

“(6) midyear seminars and other educational activities that are designed to reinforce reading, writing, and studying skills of Thurgood Marshall Fellows.

(e) DURATION OF THE PROVISION OF SERVICES.—The services described in subsection (d) may be provided—

(1) prior to the period of law school study;

(2) during the period of law school study; and

(3) during the period following law school study and prior to taking a bar examination.

“(f) SUBCONTRACTS AND SUBGRANTS.—For the purposes of planning, developing, or delivering one or more of the services described in subsection (d), the Council on Legal Education Opportunity shall enter into subcontracts with, and make subgrants to, institutions of higher education, law schools, public and private agencies and organizations, and combinations of such institutions, schools, agencies, and organizations.

“(g) STIPENDS.—The Secretary shall annually establish the maximum stipend to be paid (including allowances for participant travel and for the travel of the dependents of the participant) to Thurgood Marshall Fellows for the period of participation in summer institutes and midyear seminars. A Fellow may be eligible for such a stipend only if the Fellow maintains satisfactory academic progress toward the Juris Doctor or Bachelor of Laws degree, as determined by the respective institutions.

“(h) MAXIMUM LEVEL.—For any year for which an appropriation is made to carry out this chapter, the Secretary shall allocate not more than \$5,000,000 for the purpose of providing the services described in subsection (d).”.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 1396. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to expand the School Breakfast Program in elementary schools; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE MEALS FOR ACHIEVEMENT ACT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the Meals for Achievement Act. This bill, if enacted, is intended to expand the school breakfast program in elementary schools.

In his State of the Union address earlier this year, President Clinton called education “my number one priority for the next four years.” Congress has echoed this sentiment with a variety of bills intended to improve the readiness of children to take their place in America’s work force in order to secure our place in a strong economy. For the United States to compete effectively in the world we must have an educated and productive work force. In order to have an educated and productive work force, we must prepare our children to learn. In order to prepare our children to learn they must be well nourished, and that begins with a good breakfast.

The best teachers in the world, with the best standards, cannot teach a hungry child. A child who begins his or her school day with their stomach growling because they either did not have time to eat breakfast or there was no breakfast to be served, is simply too distracted to focus on the lessons being provided by the teacher.

In 1994, the Minnesota Legislature directed the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning to im-

plement a universal breakfast pilot program integrating breakfast into the education schedule for all students. The evaluation of the pilot project, performed by the Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement at the University of Minnesota, shows that when all students are involved in school breakfast there is a general increase in learning and achievement.

Researchers at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital recently completed a study on the results of universal free breakfast at one public school in Philadelphia and two in Baltimore. The study, to be published in the *Journal of Pediatrics* in the near future, found that students who ate the breakfast showed great improvement in math grades, attendance, and punctuality. The researchers also observed that students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems.

As reported by the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project [CCHIP], hungry children are more likely to be ill and absent from school and are less likely to interact with other people or explore or learn from their surroundings. This interferes with their ability to learn from a very early age. School-aged children who are hungry cannot concentrate or do as well as others on the tasks they need to perform to learn the basics. Research indicates that low-income children who participate in the School Breakfast Program show an improvement in standardized test scores and a decrease in tardiness and absenteeism compared to low-income students who do not eat breakfast at school.

According to the Tufts University Center on Hunger, Poverty, and Nutrition Policy, evidence from recent research about child nutrition shows that, in addition to having a detrimental effect on the cognitive development of children, undernutrition results in lost knowledge, brainpower, and productivity for the Nation.

If we are serious about improving productivity in America through our education system, we must first prepare our children to learn. The time has come, therefore, to build upon the pilot program in Minnesota, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and integrate school breakfast into the education day, at least at the elementary school level.

Mr. President, the legislation I am introducing today would not mandate the school breakfast program. A local school could still decide whether or not to participate, and each parent can decide for themselves whether or not to have their child participate.

I do appreciate that there is a cost involved with this initiative and, therefore, we may have to phase it in over a few years. However, the time has come to set the course for our future direction in the School Breakfast Program and take our first step forward.

The Meals for Achievement Act raises an important policy question. The question is: What is the basic purpose and goal of the School Breakfast Program? Is the School Breakfast Program a welfare program? Or, Is the School Breakfast Program a nutrition and education program intended to prepare children for a successful educational experience? If the School Breakfast Program is a welfare program then my legislation would not make sense. I do not believe that we should be providing welfare to individuals who do not need assistance. If, on the other hand, the School Breakfast Program is a part of the education day, and is intended to prepare children to learn, then, in my opinion, it should include all children. School books are provided to all children without regard to their income; school buses are used by children without regard to their income; and that is how we should view the School Breakfast Program.

