

FOOTNOTES

¹Manual of Obstetrics: Diagnosis and Therapy, ed. Kenneth Niswander and Arthur Evans, University of California, Davis, School of Medicine.

²Clinical Manual of Obstetrics, ed. David Shaver and Frank Ling (University of Tennessee College of Medicine), Sharon Phelan (University of Alabama Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology), and Charles Beckmann (University of Wisconsin Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology)

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, second, let me just say that the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania said that only his bill allows a judge and jury to decide. I beg to differ. We have virtually the same standard with regard to the determination of illegality. They don't "self-certify" any more than we "self-certify," and vice versa.

It ultimately comes down to whether or not someone believes a physician has broken the law. And we have very specific guidelines by which a person, a doctor, can be prosecuted if indeed he or she has violated the law.

The third question is simply this. If indeed we want to stop abortion, then we really have a choice. We can stop one procedure, which is what H.R. 1122 does. It only stops one procedure. It allows all the other alternatives to continue. Or we can stop them all.

There is only one bill pending—one piece of legislation pending—that allows the complete elimination of all methods of abortion.

Finally, Mr. President, let me just say, as much as one might like to get around the parameters required by the Supreme Court and the Constitution, that when it comes to health, there can be no doubt. A woman's health, as well as her life, needs to be protected.

That is exactly what this legislation does. It outlaws every one of the procedures. It doesn't allow doctors just to shift to another procedures as the colleagues on the other side who support this particular procedure will continue to allow.

It does not allow that, but it does say we are going to stay within the Constitution in prohibiting all these procedures but saving a mother's life and health. We can do no less. We need to support this legislation. I hope on a bipartisan basis we will do that now.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 64, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 70 Leg.]

YEAS—36

Akaka	Bryan	Collins
Baucus	Bumpers	Daschle
Biden	Byrd	Dodd
Bingaman	Cleland	Durbin

Feingold	Kohl	Reed
Graham	Landrieu	Robb
Harkin	Leahy	Rockefeller
Inouye	Levin	Sarbanes
Johnson	Lieberman	Snowe
Kennedy	Mikulski	Torricelli
Kerry	Moseley-Braun	Wellstone
Kerry	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—64

Abraham	Feinstein	Mack
Allard	Ford	McCain
Ashcroft	Frist	McConnell
Bennett	Glenn	Moynihan
Bond	Gorton	Murkowski
Boxer	Gramm	Nickles
Breaux	Grams	Reid
Brownback	Grassley	Roberts
Burns	Gregg	Roth
Campbell	Hagel	Santorum
Chafee	Hatch	Sessions
Coats	Helms	Shelby
Cochran	Hollings	Smith (NH)
Conrad	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Coverdell	Hutchison	Specter
Craig	Inhofe	Stevens
D'Amato	Jeffords	Thomas
DeWine	Kempthorne	Thompson
Domenici	Kyl	Thurmond
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Warner
Enzi	Lott	
Faircloth	Lugar	

The amendment (No. 289) was rejected.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. THURMOND. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, just to confirm, again, this is the last vote for tonight. The next recorded vote will not occur before 5 o'clock on Monday. However, we are now working with the leadership on both sides of the Capitol and the Budget Committees, with the idea of having the Budget Committees markup the budget resolution, and we hope to get to the budget resolution early next week. We will continue to work to get the budget resolution out of the committee either tomorrow or Monday, and we will bring it to the floor as soon as we can get it completed and get an agreement as to how that will proceed, knowing what the rules require, but, also, wanting to work in good faith in a bipartisan way, which we think we are going to be able to do.

For the information of all Senators, as I said, there will be no further votes this evening. The Senate will next consider S. 476, relative to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, for debate only, and a rollcall has not been requested on passage. There will not be a rollcall on that passage. We are going to take that up tomorrow, and we will be able to pass it without rollcall vote.

The Senate will be in session tomorrow for morning business to accommodate Senators' requests, although there will be no votes tomorrow.

