lumber and horses for sugar, molasses, and rum, as well active trade of other goods and plentiful fishing reserves, the local

economy flourished. The whaling industry soon took hold, and by the mid 1800's whaling was the local economy's mainstay. While that industry died quickly after whales became scarce, New London's whaling heritage is still visible throughout town. New London later grew into a manufacturing center, with silk mills and machine shops, and became a major banking, industry, and transportation hub with easy railroad and ferry access up and down the East Coast.

New London's coastline location has not only been economically important, but also strategically key. In 1776 during the Revolutionary War, the first colonial naval expedition sailed from New London, and local privateers beat the British at sea during the war. Although the town was burned in retaliation, New London was rebuilt and the area became a vital test and training ground for America's maritime forces. The U.S. Coast Guard Academy has been based in New London since 1910, and the city contributes much to nuclear submarine and Naval technology research and development via the many defense contractors based in the area.

Today, Mr. President, New London remains a busy eastern seaport city that is home to a vibrant business community, several colleges, an arts center, and vacation resorts. And the same New England grit that brought New London through the darkest days of the Revolutionary War survives.

For 350 years, the city of New London has contributed to the economic, military, and cultural progress of the United States of America. Its history precedes the founding of our Nation. Few American cities can lay claim to such a rich heritage, and as the motto for the celebration indicates, this is a time for New London to rejoice in "Pride in the Past—Progress in the Future." I am proud to join the citizens of New London and all Connecticut's citizens in celebrating this special birthday.•

CONGRESSIONAL FIRE SERVICE INSTITUTE

•Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the significant efforts of the Congressional Fire Services Institute, including those of Executive Director Bill Webb and others, in organizing the Eighth Annual National Fire and Emergency Services Dinner last night. Due to the tireless commitment of CFSI, this terrific event provided a highly appropriate opportunity to honor and thank the men and women of the fire service who risk their own lives every day to protect the lives and property of others.

In the 8 years since its inception, the annual dinner has grown beyond expectations, attracting an increasingly large number of friends and members of the fire service from across the country. It has attracted scores of dignitaries over the past 8 years including

President Clinton who spoke at last year's dinner. Last night's program featured Vice-President AL GORE and majority leader DOLE and a number of Congressional Caucus members from both sides of the aisle demonstrating a continued bipartisan commitment and expression of gratitude to the fire service.

Mr. President, I am pleased to have this opportunity to commend the Congressional Fire Institute for its efforts in promoting fire related issues and in honoring the men and women of the fire service in a way that reflects the grace and valor with which they protect us all.•

DONALD MINTZ

•Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, America lost a real civic leader, Louisiana and New Orleans lost a political leader who believed in cooperation, not confrontation, and I lost a good friend far too early in his life.

Don Mintz lived a beautiful life, raised a beautiful family and had a wonderful wife Susan, who together contributed so much to so many.

I ask that an editorial on Donald Mintz that ran in the New Orleans Times Picayune on April 30, 1996, which expresses the feelings of so many, be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

DONALD MINTZ

Donald Mintz, who died unexpectedly Sunday of a heart attack, was a New Orleanian first and foremost. Though he never held public office, Mr. Mintz set a highly public example of how to be a citizen in our complex, multiracial community. He was as much at home in a corporate boardroom as in the humblest neighborhood.

He tried to connect our disparate worlds. He was a builder of bridges between his black and white friends, a man of faith nationally recognized for his work as a Jewish lay leader and, most importantly, a dreamer of dreams, which he worked with ferocious energy to realize. One of his fondest, of becoming mayor of New Orleans, was unfulfilled after unsuccessful campaigns in 1990 and 1994.

But even without the portfolio of office, Mr. Mintz was a doer, a relentless actor and producer on the city's stage. There was nothing lukewarm about him. Whatever caught his interest had him thoroughly absorbed. And then he was relentless, driven, sometimes brazen, always dedicated, especially to New Orleans.

As Marc Morial, the man who defeated him most recently for mayor, said: "Above all, he was a committed New Orleanian."

By his death at age 53, Mr. Mintz had well beyond a lifetime's worth of accomplishments. He had been chairman of the Anti-Defamation League's advisory board and achieved national stature in this country's Jewish community; he had been a founder of a law firm; chairman of the Dock Board, the Downtown Development District, the United Way and the Criminal Justice Task Force on Violent Street Crime, and president of the Metropolitan Area Committee, Kingsley House, Touro Synagogue and the Jewish Federation of Greater New Orleans.

He was the managing partner of several Warehouse District renovations, a member of the Archbishop's Community Appeal campaign committee and a board member of The Chamber/New Orleans and the River Region and the New Orleans Symphony.

Between mayoral elections, he was passionate in his leadership of the statewide committee that set up the Louisiana Health Care Authority to run the Charity hospital system and became chairman of the authority's board.

The activities bespeak involvement and dynamism, but they don't describe Donald Mintz's spirit. With his wife, Susan, he exuded a love of people, a love of life, a love of community, a devotion to New Orleans. Coupled with this tireless drive, the result is that he made a difference in his hometown.●

GAMBLING IN THE SUNLIGHT

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the New York Times has again hit the mark in a recent editorial supporting a national study of the economic and social impacts of gambling. The Gambling Impact Study Commission Act has received considerable attention as it makes its way through the committee process. Although the road has at times been bumpy, we are well on the way to creating a commission with the powers it needs to produce a balanced and fair analysis of legalized gambling.

In response to constructive criticism of the original bill, we have been hard at work crafting a substitute. Developed with bipartisan support, the substitute will take into account the legitimate interests of those whose livelihoods are invested in the industry as well as the concerns of those who would prefer to limit the expansion of gambling.