I commend this legislation to my colleagues and to the administration. As many of you know the child nutrition programs must be reauthorized in 1998 and the Administration is currently drafting its proposal to send to Congress after the first of the year. I would hope Secretary Glickman and my friends at the Department of Agriculture, as well as those at the Office of Management and Budget, consider making the Meals for Achievement Act a part of their legislative initiative.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1396

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Meals for Achievement Act”.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM.

Section 4(b)(1)(B) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “for each free breakfast” and inserting “for each breakfast served in an elementary school and each free breakfast served in a school other than an elementary school”;

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting “served in a school other than an elementary school” after “reduced price breakfast”; and

(3) in the third sentence, by inserting “in a school other than an elementary school” after “served”.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 61

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 61, a bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to extend eligibility for veterans’ burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the United States merchant marine during World War II.

S. 89

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] were added as cosponsors of S. 89, a bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals and their family members on the basis of genetic information, or a request for genetic services.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 170, a bill to provide for a process to authorize the use of clone pagers, and for other purposes.

S. 263

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 263, a bill to prohibit the import, export, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, acquisition, and receipt of bear viscera or products that contain or claim to contain bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 464

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] were added as cosponsors of S. 464, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow revision of veterans benefits decisions based on clear and unmistakable error.

S. 627

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 627, a bill to reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act.

S. 704

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 704, a bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 with respect to the separate detention and confinement of juveniles, and for other purposes.

S. 722

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to benefit consumers by promoting competition in the electric power industry, and for other purposes.

S. 791

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 791, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain amounts received by a cooperative telephone company.

S. 859

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 859, a bill to repeal the increase in tax on social security benefits.

S. 983

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms.

MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 983, a bill to prohibit the sale or other transfer of highly advanced weapons to any country in Latin America.

S. 1096

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1096, a bill to restructure the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

S. 1098

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1098, a bill to provide for the debarment or suspension from Federal procurement and nonprocurement activities of persons that violate certain labor and safety laws.

S. 1153

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1153, a bill to promote food safety through continuation of the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database program operated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. 1194

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1194, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the right of medicare beneficiaries to enter into private contracts with physicians and other health care professionals for the provision of health services for which no payment is sought under the medicare program.

S. 1264

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] and the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1264, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide for improved public health and food safety through enhanced enforcement.

S. 1287

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 1287, a bill to assist in the conservation of Asian elephants by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of nations within the range of Asian elephants and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of Asian elephants.

S. 1309

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1309, a bill to provide for the health, education, and welfare of children under 6 years of age.

S. 1311

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1311, a bill to impose certain sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles.

S. 1320

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLELAND] and the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1320, a bill to provide a scientific basis for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to assess the nature of the association between illnesses and exposure to toxic agents and environmental or other wartime hazards as a result of service in the Persian Gulf during the Persian Gulf War for purposes of determining a service connection relating to such illnesses, and for other purposes.

S. 1335

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1335, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure that coverage of bone mass measurements is provided under the health benefits program for Federal employees.

S. 1347

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1347, a bill to permit the city of Cleveland, Ohio, to convey certain lands that the United States conveyed to the city.

S. 1360

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1360, a bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to clarify and improve the requirements for the development of an automated entry-exit control system, to enhance land border control and enforcement, and for other purposes.

S. 1371

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1371, a bill to establish felony violations for the failure to pay legal child support obligations, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding proliferation of missile technology from Russia to Iran.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] were added as co-sponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 52, a concurrent resolution relating to maintaining the current standard behind the "Made in USA" label, in order to protect consumers and jobs in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] were added as co-sponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 55, a concurrent resolution declaring the annual memorial service sponsored by the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service Board of Directors to honor emergency medical services personnel to be the "National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a co-sponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 58, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress over Russia's newly passed religion law.

SENATE RESOLUTION 93

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] were added as co-sponsors of Senate Resolution 93, a resolution designating the week beginning November 23, 1997, and the week beginning on November 22, 1998, as "National Family Week," and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 119

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a co-sponsor of Senate Resolution 119, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture should establish a temporary emergency minimum milk price that is equitable to all producers nationwide and that provides price relief to economically distressed milk producers.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 64—PROVIDING FOR CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1119

Mr. DOMENICI submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 64

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That in the enrollment of H.R. 1119, an Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

In section 3165—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), strike out "under the jurisdiction" and all that follows through "Los Alamos National Laboratory" and insert in lieu thereof "under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary at or in the vicinity of Los Alamos National Laboratory"; and

(2) in subsection (e), strike out "the Secretary of the Interior" and all that follows through the end and insert in lieu thereof "but not later than 90 days after the submission of the report under subsection (d)(1)(C), the County and the Pueblo shall submit to the Secretary an agreement between the County and the Pueblo which allocates between the County and the Pueblo the parcels identified for conveyance or transfer under subsection (b).".