Again, I think we have reached a final agreement on the package that will go to the Budget Committee.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the trans-

action of routine morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

THE RIM ROCK RUN

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, the Mesa Monument Striders have held a road race inside the beautiful landscape of Colorado National Monument since 1993. Over the past 4 years, participation in the race has soared. This year, 250 Rim Rock Run participants will be shut out of the park in an effort by the National Park Service to snuff out a Colorado legacy.

Yesterday, Deputy Regional Director, Robert Reynolds, upheld the ruling of the park's superintendent to prohibit the race—all in the name of traffic congestion. But this is a 2 hour race held on an early Sunday morning in November. This is a slap in the face to the State of Colorado and the spirit of recreation which national parks were established for. I have watched the culmination of this dispute evolve from an irrational rejection of a race permit to a national dispute over the unjustified actions of a bureaucracy that refuses to listen to the voice of the people.

The people of western Colorado have bent over backwards to reach a compromise with the park's superintendent. Countless meetings have been held offering rescheduled times and dates or proposals to scale down the size of the race. The sheriff's department has committed their entire force to the security and coordination of the run. The local paper has arranged for a shuttle service to alleviate traffic inconveniences. It is clear to me that no amount of effort to compromise will sway the park service's decision to forbid the race.

Well, I will not stand for this decision. I am requesting to meet with the acting director of the Park Service to demand a justification for this ludicrous ruling. Next month, this same Park Service is sponsoring the closure of a 13 mile stretch of George Washington Parkway for a road race right here in our Nation's Capital. This might inconvenience a few thousand drivers, but I don't see any Park Service officials challenging the legitimacy of this popular race. If this is the precedent we want to set for holding an event in a national park, then let's just call off the hundreds of events already planned this year in all national parks.

This controversy is only the latest example of public land managers consistently trying to restrict public access to lands which were set aside for the public to use and enjoy. It is not an isolated case. I am convinced that this fight in Colorado is only symptomatic of a much larger problem.

This is not finished. I will continue to fight this outrageous ruling until

someone listens. Closing a national monument road for a few hours to accommodate a simple 23-mile road race should not provoke this kind of controversy. Yet, the Park Service seems determined to continue the controversy by ignoring the runners, the local paper and the community. When will our National Park Service understand that they need to work with the people and not ignore them, especially when we have a community that is willing to do its fair share?

I yield back the floor.

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA FACILITIES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 44, S. 476, regarding the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

I further ask unanimous consent that there be 20 minutes under the control of Senator HATCH, 10 minutes under the control of Senator BIDEN, and 10 minutes under control of Senator LEAHY, and no amendments be in order to the bill; and, finally, following the expiration or yielding back of the time, the bill be read a third time with no other intervening action or debate.

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

The clerk will report the bill.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 476) to provide for the establishment of not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities by the year 2000.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support S. 476, legislation to further the commitment of the Republican Congress to support the expansion of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, one of the best examples of proven youth crime prevention.

This is not a partisan initiative, however. I am pleased to have the company of a bipartisan group of Senators, including Senator BIDEN, the ranking Democrat on the Youth Violence Subcommittee, Senator STEVENS, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator GREGG, the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee, Senator KOHL, who serves on the Judiciary Committee, and, of course, Senator THURMOND, who has served as a distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. President, the volunteer spirit is alive and well in America. The Presidents' summit on voluntarism, held recently in Philadelphia, focused national attention on this aspect of the

American people's generous spirit. Yet, the effects of the legislation we are debating today will be felt in neighborhoods across the country long after the spotlight is gone, and long after the speeches are forgotten.

Our legislation addresses our continuing initiative to ensure that, with Federal seed money, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America are able to expand to serve an additional 1 million young people through at least 2,500 clubs by the year 2000. The dedication of all of these members demonstrates our commitment to both authorize and fund this effort.