However, we are quickly running out of time. The American public deserves to know the advantages and disadvantages of legalized gambling. The Commission's report will be an important national resource for policymakers at all levels of government. In order to make this happen, we need to move quickly to make room on the Senate calendar and to insure the passage of the Gambling Impact Study Commission Act.

I urge my colleagues to read the editorial and to work with me to pass this act before it is too late.

I ask that the New York Times editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 27, 1996]

GAMBLING IN THE SUNLIGHT

Just a few weeks ago, Representative Frank Wolf's proposal to create a commission on the social and economic impact of the nation's gambling explosion seemed just the sort of virtuous idea that everyone in this partisan Congress could support. In early March the House approved the nine-member study panel without dissent. But the Virginia Republican's proposal is in trouble in the Senate and may die there unless the majority leader, Bob Dole, exerts leadership to rescue it.

A special interest group known for its generous campaign contributions—the Nevada-based gaming industry—has teamed up with prominent and well-compensated Republican lobbyists to try to stop the bill. With help from Nevada's Democratic Senator, Richard Bryan, and Alaska's Ted Stevens, the Republican chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, the effort seems to be succeeding.

Mr. Bryan blocked Senate action. Mr. Stevens, meanwhile, has produced a weak revision that would deny the commission the powers it needs to subpoena documents, convene investigative hearings and make recommendations that go beyond such obvious issues as native-American casinos and gambling on the Internet. Angered by criticism, Mr. Stevens last week decided, for now, against reporting any bill out of his committee. The delay increases the chance that the commission will die in the usual close-of-session legislative logjam.

The social and economic consequences of the rapid proliferation of casinos and state-run lotteries have received too little attention. There is room for a comprehensive look at the true costs and benefits for local economies and at the relationship between gambling and crime. There is also a need to look at the industry's role in creating gambling addicts and the extent to which earnings derive from problem gamblers. Even staunch supporters of legalized gambling cannot object to a fair effort to give localities the information they need to make informed decisions before turning to gambling as a source of new or increased revenue.

Although Mr. Dole has received hefty campaign contributions from the gambling industry, he has indicated his support for a national gambling study. To make it happen, though, he needs to move quickly to make room for the bill on the Senate calendar and to insure its passage with the commission's full investigative powers intact. Among other things the commission would study the gambling industry's ability to influence public policy. The Senate's timidity is a case in point.●

A RECIPE FOR GROWTH

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention a recent article by Felix Rohatyn titled "Recipe for Growth," which appeared in the April 11, 1996, Wall Street Journal.

Although he is a traditional Democrat, Flex Rohatyn has long advocated economic solutions and ideas that transcend political affiliation. And in a time when economic change and rising job insecurity are causing more and more American families to find that the promise of the American dream is increasingly unattainable his views deserve particular recognition.

Throughout my State of Connecticut, and the Nation as a whole, thousands of families are sitting around the kitchen table wondering how are they going to pay their monthly bills. How are they going to make their mortgage payments?

But the issue runs even deeper—to people's vision of the future. Will they have the money to send their kids to college? What happens if they lose their health care? How can they prepare for retirement when they barely have enough right now? These painful choices are leaving workers anxious and scared for the future.

Let me be clear on one point: There are millions of Americans who are succeeding in this economy. Since this administration took Office, the American economy has seen the creation of 8.5 million new jobs, many of which are both full time and at an increased wage.

However, while a significant number of Americans are succeeding, this rising tide is not lifting all boats. Many Americans are still suffering, and we must do more to deal with their plight.

Surely, there are no easy solutions to America's problems. We need to have a debate on these issues. But, most important, we need to start finding ways to increase economic growth be it through balancing our budget, reforming our tax laws to create new jobs, relieving business of the burdens of wasteful regulation or lowering interest rates.

I share the view of many responsible members of the business community who believe that our current growth rate of 2.5 per cent is far below the Nation's true capacity for growth. Our economy is capable of enhanced growth, and we must do more to realize this goal.

The benefits of economic growth are clear: An increase of as little as one-half of 1 percent in the growth rate, would wipe out the deficit, provide millions of dollars for tax cuts and create enormous employment opportunities for millions of American workers. Additionally, increasing economic growth would allow us to balance the budget without the draconian cuts in education, the environment, Medicare, Medicaid, and other social programs that my colleagues across the aisle have advocated.

Expanding economic growth may be the most important issue that faces our country and it is a challenge we all must undertake. Americans understand that when we all work together, from the public and private sectors to employers and employees we can face any challenge.

Felix Rohatyn's "Recipe For Growth" serves as an excellent blueprint for bringing genuine and real growth to the American economy. If we are serious about expanding growth and bringing the promise of the American dream to all our people, then I believe every Member of this body should take the time to read this article and heed the advice of Felix Rohatyn.

I ask that Mr. Rohatyn's article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 11, 1996]

RECIPE FOR GROWTH

(By Felix G. Rohatyn)

The American economy is now constrained by a financial iron triangle, in part created by the Republican majority together with the Clinton administration, from which it is difficult to break out and which is beginning to generate serious social tensions.

The first leg of this triangle is the commitment to balance the budget in seven years. Even though there has never been a rational explanation for this time frame, it has now become part of the political theology. It would be as dangerous for either party to depart from it, say by suggesting that eight or nine years would be equally logical, as it was for George Bush to abandon his "No new taxes" pledge.

The second leg is an extension of the first and is more restrictive in its effect: It is the