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—RELATIVE TO THE ENCLAVED PEOPLE OF CYPRUS

Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights is a cornerstone of United States foreign policy;

Whereas the enclaved people of Cyprus, those Greek-Cypriots and Maronites living in the Karpas peninsula, are subject to restrictions of freedom and human rights;

Whereas the representatives of the two communities in Cyprus, who met in Vienna in August, 1975 under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General, reached an agreement known as the Vienna three agreement, which, inter-alia, states that, "Greek-Cypriots in the North of the island [of Cyprus] are free to stay and they will be given every help to lead a normal life, including facilities for education and for the practice of their religion, as well as medical care by their own doctors and freedom of movement in the North . . . [and] the United Nations will have free and normal access to Greek-Cypriot villages and habitations in the North;"

Whereas they key elements of this agreement have not been implemented and, in fact, severe restrictions have been placed on the daily lives of the enclaved people of Cyprus;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General in his December 10, 1995 report on the U.N. operations in Cyprus sets out the recommendations contained in UNFICYP's [the United Nations Forces in Cyprus] humanitarian review, as endorsed by U.N. Security Council Resolution 1032 {95}, regarding the restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people of Cyprus, that:

(a) "The constant presence of the Turkish-Cypriot police in the daily lives of the Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be ended;"

(b) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots and their visitors should be allowed to travel between and Karpas and the buffer zone crossing point in their own vehicles or in regular public transportation without police escort;"

(c) "All restrictions on land travel within the northern part of Cyprus should be lifted;"

(d) "Unrestricted availability of private telephones should be permitted when they become generally available and the Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be permitted to make private telephone calls from locations in the Karpas other than police stations without the presence of any official or other person;"

(e) "Restrictions on hand-carried mail and newspapers should be lifted;"

(f) "Secondary schooling for Greek-Cypriots should be facilitated in the Karpas, and teachers and school supplies for the Greek-Cypriots should be allowed to be provided from the south without hindrances;"

(g) "All Karpas Greek-Cypriot students attending secondary schools or third-level institutions in the south should be allowed to return to their homes on weekends and holidays;"

(H) "Access to and religious use of the monastery at Apostolos Andreas and the church there by the Greek-Cypriots of the Karpas peninsula and their clergy should be unrestricted;"

(i) "Provision of funds from outside the northern areas should be permitted for the renovation and maintenance of Greek-Cypriot schools and churches in the Karpas area;"

(j) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be permitted visits by Greek-Cypriot doctors and medical staff;"

(k) "There should be no hindrance at any time to children of Karpas Greek-Cypriots returning to their family homes without formality;"

(l) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be allowed visits from close relatives who normally reside outside the northern part of Cyprus;"

(m) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be allowed to bequeath fixed property in Karpas to their next of kin and in the event that such beneficiaries normally reside outside the northern part of the island, they should be allowed to visit bequeathed properties without hindrance or formality;"

(n) "Restrictions on UNFICYP's freedom of movement to and from as well as within the Karpas area should be lifted;"

(o) "Restrictions on the discharge by UNFICYP of its humanitarian and other functions with regard to Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be lifted and liaison posts should be established where the greatest number of Greek-Cypriots live in the north at the villages of Rizokarpaso and Ayias Trias. (The sole remaining permanent UNFICYP presence in the Karpas, a small liaison post, remains confined, with no freedom of movement, in the village of Leonarissio, where only 9 Greek-Cypriots still reside.);" and

(p) "All restrictions preventing offshore fishing by the Greek-Cypriots of the Karpas should be lifted;"

Whereas other restrictions on the freedom and human rights of the enclaved include:

(a) A requirement that enclaved males aged 18 to 50 report once a week to those in control;

(b) Harassment, beating, rape, and murder without investigation; and

(c) Lack of compensation for work performed;

Whereas U.N. Security Council Resolution 1062 (96), inter-alia, expressed regret that "the Turkish-Cypriot side has not responded more fully to the recommendations made by UNFICYP and calls upon the Turkish-Cypriot side to respect more fully the basic freedoms of the Greek-Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and to intensify its efforts to improve their daily lives;" and

Whereas on July 31, 1997 Cyprus President Clafcos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş agreed to further address this issue along with other humanitarian issues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Congress—

(1) strongly urges the President to undertake efforts to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people of Cyprus; and