Last year, in a bipartisan effort, the Republican Congress enacted legislation I authored to authorize \$100 million in Federal seed money over 5 years to establish and expand Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and distressed areas throughout our country. With the help of the Appropriations Committee, we have fully funded this initiative.

The bill we are debating today streamlines the application process for these funds, and permits a small amount of the funds to be used to establish a role model speakers' program to encourage and motivate young people nationwide.

It is important to note that what we are providing is seed money for the construction and expansion of clubs to serve our young people. This is bricks and mortar money to open clubs. After they are opened, they will operate without any significant Federal funds. In my view, this is a model for the proper role of the Federal Government in crime prevention.

The days are over when we can afford huge, never-ending, federally run programs. According to a GAO report last year, over the past 30 years, Congress has created 131 separate Federal programs, administered by 16 different agencies, to serve delinquent and at-risk youth. These programs cost \$4 billion in fiscal year 1995. Yet we have not made significant progress in keeping our young people away from crime and drugs.

What we can and must afford is short-term, solid support for proven private sector programs—like the Boys and Girls Clubs—that really do make a difference. Boys and Girls Clubs are among the most effective nationwide programs to assist youth to grow into honest, caring, involved, and law-abiding adults.

We know that Boys and Girls Clubs work. Researchers at Columbia University found that public housing developments in which there was an active Boys and Girls Club had a 25-percent reduction in the presence of crack cocaine, a 22-percent reduction in overall drug activity, and a 13 percent reduction in juvenile crime. Members of Boys and Girls Clubs also do better in school, are less attracted to gangs, and feel better about themselves.

There are many distinguished alumni of Boys and Girls Clubs, including

President Clinton and other role models such as actor Denzel Washington, basketball superstar Michael Jordan, and San Francisco 49ers quarterback Steve Young.

More important, however, are the uncelebrated success stories—the miracles performed by Boys and Girls Clubs every day. At a Judiciary Committee hearing on March 19, we heard from one of these miracles. Amador Guzman, from my State of Utah, told us how he believes the club in his neighborhood saved his life, by keeping him from gangs, drugs, and violence.

The reason Boys and Girls Clubs work—and the reason Congress wants to do more for them—is because they are locally run and depend primarily on community involvement for their success.

Never have our youth had a greater need for the positive influence of Boys and Girls Clubs, and never has the work of the Clubs been more critical. Our young people are being assaulted from all sides with destructive messages. For instance, drug use is on the rise. Recent statistics reconfirm that drugs are ensnaring young people as never before. Overall drug use by youth ages 12 to 17 rose 105 percent between 1992 and 1995, and 33 percent between 1994 and 1995. 10.9 percent of our young people now use drugs on a monthly basis, and monthly use of marijuana is up 37 percent, monthly use of LSD is up 54 percent, and monthly cocaine use by youth is up 166 percent between 1994 and 1995.

Our young people are also being assaulted by gangs. By some estimates, there are more than 3,875 youth gangs, with 200,000 members, in the Nation's 79 largest cities, and the numbers are going up. Even my State of Utah has not been immune from this scourge. In Salt Lake City, since 1992, the number of identified gangs has increased 55 percent, from 185 to 288. The number of gang members has increased 146 percent, from 1,438 to 3,545; and the number of gang-related crimes has increased a staggering 279 percent, from 1,741 in 1992 to 6,611 in 1996. Shockingly, 208 of these involved drive-by shootings.

Every day, our young people are being bombarded with cultural messages in music, movies, and television that undermine the development of core values of citizenship. Popular culture and the media glorify drug use, meaningless violence, and sex without commitment.

The importance of Boys and Girls Clubs in fighting drug abuse, gang recruitment, and moral poverty cannot be overstated. The Clubs across the country are a bulwark for our young people and deserve all the support we can give.

Indeed, Federal efforts are already paying off. Using over \$15 million in seed money appropriated for fiscal year 1996, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America opened 208 new clubs in 1996. These clubs are providing positive places of